

THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSTITUTE

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Arch

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

THIRD SERIES.

VOL. III.

(JANUARY, 1907, TO DECEMBER, 1908.)

EDITED BY R. BLAIR.



SOUTH SHIELDS:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY R. SIMPSON AND SONS

1909.

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HAIR DRESSING IN THE OLDEN TIME (see pp. 16 and 114).

ADDITIONS, CORRECTIONS, &c.

- p. 59, line 28, for 'Jobling' read 'Jopling.'
- p. 71, lines 1, *delete* 'MacLachlan's survey of it is correct'; 14, Mr. Wooler has since procured a plan of the camp, kindly prepared by Mr. G. W. Davison of Darlington, of which a reproduction is given on the plate facing p. 69.
- p. 74, lines 5, for 'hall' read 'building'; 6, the 'notes' appeared with the sketches in *George A. Fothergill's Sketch-book* (published by James Dodds, Darlington, May, 1907); before 5 from bottom, insert 'Henry Bowes (bapt. 1575) a merchant adventurer of Newcastle, next stepped in. His son'; same line, after passed, insert 'in 1624.'
- p. 75, line 1, read 'Francis's son, Sir Francis.'
- p. 75, line 5 from bottom. Mr Fothergill maintains that all are of the same period (see his *Sketch-Book*).
- p. 77, last line, for 'final' read 'last'; and line 2 from bottom, for 'ceilings' read 'ceiling.'
- p. 89, line 44, for 'partiuclar' read 'particular.'
- p. 94, plate facing, for 'C. R. Newbegin' read 'E. R. Newbegin.'
- p. 96, line 5 from bottom, for 'frate' read 'fratre.'
- p. 100, line 2, for 'Newbegin' read 'Newbigin.'
- p. 112, line 1, for 'Cheste-le-Street' read 'Chester-le-Street.'
- p. 128, line 36, for 'fut' read 'fret.'
- p. 175, line 5 from bottom, for 'Shelton' read 'Skelton.'
- p. 177, line 11, for 'Amos' read 'Amor.'
- p. 184, line 28, for 'by himself' read 'by Mr. H. T. Clarke.'
- p. 192, lines 24 and 31, for 'Gibson' read 'Gilson.'
- p. 218, line 23, for 'I' read 'II.'
- p. 235, the name of the family is 'Baillie' not 'Bailie.'
- p. 241, line 13, for 'Serby' read 'Serlby.'
- p. 254, the plate marked to face this page, should face p. 268.
- p. 277, line 20, the papers, &c., were presented by lieutenant-col. Carr-Ellison, D.A.A.G., by Mr. Cuthbert Carr, his agent.
- p. 278, last line but one, for 'Plaimmeller' read 'Plainfield.' The axe was exhibited by Mr. Johnson of Wallsend.
- p. 288, line 29, for 'outwards' read 'eastwards.'
- p. 295, lines 4, for 'with' read 'worth'; 7 from bottom, for 'them' read 'him'; and 9 from bottom, for 'Swalfeld' read 'Swafeld'; bottom line, for 'Wm.' read 'Walter.'
- p. 298, bottom line, for 'ot' read 'to.'
- p. 300, line 14 from bottom, for 'crops' read 'corps.'
- p. 330, line 26, for '1589' read '1580.'



Full Size.

SARDONYX CAMÉO FROM ROMAN CAMP, SOUTH SHIELDS.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF PHOTOGRAPHS, BLOCKS. &c.

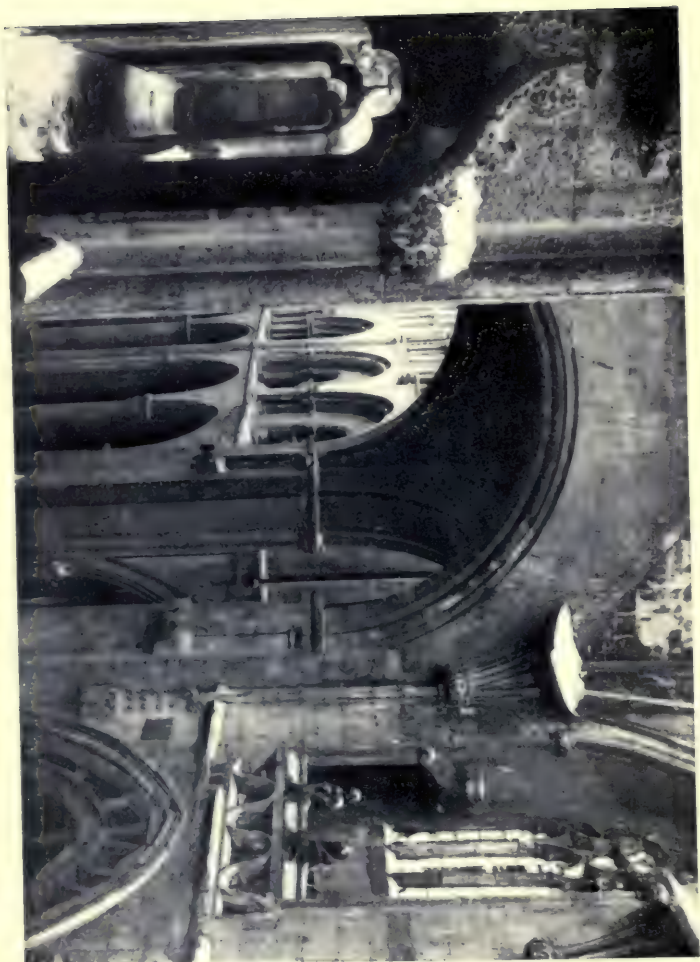
Thanks are given to the following:—

- Adamson, L. W., for photograph of Corporal Case facing p. 92
 Allison, T. M., for photographs facing p. 158
 Baddeley, M^{rs}, of Weybridge, for photograph of passage across Holy Island Sands facing p. 285.
 Blair, M^{rs}, for photograph of west door of Holy Island priory church facing p. 285
 Braithwaite, J. W., of Kirkby Stephen, loan of blocks facing p. 260
 Brewis, Parker, for photographs facing pp. 2 (Heworth jar), 16 (pulpit hour-glass), 17, 18 (closed sedan chair), 21, 92 (urn), 93 (shovel, &c.), 96, 110, 116 (figure), 150, 160, 214 (mortar), 279, 334 (Bolam church tower)
 Bruce, Clayton, for photographs facing p. 313
 Clarke, Henry and H. F., for drawings on pp. 99, 114, 159, 160
 Clark, W., of Stockton, for photograph facing p. 186
 Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society for loan of blocks on pp. 255, 257, 259
 Durham and Northumberland Archaeological Society, for loan of blocks on p. 68, and facing same page
 Fothergill, Geo. A., of Darlington, for loan of blocks on pp. 73, 75, 76, 77
 Gibson, John, for photograph of ancient wall at Gilsland facing p. 334
 Harcastle, Wm., for photograph of 'black jack' facing p. 42
 Haswell, F. R. N., for drawings on pp. 194, 195, 236
 Hoyer, Miss, for loan of block facing p. 322.
 Jeffreys, R. H., of Birtley, for plan on p. 152, and photographs facing p. 154
 Jerningham, Sir Hubert, K.C.M.G., photograph of Longridge towers facing p. 132
 Knowles, W. H., F.S.A., for plan, &c., on p. 57
 Mackey, Matthew, for loan of old drawing on p. 44
 Miller, G. Thurlow, photographs facing pp. 126, 128, 132 (Norham castle)
 Moodie, Rev. W. S., for photographs facing pp. 121 (Ladykirk church from S.E.), 122
 Mountford, W. J., of Darlington, for photographs facing pp. 2 (Bishop Auckland jug), 65, 66, 67, 69 (pulpit), 70, 76
 Mowat, M. Robert, of Paris, for photograph of ancient anchor facing p. 42
 Newbiggin, Edward Richmond, for photograph of bull ring, facing p. 93
 Oswald, Joseph, for photograph of Ladykirk church, from S.W., facing p. 121
 Philipson, William, for photographs of open sedan chair facing p. 18
 Phillips, Maberly, F.S.A., for loan of block, p. v; and plates facing pp. 16 (smoke jack), 22; and for photograph of 'powder monkey' facing p. 116
 Raimes, Frederick, for photographs facing pp. 266, 268
 Rutherford, Henry T., for photograph of door-head facing p. 98
 Scottish Society of Antiquaries for loan of blocks facing pp. 228-234 (except that of Bearsden facing p. 234)
 Shields, F. W., for loan of play-bill on p. 91

- Spain, G. R. B., for drawing of Roman altar on p. 183
 Stephens, Dr. D. H., of North Shields, for photographs facing pp. 288,
 290, 314
 Walker, the Rev. John, for loan of blocks facing pp. 269, 270
 Wood, W. H., for drawings on p. 319
 Wooler, Edward, for plan of camp facing p. 69, and photographs pp. 92
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DRAGONESQUE BROOCH.



SELBY ABBEY CHURCH AFTER THE FIRE (27th December, 1906).
The crossing from the choir clearstorey.

From a photograph by Mr. F. Gerald Simpson.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1907.

No. 1

The ninety-fourth anniversary meeting of the Society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of January, 1907, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the president, His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.S.A., being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the Council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBER was proposed and declared duly elected :—

Alwyn Leslie Raimes, Hartburn lodge, near Stockton.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, U.S.A. :—*Papers*, iv, 2 : 'Commentary on the Maya Manuscript in the Royal Public Library of Dresden.'

From the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Bible Society :—Reprints from the Annual Report, 1906.

From Robert Blair :—*The Antiquary* for Dec. 1906, and Jan. and Feb. 1907.

Exchanges :—

From the British Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, N.S., XII, iv, 8vo.

From the Royal Numismatic Society :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4th series, nos. 23 and 24.

From the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, XXIV, i, 8vo.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, vol. LXIII, no. 251.

From La Société Archéologique de Namur :—*Annales*, 26, ii ; 8vo.

From the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club :—*History*, XIX, ii, 8vo.

From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Transactions*, 3 ser, iv, iii.

From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—(i) *The Riot at the Great Gate of Trinity College*, being 8vo. publ., no. XVIII ; and (ii) *List of Members of the Society for 1906*.

From the Sussex Archaeological Society :—*Archaeological Collections*, XLIX, 8vo.

From the Powys-Land Club :—*Collections*, XXIV, ii ; 8vo.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland :—*Journal*, XXXVI, 4.

Purchases:—*Notes and Queries*, 10 ser, nos. 153-161; *Mitteilungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*, XXI, i; *The Oxford English Dictionary*—*Pennage-Plat* (vol. VII); *The Scottish Historical Review*, no. 14 (Jan. 1907); *Northern Notes and Queries*, vol. I, no. 5; *The Registers of Middleton St. George and of Bishop Middleham, co. Durham* (North. and Durh. Par. Reg. Soc.); *The Reliquary*, vol. XIII, no. 1; *Lincolnshire Pedigrees and Index*, (65 Harleian Soc. publ.); *The Official Year Book of the Scientific and Learned Societies*, 1906; *Feudal Aids*, vol. IV, (Northampton to Somerset); *The Ancient Crosses and Holy Wells of Lancashire*, by Henry Taylor, F.S.A.; and *The Registers of St. John's Church, Garrigill*.

EXHIBITED:—

By Mr. Edward Wooler of Darlington:—An earthenware jug found in Bishop Auckland. Mr. Wooler, in an accompanying note, said that it was probably of early date, 'and was found about forty years ago in cleaning out the well of the Talbot hotel, a very old hostelry. It is made of salmon coloured clay, and is slightly glazed in parts, evidently through burning. The thumb marks of the potter in fixing the handle remain firmly imprinted above and below the handle. It is damaged by a hole in the side made in cleaning the well out, and this discloses the fact that though the exterior clay is salmon colour, the interior is burnt quite black. It is unlike any local clay that I know of. Its height is 8½ in., diameter at base is 4½ in., at mouth 3½ in., and circumference 21¼ in. The marks of the potter's wheel are very distinct. The jug is of a most useful shape, with a good base, although not very level; wide mouth with a lip for getting the hand in for cleaning.' (See illustration of it on plate facing this page.)

By Mr. Oswin J. Charlton:—Cardinal Pole's Charter of Refoundation of Syon abbey of 1557. It will probably be printed in the March number of these *Proceedings*.

By Mr. R. Oliver Heslop:—A small mortar of brass; height 3¼ inches, diameter across mouth 5 in., on a base 3½ in. diameter. It is decorated with an escutcheon and crest, repeated six times round its side. The shield bears 3 fleurs de lis in the field, 2 and 1. Crest a mitre. The brass is of inferior quality, and the arms, impressed in the mould by a stamp, are carelessly spaced and in some cases aslope. After stamping, the moulder appears to have rubbed over each device to give it a worn appearance. The mortar has every indication of a fabricated and sham antiquity.

By Mr. Fredk. Raines:—Two photographs of pages of a fourteenth century Book of Hours in the Cambridge library. It originally belonged to Alice de Reydon, daughter and heiress of Robert de Raines, and shows the engrailed cross as the arms of the Suffolk branch of the family of Raines. The same coat occurs for the Northumbrian branch, which settled at Aydon and Shortflat, in a sixteenth century Roll of Arms belonging to Mr. F. W. Dendy; this roll is now in course of publication in *Arch. Ael.* (3 ser. III). Three illuminated pages of the book are being reproduced in facsimile in colours at Mr. Raines's cost, and he has very kindly promised to give sufficient copies of them for issue to members.

By Mr. F. Gerald Simpson:—Ten photographs, taken by himself, of Selby abbey church, before and after the fire. (See reproductions of three of these photographs on plates facing pages 1 and 4.)

Mr. Simpson then asked to be permitted to say a few words on behalf of the 'Selby Abbey Restoration Fund.' He said 'I have nothing to



EARTHENWARE VASE (about full size),
in the Collection of the Society, found in Heworth Churchyard.
It contained a number of rare Anglo-Saxon stycas.

From a photograph by Mr. Parker Brewis.



EARTHENWARE JAR (scale about $\frac{1}{4}$),
found in Bishop Auckland (see opposite page).

From a photograph by Mr. W. J. Mountford.

do with the fund beyond knowing two members of the committee, but I do not think the committee will pick and choose amongst those who wish to help. I believe the money in hand to-day is less than £33,000, and the estimate is £50,000 at least. I do hope that the generous help which your Grace has given to the fund will encourage many members of this Society and many people in this county to help also. Surely the object must appeal to all churchmen at least, and surely also, it must appeal more strongly to everyone than schemes for restoration, due to age and weather, which are naturally to be looked forward to at any time. I am not a churchman, but a Methodist, so I suppose I am anxious to help because, as a Yorkshireman, I am proud of my county's architectural treasures. I trust that the photographs before you will give some idea of the uncommon beauty and interest of the abbey. Finally, I hope that no one here will ever be asked again to help a similar object, which means that I hope no such disaster as that at Selby will happen again during the lifetime of any one of us.'

The noble chairman, in moving a vote of thanks to those who had made the interesting exhibitions, said he would like to say one word in support of what had been said about the restoration of Selby abbey church. Most of those present probably knew the abbey in the days of its glory, but those who had not seen it could have but little idea of what a very beautiful building it was. He had often seen Selby as he passed in the train, but the exterior, as seen from the railway, was not very striking; and he was quite amazed when he first saw its interior. It was one of the most magnificent churches, he thought, in England. As antiquaries they did not care a great deal for restorations, but in the case of fire nothing else was left to be done. He trusted, therefore, it would be possible to reproduce something of the ancient glories of the church, and he was sure it was a most worthy effort.

ANNUAL REPORT, ETC.

Mr. R. Oliver Heslop (one of the secretaries) then read the annual report as follows:—

'Your Council have pleasure in presenting the ninety-fourth annual report of the Society.

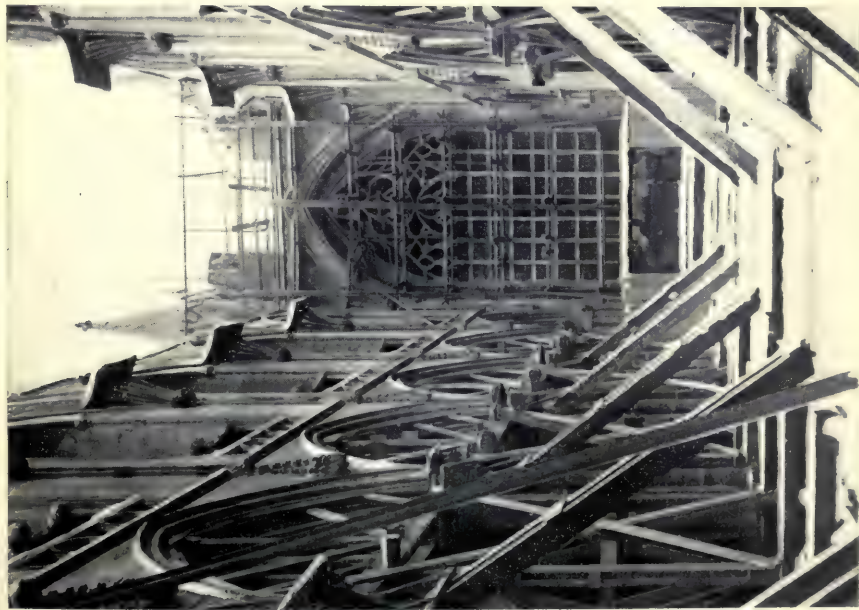
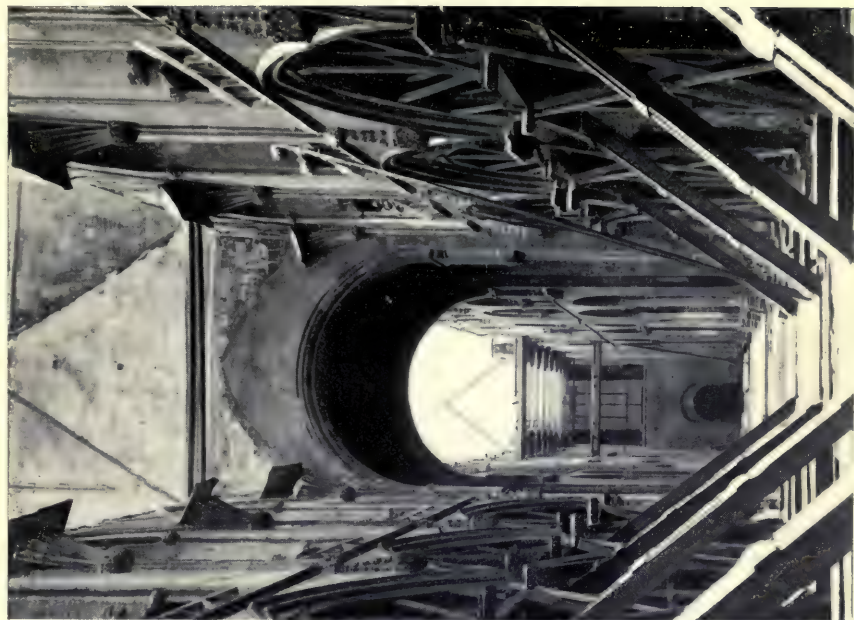
The past year has been marked by incidents of special interest in the history of the Society; but before alluding to these we have to record, with deep regret, the inroad made in our membership by death. Mr. George Irving, a member of our Council, joined our Society in 1886, and, up to the time of his death, was unvarying in his interest in and unremitting in his attendance at its meetings. By his profession he had become possessed of a unique acquaintance with lands and tenures in the north of England, and his detailed knowledge was, on many occasions, brought to bear with signal advantage to our investigations. Nor was his experience of less value to our Society at times when its business negotiations received the benefit of his counsel and sagacity. Of literary work his chief memorial will remain in his account of the lairds of Hoddum, a Scottish border stock from which he was himself descended. We shall most miss the old world courtliness of his genial presence, and the quiet constancy with which he supported all our undertakings. In Mr. George H. Thompson of Alnwick, our Society has lost another colleague who had many claims upon our regard. He joined our Society in 1888. From 1877 he had been an active member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. That Society's volume of transactions for 1884 contains an account by him of a British barrow, with urns and skull, discovered at Amblo. Ten years later the further discovery of an

urn and flint at the same place, he recorded in the Berwickshire Society's volume for 1894. Although distance prevented him from an active share in our meetings, he followed all our proceedings as a keen participant in our pursuits. Retiring and unobtrusive to a degree, he was chiefly known to those who had come into close contact with him. To them he was ever ready to communicate from his vast store of knowledge, the results of his own study and observations in the archaeology, folk-lore, dialect, and general history of his native county. Mr. Thompson had reached his eighty-second year.

Our obituary also includes the names of Mr. John Thompson of Bishop Auckland; Mr. Matthew Bigge of Stamford; Mr. J. R. D. Lynn of Blyth; and Mr. John Bolam of Bilton. To the last named the Parish Register Society is indebted for his transcript of the Register of Lesbury.

In the past year honorary membership of the Society has been conferred upon George Neilson, LL.D., of Glasgow; and H. F. Abell of Ashford, Kent.

Whilst the ordinary meetings have been held as usual in the Castle, country meetings, organized by the senior secretary, have been held at the following places:—On July 28th, an afternoon meeting at Burradon, Seghill, and Seaton Delaval; on Aug. 23rd, a meeting at Ripon and Fountains; on Sept. 27th, another at Gainford, Winston, Staindrop, and Raby castle; and on Oct. 6th, an afternoon meeting at Lanchester. Besides these, the entire week, from Saturday, June 23rd, to Saturday, June 30th, was devoted to a 'Pilgrimage' along the Roman Wall, from Wallsend-on-Tyne to Bowness-on-Solway. It was the successor of earlier progresses made by members of the Society from sea to sea, *per lineam valli*. The first of these began on the 25th of June, 1849, intimated by a circular issued in the preceding month announcing that 'A party of ladies and gentlemen, desirous of enjoying an antiquarian ramble in the summer of the present year, have resolved upon taking the course pursued by the far-famed Roman Wall.' The title of 'a pilgrimage' applied to the original peregrination, as well as the project itself, were due to the inspiring example and organization of the late Dr. J. Collingwood Bruce, and the proceedings, successful throughout, formed a memorable precedent. Not until after a lapse of 37 years, however, was the project repeated, when, in 1886, our member, Mr. W. N. Strangeways, advocated its revival. Its renewal in that year, under the personal direction of Dr. Bruce, was an occasion to be remembered. It attracted 'pilgrims' from far and near, eager to examine the Roman military works, and it gave opportunity of seeing the whole fortified line, and the relation of its parts to each other, such as no isolated visit afforded. When a period of ten years had elapsed a third pilgrimage was decided on. Dr. Bruce had meanwhile died in 1892, and his name had become so popularly identified with the elucidation of the subject that the pilgrimage of 1896 took upon itself the character of a memorial function. It differed from previous observances in being made in reverse order, so that Bowness became the starting point and Wallsend its termination. One of its results was a tacit understanding to repeat the function at the end of ten years. This decennial period was reached in the summer of 1906, when arrangements were entered into, as on the last two occasions, with the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society to carry out another pilgrimage in conjunction with members of their own and our Societies. As details of these joint meetings are fully reported in the *Proceedings* of the past year, it is only necessary to allude here to the way-marks afforded by the repeated pilgrimages over this well-worn



SELBY ABBEY CHURCH AFTER THE FIRE, INTERIOR LOOKING E. AND W.

From photographs taken by Mr. F. Gerald Simpson after the snowstorm of 27th Dec. 1906.

ground. The personal element is naturally a striking feature. Of the original pilgrims who formed the party of 1849 only two remain with us to-day ; they are the Right Hon. Sir Gainsford Bruce and the Rev. Canon Greenwell, both, happily, continuing to take the liveliest interest in the work of our Society. At the revived pilgrimage of 1886, and at those of 1896 and 1906, silver badges were worn, and the possession of an entire set served to distinguish those members who had been present on all the three later occasions. That the period of twenty years interval between 1886 and the past year had wrought manifest changes in the ranks was evidenced by the comparatively few who were in the possession of all three badges. Another contrast afforded by the past year's pilgrimage was the number and variety of new problems presented in the vestiges of Roman occupation. To a great extent they have arisen as results of examination by spade and pickaxe, notably through the persevering excavations carried from point to point by Dr. Haverfield and by Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hodgson. These were especially directed to ascertain the relation of the Vallum to the great stationary camps ; to trace the continuation of the Wall fosse within the area of certain camps where the line of the Wall forms their axis ; to find and record the actual lines of the works that have been obliterated in parts under cultivation ; and particularly to discover the nature and relation of the supplemental mound and ditch lying on the west of Birdoswald (AMBOGLANNA). The results obtained by these investigations and by the excavations at Great Chesters (AESICA) and at Housesteads (BORCOVICUS) may be said to open out entirely new considerations in the record of the rise and progress of these military structures. Not the least of these was the demonstration to the pilgrims of 1906 of the espitious character of the supplementary line of defence at AMBOGLANNA.

The general arrangements for the pilgrimage in Northumberland devolved upon Mr. Blair, one of the secretaries. These included an evening meeting in the Castle, where a crowded and enthusiastic audience assembled to commemorate the first day's march, and were entertained by a most successful programme of Old English Gleees and Madrigals, by choirs under the direction of Mr. McConnell-Wood and Mr. E. J. Gibbon, and by traditional melodies rendered on the Northumberland small pipes by Mr. Richard M. Mowat and Mr. James Hall, who wore his official Percy uniform, and was present by special permission of our noble President. During an interval allowed for promenade through the structure, light refreshments were served in the library, and many of the guests at the end of the programme adjourned to the battlements to listen to a second and extemporized concert on the roof of the Keep. Your Council would record the services rendered by Mr. W. S. Corder as conductor of the party from Wallsend to Newcastle, and would express acknowledgment of the privilege to enter their premises granted at the former place by Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson & Co., Ltd. They are also specially indebted to Dr. Hodgkin and to Mr. J. P. Gibson for their services extending from Benwell (CONDERCUM) to the Poltross burn, and they would recognize their obligations to the committee of the Cumberland and Westmorland Society for the excellence of their arrangements during the progress through Cumberland to the western sea, and for the cordiality of their co-operation throughout. To Mr. T. Hesketh Hodgson, F.S.A., and to Mrs. Hodgson an especial acknowledgment is due for their admirable elucidations and descriptions as Cumberland was entered by the pilgrims.

The New County History Committee, anticipating the section of their

work embracing the parish of Corbridge, realized the highly important character of the site of the Roman *CORSTOPTUM* and the comparative absence of information respecting its condition and character. Its entire area, considerably exceeding twenty acres, has long been under the plough, so that only its site is visible, and little more is known of it beyond the fact that *CORSTOPTUM* was the second halting place given in the first iter of the Antonine road-book relating to Roman Britain. Its civil character, as distinguished from that of a military town; its former richness in material, as the probable quarry from which Wilfrid drew his ready-hewn ashlar for his great church at Hexham; its cosmopolitan population in Roman times, evidenced by its Greek and Roman inscriptions; its sumptuous appurtenances, shown by its 'lanx'; all these were considerations adding to the fact that neither the city nor its many-piered bridge had hitherto been systematically investigated under expert direction. But the advanced stage of the new county history itself made it imperative that operations should be commenced on the site forthwith. Fortunately a most cordial ally was found in Captain Cuthbert, the owner of the Beaufront estate, who not only gave permission to excavate but added to his generosity further facilities for carrying out the work. This was begun under the immediate direction of Dr. Haverfield, superintended by Mr. Wooley, and assisted by a Committee, the members of which were all members of our Society. The results obtained during a single summer's excavation in so wide a field have been, necessarily, tentative only; but so much has been already revealed as to warrant a development of the work on an extended scale to lay bare, in the course of succeeding summers, the whole area of the city. To this project Captain Cuthbert lends his most valuable support, and appeal is now being made to meet the considerable annual outlay that will become necessary. Our Society has responded by a promised contribution of 25*l.* per annum for 5 years, and this example is being followed by public and private support promised by kindred Societies, and by individual subscribers throughout the country. There is, therefore, every prospect that the important and urgent work of exploration at *CORSTOPTUM* will be resumed during the summer of this year, and continued for at least four ensuing years. Its efficiency will be guaranteed by the presence and personal direction of expert investigators and by the representative character of the committee responsible.

Your Council record with satisfaction the addition to our premises made during the past year. The Heron Pit and the site adjacent, which had been excavated under the direction of our colleague, Mr. W. H. Knowles, were roofed in so as to form a capacious annexe to our museum. The subscriptions raised towards the considerable outlay incurred, in repairs to the Black Gate, in excavating the site of the Heron Pit, and the adjoining moat, and in roofing and flagging the gallery thus formed, were supplemented by the handsome donation of 123*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* to cover a deficit on the account. It had been the intention to restrict the expenditure to the sum raised by subscriptions. But the amount realized by these would have allowed of the execution of a portion only of the contemplated scheme and have involved the abandonment of the roof over the annexe as well as of other features contemplated. At this juncture our vice-president, Mr. F. W. Dendy, announced that an anonymous donor, desiring that the whole of the intended work should be carried out, had authorized him to make good the amount deficient. This reached the large sum above stated, and your Council are only expressing a unanimous feeling of the members of the Society in recording the gratitude felt for this timely and munificent

action, by one whose interest in the work of the Society is so marked, yet whose unobtrusiveness withholds his name from publication. The new building was appropriately opened to the public on the 20th of May last by Mr. Dendy, and has become a feature of great interest to visitors by its display of Roman antiquities, and by its further attraction in exhibiting the character of the historic structures of which our Society is the custodian.

During the past year a fresh impression of the Visitors' Guide to the Castle and Black Gate has been published, and is now on sale. The *Proceedings* of the Society have been regularly issued to members, and make up a volume of 414 printed pages (exclusive of index), besides many plates. The portion of 190 pages for the past year includes papers by Dr. Allison on Farm Implements; by Mr. T. V. Holmes and Dr. Haverfield on the Roman Wall; by Mr. R. O. Heslop on a Friendly Society or 'Box'; by the late Mr. John Thompson, on Old Park Hall; by Mr. Maberly Phillips on Dog Spits; and by Mr. E. Wooler on Charms and Talismans; besides reports of the meetings and the collectanea of related notes, supplied by the editor.

At our March meeting Mr. W. S. Corder outlined a project for organizing the various photographic societies of the two northern counties with a view to their undertaking a careful, systematic record survey of all objects and subjects of antiquarian interest within their respective areas. The work is one of such magnitude as to involve the enlistment of a large number of skilled photographers, and to call into force a special organization. Its achievement would be attended with such valuable results in the study of antiquities and in forming an archaeological record of the district, that your Council unanimously commend its consideration, and would cordially urge the desirability of its realization.

Your Council has from time to time concerned itself with the important question of the ancient town walls and towers of the city. The possibility of further destruction of these priceless relics of our municipal history induced your Council to appoint a special committee to deal with the question. A conference with the chairman of the stewards of the Incorporated Companies ensued. At this the holdings of the freemen of Newcastle in certain of the structures was discussed with every courtesy by their representative. Subject to their pecuniary interests in the various towers and rights of user on adjoining walls being recognized the freemen were prepared to negotiate. But at this stage it was ascertained that the city council had intervened; its Finance Committee having appointed a 'Town Walls and Towers Sub-Committee' to investigate the whole subject. The report of that Sub-Committee has been submitted to the Finance Committee and approved by them, and it now awaits confirmation by the Council itself. Their ratification is to be desired. Its result will be that the city council will take into their own hands all the remaining walls and towers with the view of acting as guardians for their preservation. It is needless to say that the issue is being watched with anxiety, not only by a numerous body of our own citizens, but by representative bodies throughout the kingdom; the famous town walls of Newcastle being looked upon far and wide as a national possession of inestimable value.

Your Council record in this connexion the enlightened policy pursued in the past by the city council, as exemplified by them in acquiring the Norman keep and the Black Gate, and in committing these great historic structures to the care and keeping of your Society as tenants. By this wise action the intellectual life of the city has been enriched in the access to these unique buildings of an earlier time, and in the

educational value of their contents to the historical student. In hardly less a degree will it redound to the wisdom and intelligence of our city councillors, now and for generations to come, if they maintain the same wise policy in securing and preserving for all time the relics of Newcastle's early municipal greatness in its Ancient Walls and Towers.'

The treasurer then reported that 25 members had been elected during the year. He said that the total cost of the Blackgate extension had been 283*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*; of which 123*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* had been given by an anonymous donor, and the rest by subscribers except 22*l.* 18*s.*, contributed out of the funds of the society.

The treasurer's balance sheet showed a balance of 139*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* in favour of the society at the beginning of 1906, and a total income for the year of 559*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, and expenditure of 539*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, leaving a balance at the beginning of 1907 of 159*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* The capital invested, with dividends, was 107*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* The receipts were:—From subscriptions, 373*l.* 16*s.*; from Castle, 130*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*; from Blackgate museum, 31*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*; and from books sold, 23*l.* 8*s.* The printing of *Archæologia* cost 102*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, and of *Proceedings*, 57*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* The illustrations for both cost 59*l.* 19*s.* Books bought cost 40*l.* 5*s.*; the Castle cost 72*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*; and the Blackgate 35*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

The curators' report was taken as read.

The noble president, in moving the adoption of the report, said with regard to the balance sheet he supposed they would all be satisfied, inasmuch as they evidently had done good work in the year, and they had a larger balance in hand than they had a year ago. He did not know that they wanted much more than that. With regard to the report of the society's proceedings, he thought they would agree with him that it was of a somewhat exceptional character. He sometimes felt these annual reports of societies like their own were rather dull reading, because the society carried on its work very quietly, and there was nothing from year to year to call for any particular remark. But that had not been the case on the present occasion. The report they had just heard read had been full of interest, and pointed to several matters which he thought would bear even greater interest in the future. He was very sorry he could not take any part in what must have been a most interesting excursion along the Roman Wall. He trusted the same excursion would be continued every ten years in the future. (Hear, hear.) One of the most interesting things which had occurred in the county for a long time, he ventured to predict, would be that excavation of Corbridge which they were going to undertake this year. They were engaging in it under the happiest auspices. He always felt that such undertakings should be well and scientifically done, or not done at all. There was nothing more distressing than amateur digging, and they were very fortunate that they had every prospect of the work being conducted by those best fitted to supervise it. Dr. Haverfield had very kindly promised to give his attention to it amongst others. They had got the Society of Antiquaries in London interested in it; and, in addition, the excavations which had borne such rich fruit at Silchester were approaching completion, and therefore they would have all the experience gathered there to guide them in the pursuit of the same work at Corbridge. He ought not to leave that subject without saying they were especially fortunate in the proprietor of the estate. Captain Cuthbert had come forward in a most generous way to assist them to the utmost, and he had undertaken to negotiate any difficulties with the occupiers of the land

which might occur. He congratulated the society and all interested in Tyneside upon the prospect there is of the corporation of Newcastle taking a keen interest in the walls of the ancient city—in acquiring a right to preserve them, and showing a willing determination to do so. The report said, very justly, that in recent years the city council had pursued an enlightened policy in this respect, but he was afraid they could not say, looking back at the more distant past, that the city council had always done all it could to preserve these very important remains. The neglect of them had been allowed to go on to its very utmost limits, and unless something was immediately done which would in the future secure them for ever to the antiquaries of the north, it would really be too late. He, therefore, did congratulate them most strongly upon the action which had now been taken by the corporation. If any tribute to their wisdom in the matter—any appreciation of the efforts they were making, would encourage them in the task which he hoped the corporation would undertake, they, as a Society of Antiquaries, gave it to them most heartily. They were, he might add, extremely grateful to Mr. Heslop for having given assistance in the matter. (Applause.)

The Rev. C. E. Adamson seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The chairman then declared the following persons duly elected to the respective offices in terms of Statute V, which sets forth 'that if the number of persons nominated for any office be the same as the number to be elected, the person or persons nominated shall be deemed elected, and shall be so declared by the chairman,' viz. :—President : His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.S.A. 12 Vice-Presidents : Horatio Alfred Adamson, Lawrence W. Adamson, LL.D., Robert Coltman Clephan, F.S.A., Robert Richardson Dees, Frederick Walter Dendy, the Rev. William Greenwell, D.C.L., F.S.A., &c., Francis J. Haverfield, LL.D., Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L., F.S.A., &c., John Crawford Hodgson, F.S.A., the Rev. Henry Edwin Savage, M.A., Thomas Taylor, F.S.A., and Richard Welford, M.A. 2 Secretaries : Robert Blair, F.S.A., and Richard Oliver Heslop, M.A., F.S.A. Treasurer : Robert Sinclair Nisbet. Editor : Robert Blair. Librarian : Charles Henry Blair. 2 Curators : Richard Oliver Heslop and W. Parker Brewis ; and 2 Auditors : Herbert Maxwell Wood, B.A., and Robert Pearson Winter.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read a letter from Mr. H. A. Adamson asking him to convey to the members his sincere thanks for his election as one of the vice-presidents of the Society, of which he has been a member for thirty-four years.

The nominations for the Council being more than the number required, Messrs. C. H. Blair and J. A. Irving were duly appointed scrutineers. They collected the voting papers and retired to the council room to examine them. On their return they handed the list to the president who declared the following duly elected :—The Rev. Cuthbert Edward Adamson, the Rev. Johnson Baily, Messrs. W. Parker Brewis, Sidney Story Carr, Oswin J. Charlton, Walter Shewell Corder, John Pattison Gibson, William Henry Knowles, Matthew Mackey, Joseph Oswald, Henry Taylor Rutherford, and William Weaver Tomlinson.

ADDITION TO STATUTES.

Mr. R. Oliver Heslop moved in terms of the notice given at the previous meeting of the Society (*Proc.*, 3 ser., vol. II, p. 412), that the following addition be made to the Statutes :—

'VIIa. The Council may appoint Sub-Committees, composed of members of the Council and of ordinary members when desirable, for the purpose of dealing with any question arising that may require special or expert investigation.

It shall be an instruction to any Sub-Committee so formed that it shall, on its first meeting, appoint its own Chairman, whose duty it shall be to fix the day and hour of each meeting of his Sub-Committee, in communication with the Senior Secretary of the Society, and to prepare and submit a report of proceedings to the Council.

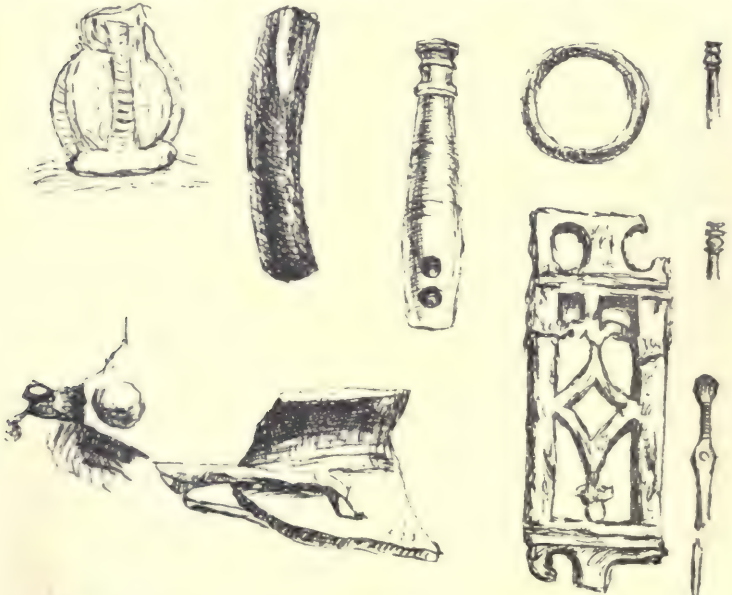
Should the work entrusted to any Sub-Committee extend over a lengthened period, an interim report shall be made within six months from the date of its appointment.'

The same having been seconded by Mr. R. Blair, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

On the motion of the Rev. E. J. Taylor, vicar of West Pelton, a cordial vote of thanks was given to the duke of Northumberland for presiding, and the proceedings terminated.

MISCELLANEA.

The following are representations of a few small objects discovered in the Roman camp at South Shields. They consist of a fragment of a



glass bracelet, an object in bone, a bronze ring, a bronze buckle-like object, two fragments of pottery shewing lead joints, &c., &c. The



STONE COLUMNS (scale about $\frac{3}{24}$).



'TABLE STONE' (22-in. by 20-in., 8-in. thick) ON PEDESTAL.
Discovered in the S.E. angle of the 'forum.'

ROMAN CAMP, SOUTH SHIELDS.



FRAGMENT OF A 'SAMIAN' WARE BOWL,
with representation of a Chariot race.



'SLIP' WARE WITH FINE RED GLAZE, IN BLACKGATE MUSEUM, NEWCASTLE.

plate, facing page 10, shews two stone columns and a stone table found in the camp; and the plate facing page 12 some pottery of unusual design from the same place.

The following local extract is from the *Calendar of Patent Rolls* of 11 Edw. iv:—

1426, Oct. 26. Westminster—Licence in mortmain., by advice of the great council, for the prior and convent of Durham, in consideration of their having surrendered to Edward III an annuity of 40*l.* a year, which they had by grant of Edward I, at the Exchequer of Berwick-on-Tweed, and also their right in the advowson of the parish church of Symondburn, and of their having had a licence from the said Edward III to appropriate the parish church of Hemmyngburgh, of which they already had the advowson, of which licence they have been unable to avail themselves owing to the pope's consent being wanting, to erect the said parish church of Hemmyngburgh into a collegiate church of a provost or warden, three prebendaries, six vicars and six clerks to celebrate divine service for the good estate of the king while alive and for his soul after death, and for the souls of his father and of his progenitors aforesaid, their heirs and children and of all the faithful departed; also to celebrate the anniversary of the said kings, Edward I and Edward III, and of their heirs and children by a largess to the poor. The said warden, prebendaries, vicars, and clerks of the said collegiate church of St. Mary of Hemmyngburgh, to be enabled to acquire and hold, with the king's leave, lands, tenements, rents, and possessions, to have a common seal and to plead and be impleaded. [Fœdera]. By p.s. and for 80*l.* paid in the hanaper.

The following extracts relating to Hexham priory estates at various places, kindly sent by Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., are from the Miscellaneous Books (vol. 281, pp. 13, 13a, 14) in the Augmentation Office:—

(*Mich.* 1535 to *Mich.* 1536.) Acct of Reginald Carnaby, kt., collector, from *Mich.* 27 Hen. viij. to the Michaelmas following.

Arrearages. None.

Farm of demesne lands in the hands of late monastery Farm of site of late monastery with appurt. & with Hospital of St. Giles late in the occupation of Hexham priory. as appears by a survey of the same now remaining in the Ct. of Augmentation.....17*s.* 4*d.*

Rents & farms of tenants in various towns. 12*li.* 14*s.* 5*d.* of 57 tenem^{ts} or burgages in Hexham. 106*s.* 8*d.* of 5 tenements in Saundehowe. 8*li.* 13*s.* 1*d.* of 10 tenants at will of the King in Annyk. 46*s.* 8*d.* of 5 like tenants in Yarwith. 66*s.* 8*d.* of 6 like tenants in Dotlande.

7*li.* farm of a capital messuage at Beyngefelde with appurt. demised to Nich. Harrington by indenture.

1*li.* of a capital messuage called Beaufrounte, demised to Edwd. Hirste & Will Legh.

40*s.* of 1 tenement in Grotington in tenure of the widow of Thos. Harrington at will of the King.

106*s.* 8*d.* farm of the grange of Milbourne in tenure of Edmund Horsseley by indenture.

vij*li.* of a tenement sometime in the tenure of 8 tenants called Kirkeheton, demised to Will. Musgrave.

- 4*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.* of 4 tenem^{ts} in Aldestanemore in tenure of so many tenants at will of the King.
 8*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.* of 9 tenants at will of the King in Dalton.
 106*s.*-8*d.* of 5 like tenants in Neysbye.
 4*li.* of 1 tenem^t called Chessebourne graunge in tenure of Gawin Swynnebourne.
 33*s.* 4*d.* of 1 tenement in Stelling in tenure of Thomas Swynbourne.
 66*s.* of 6 tenem^{ts} in Echewyke in tenure of so many tenants, at will of the King.
 Nothing for the farm of one Grange called Carrawe with appurt. lying waste. There is there a strong tower built for recusants to inhabit.
 13*s.* 4*d.* of one water-mill for corn, called Ingoo Millne, demised to Will. Storye.
 8*s.* of 1 tenem^t in Purdoo in tenure of Edwd. Bell.
 10*s.* of 1 tenem^t with appurt. in Qualton in tenure of Robt. Tollande.
 27*s.* 8*d.* of 5 burgages in Newcastle on Tyne, at will of the King.
 53*s.* 4*d.* of 4 tenem^{ts} in Est Matfen, in tenure of as many tenants, at will of the King.
 16*d.* of 1 cottage in West Matfen.
 5*s.* of 1 cottage in Slavelee.
 13*s.* 4*d.* of 1 tenem^t called Stokeffeldhall.
 3*s.* 4*d.* of 1 tenem^t in Birtlee.
 5*s.* of 1 tenem^t in Newbourne.
 5*s.* of 1 tenem^t in Stannyngton.
 13*s.* 4*d.* of 1 tenem^t in Gunnerton.
 6*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.* of 9 tenem^{ts} in Warden in tenure of as many tenants, at will of the King.
 33*s.* 4*d.* of 1 tenem^t called Bires parke in tenure of Thos., Lord Dacrez, kt.
 40*s.* of 1 tenem^t in Chollerton in tenure of the vicar there.
 26*s.* 8*d.* of 2 tenem^{ts} in Temple Thorneton.
 Nothing for the farm of 1 tenement in Resshelles lying waste.
 6*s.* 8*d.* of 1 tenement in Kareslaye.
 Nothing for the farm of 1 tenem^t with appurt. called the Priorhouse, sometime 9*s.* p. ann.; of 1 tenem^t called the Bowtreyhouse, sometime 13*s.* 4*d.* p. ann.; & of one tenem^t in Heugh sometime 26*s.* 8*d.*; all now lying waste.
 106*s.* 8*d.* of 1 tenement with appurt. called Farenden Hall, in the bishopric of Durham, in tenure of Will. Blakeston.
 26*s.* 8*d.* of 1 tenem^t in Staynton in s^d bishopric at the will of the King.
 34*s.* 8*d.* of 3 tenem^{ts} in Lanchestre in s^d bishopric, in tenure of as many tenants, at will of the King.
 12*li.* 18*s.* 3½*d.* of the manor of Littill Broughton, co. York, in tenure of William Warden.
 24*li.* of the issues of the temporalities of the prebend of Sawton, viz., demesne lands there 10*li.* 16*s.*; & other tenem^{ts} in Sawton, Edston, & Brawbye, 13*li.* 4*s.*
 147*li.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*

Total, 147*li.* 2*s.* 5½*d.*

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1907.

NO. 2

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the library of the Castle, on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of February, 1907, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. F. W. Dendy, one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS recommended by the Council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following NEW MEMBER was proposed and declared duly elected :—
Capt. Fullarton James, Stob-hill, Morpeth.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., were placed on the table :—

Presents :—

From Mr. John P. Potts of Birkdale :—The original Register of Byrness in Northumberland from 1797 to 1813, consisting of baptisms and burials only. As it is so short the Council recommended its publication in the *Proceedings*, and this was agreed to. (See it pp. 23-28.) Mr. Potts was specially thanked for his gift.

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for March, 1907.

Exchanges :—

From the Derbyshire Arch. & Nat. Hist. Soc. : *Journal*, xxix. (It contains a long and complete account of the excavations by the Manchester Classical Association at Melandra Castle, edited by R. S. Conway, Litt.D., illustrated with a large number of plans, &c.) 8vo.

From the Brussels Arch. Society :—*Annales*, xx, iii and iv.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, vii, i.

From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, xxvi, section c, parts 10 and 11.

From the Somersetshire Arch. & Nat. Hist. Society :—*Proceedings*, lii ; 8vo.

From the Shropshire Arch. & Nat. Hist. Society :—*Transactions*, 3 ser., vii, i, 8vo.

*Purchases :—*Twenty original drawings, by the Rev. E. A. Downman, of British camps, consisting of Montgomery Castle, Montgomeryshire ; Fedw-Lwyd, Pennant Pound, Knucklas Castle, Radnorshire ; Castle Bytham, Honington, South Ingoldby Hall, Lincolnshire ; Morton Castle, Park House Garth, Stow Park, Lincolnshire ; Beekbury, Bredon Hill, Cleeve Hill, Clifton Down, Hailes Wood, Towbury, Cirencester Bull Ring, Dymock Castle Tump, Tewkesbury Mythe Tute, Gloucestershire, being nos. 198 to 217 ; *Jahrbuch des Kaiserlich Deutschen Archaeologischen Instituts*, vol. xxi, part 4 ; and *Notes and Queries*, 10 ser., nos. 162-165.

The recommendation of the Council to purchase for 10s. the recently issued part of the *Transactions* of the Durham Archaeological Society was agreed to.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. Edward Wooler :—Casts of six ancient seals, being (i) Counterseal of the borough of Rye ; (ii) Seal of the borough of Kingston ; (iii) Counterseal of the Dean and Chapter of Ely ; (iv) Seal of the Chapter of Dunkeld ; (v) Counterseal of David Bruce, and (vi) Seal of Matilda de Diva (*circa* 1224).

By Mr. F. R. N. Haswell :—(I) A plan of the sittings in Lanchester church 'made by Mr. Fryar of Whitley Hall, at all events, given to Mr. Haswell by Mr. Fryar's brother-in-law, the late Geo. Rippon of Waterville, North Shields.' It will be published in the *Proceedings* as an addendum to the memoranda that have been already published respecting the church* ; (II) A receipt, dated 27 March, 1813, for a fine of 10*l.* for exemption from service in the militia for which he had been balloted, paid by Thomas Mease of Stokesley, grocer.

The following is a note by Lieut.-Col. Haswell on the subject :—
 "It may not have fallen to the lot of many in this Society to have seen a document similar to that I have the pleasure to submit for inspection this evening, certainly such a one I never saw before. It may be perhaps relevant to the subject to refer very briefly to the militia force, mainly gleaned from the 'Manual of Military Law,' a book to which my connexion with the volunteer force in past years (from 1859 to 1895) required frequent reference. The militia may be claimed as the oldest constitutional military body in the country, as from 1662 it existed in various forms, but in 1757 an Act was passed by which it was re-organized on nearly the same basis as that on which the balloted militia now rests. By 9 George III, c. 42, it was constituted a perpetual force. The Act of 1662 allowed a balloted man to provide an approved substitute, but the Act of 1757 enacted that a liability rested 'on a county or a parish to provide a certain number of men (known as 'the quota') between the ages of 18 and 50 (with certain exemptions) lists of whom had to be sent to the lords lieutenants of counties, who were ordered to hold meetings and apportion 'the quota' of the county among the different sub-divisions, and again to sub-divide for the parishes in proportion to their population, and then to chose men by lot to serve in the militia for 3 years, subsequently altered to 5, or to provide a substitute. In 1761 another Act imposed a fine of 5*l.* per man if the quota was not provided—at one period this amounted to 60*l.*, and it still remains at 10*l.* per man. In 1852 the force became one of voluntarily enlisted men, but with the ballot in reserve. In 1860 the limit of age was altered to 18 to 30, and some exemptions added. The existing 'quota' was fixed in 1852, but would only be required in the event of a ballot. This was under the order of the Privy Council, and still remains the law, though the Balloting Act is 'held up' by the Appropriation Act at the end of each session of Parliament. It will be in the remembrance of all that earl Wemyss is the great supporter of the revival of the ballot for the militia, and has repeatedly urged its enforcement—and it is a great question whether his view is not a correct one. Doubtless it was under the Act of 1761 that this fine of 10*l.* the receipt for which I exhibit was levied. The gentleman in question who paid the fine was an uncle of the honorary colonel of the Tynemouth Volunteer Artillery, whose enthusiastic service in command of his regiment will be in the recollec-

tion of many of our Society, and whose name is still retained in the Army List with that magnificent supporter of the Volunteer Service, earl Wemyss, as almost the sole survivors of the officers in 1859 who originated it."

Mr. Wooler and Col. Haswell were thanked for their exhibits.

ROMAN CAMP ON THE CAWBURN NEAR HALTWHISTLE.

The Council reported that on the suggestion of Mr. J. P. Gibson, who had undertaken to raise the necessary money for the purpose, it had been agreed to make excavations at the Roman camp in the angle formed by the Cawburn and the military road, to the north of Haltwhistle, conditional on the society not being called on to contribute, if Mrs. Clayton, whose property it is, will give her consent. All objects found to go to the Chesters museum, the consent of the tenant to be obtained and compensation paid to him for any damage sustained; trespassing also to be prevented. Mr. Gibson in addition made it a condition that no person should be allowed to take measurements and communicate them or any information to any other Society before publication of the results in *Archæologia Aeliana*.

The Council recommended that the excavations be carried out under the auspices of the Society; the appointment of a Committee consisting of Messrs. Gibson, W. S. Corder, P. Brewis, C. H. Blair, F. G. Simpson, Charlton, and Tomlinson, with the secretaries, to superintend the excavations was also recommended. The recommendations of the Council were unanimously agreed to.

DEVOLUTION OF MONASTIC LANDS.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., V.P., read the following note on the disposition of the monastic lands:—

"One of the problems which present themselves to the student of English history in the sixteenth century is the question of the disposition of the lands of dissolved religious houses, and sooner or later he begins to doubt the popular and received belief that these possessions were wasted in a reckless and profligate manner by Henry VIII and his minions. The subject has recently engaged the attention and has been made a subject of study by Dr. Alexander Savine of the University of Moscow, but the results of his labours are, so far, only published in Russian. In a table drawn up from Dr. Savine's investigations, communicated by him to Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, and given in one of the appendices to the latter's recently published *History of England from the Accession of Henry VII to the death of Henry VIII*, are set out some particulars of 1593 grants, during the reign of Henry VIII, of lands of the approximate yearly value of 90,000*l.* for which the sum of 779200*l.* was received by the Crown. The judicially minded student will be ready not only to admit that a not inconsiderable proportion of the monastic lands was alienated by Henry VIII but disposed to defend his action as politic and statesmanlike, inasmuch as the interest of the purchasers, largely the moneyed men of the boroughs and trading towns, was thenceforth associated and bound up with the Reformation settlement. He will reflect that the Tudors were sagacious monarchs, and knew their people better than the people knew themselves, he will remember instances of their business capacity—not to say tight-fistedness—and he will be inclined to think that most of them generally managed to get not less than twelve pence for the shilling. He will also ponder how the charges were met of maintaining the navy and providing for the defence of the country during the great queen's struggle with Spain. The writer's attention was directed to this subject in his

studies in the history of Northumberland parishes, and he propounds the theory that it was the possession of the monastic lands that enabled Elizabeth to maintain the privileges of the Crown, for, unless she asked for money, her Commons did not obtrude advice.

As a contribution to the solution of this interesting question the following table drawn up from the grants of tithes may be of value. Out of an aggregate of 5,505 parcels of tithes in England and Wales granted to laymen and lay corporations¹ :—

1,429	parcels were granted by	Henry VIII (died 1547).
699	"	Edward VI (died 1553).
63	"	Mary (died 1558).
1,863	"	Elizabeth (died 1603).
1,451	"	the Stuart kings.

The lay grants of tithes in the counties of Durham and Northumberland are as follows :—

4 parcels in Durham and 2 parcels in Northumberland were granted				by Henry VIII.
7	"	11	"	Edward VI.
0	"	0	"	Mary.
12	"	31	"	Elizabeth.
26	"	63	"	the Stuart kings.

These particulars leave much to be desired, for they do not disclose the relative value of the parcels enumerated and they do not, except to a limited extent, deal with the disposition of any real estate other than tithes. During the time that the lands and tithes were in the Crown they were let out on lease at a small or customary reserved rent, the lessee paying an adequate fine on the grant or renewal of the lease."

AN ACCOUNT OF HOLYSTONE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson suggested that his paper on this subject should be taken as read, to make way for Mr. Phillips's lecture. This, on the motion of the chairman, was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Hodgson was thanked for his papers.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS IN OUR GRANDFATHERS' DAYS.

Mr. Phillips then delivered his most interesting lecture on this subject, illustrated with limelight views. Lantern slides of the following were shown :—

Pulpit hour glass, tinderbox and sulphur matches, rushholders, horn books, washing tally, sedan chair, pillion, saddle, stage waggon, Edinburgh coach, Oxford coach, wind carriage, kite carriage, steamp coaches, first tram, first railway, union coach Stockton, pillory, ducking stool, stocks (local), whipping post, man trap, spring gun, gibbet, felo-de-se burial, cock spurs, early cricket, dandy horse, log carriage, dog spit, dog wheel (Mitford), smoke jack, donkey wheel, dog tongs, face patches, umbrella, teaspoon, black boy, silhouette portraits, &c., &c.

Mr. Phillips apologized for bringing forward matters of, comparatively speaking, so recent a period as our grandfathers' times, but trusted that a peep at these modern antiquities would prove interesting.

PULPIT SAND-GLASS.—These were habitually used in the churches, and varied from half-an-hour to two-hour glasses. Stands were usually affixed to the pulpit, to hold the glasses. They are now rarely to be met with in a perfect state.² The *Connoisseur* of July, 1906, gave an illustration of one still existing in St. John the Baptist church at Bristol. Fuller tells us that 'a painful preacher would take two or even three glasses of edifying discourse with his flock.'

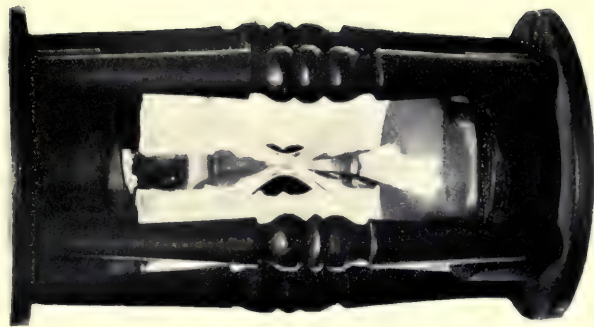
¹ These figures are compiled from Mr. Henry Grove's volume on *Alienated Tithes*, which also gives particulars of tithes granted to ecclesiastical corporations.

² That formerly belonging to Croft church is now in the possession of a member of the Society.—Ed.



A SMOKE JACK.

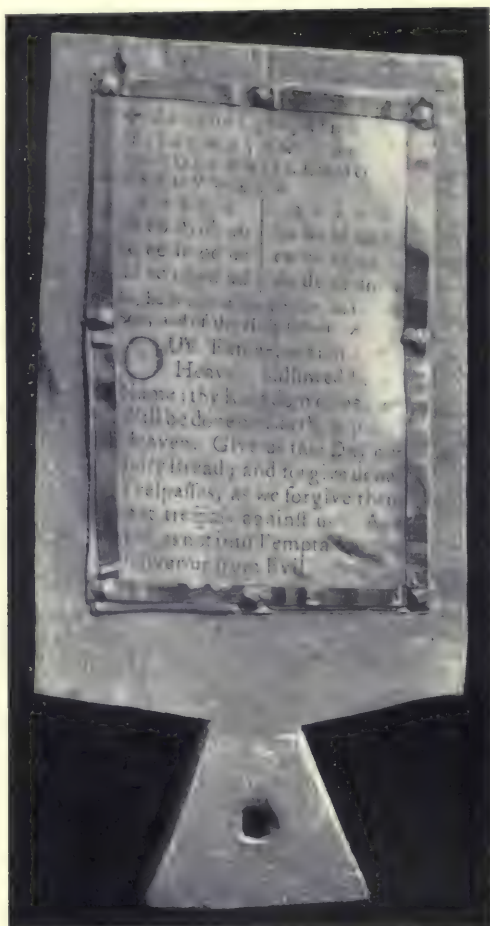
In the collection of Mr. Maberly Phillips (see page 21.)



PULPIT SANDGLASS.

In the Museum of the Society (see opposite page.)

From a photograph by Mr. Parker Browis.



A HORN BOOK (full size),

In possession of Mr. John Gibson, the Castle Warder.

From a photograph by Mr. Parker Brewis.

TINDER BOXES.—The primitive mode of procuring light. The flint is held in the left hand, by a sharp blow from the iron sparks are made to fall on the tinder below, which is blown into a flame, when a sulphur match is applied. *Friction Matches* were invented by John Walker, of Stockton,³ in 1827, they were sold in boxes of fifty matches for one shilling. There was an uncanny feeling about these matches, which probably led to them being called *Lucifer Matches*. An account is given of an Aylesbury boy who took a trip to London in 1829 and invested sixpence in a small box of matches. Upon his return home, standing in the market place with several of his schoolfellows, he suddenly produced light by striking a match, much to the astonishment of his friends. He gave one to a companion who took it home to his mother, saying they would soon be able to do away with the wretched tinder box, but the good woman declared 'as long as she lived she would never have one of those nasty dangerous lucifer matches in the house.'

RUSH HOLDERS, or Tom Candles, as they are called in some parts of England. For many years there was a heavy tax on candles, and they were not allowed to be made unless the excise officer was present. In 1812 a Derbyshire farmer was fined 70*l.* for making candles for private use; an account is also given of a clergyman who was heavily fined for the same offence. To avoid this tax, rushes were used, they were partially stripped of the outer bark, and steeped in melted fat. About six inches of rush light would burn for half-an-hour. To show how precious candles were, a relative of mine informed me that when he was a boy at his father's house, whenever they had family worship, the candle was always put out when they engaged in prayer. Auction sales were conducted by the burning of short candles; bidding ceased when the candle went out. Many of our present day expressions bear upon this subject, we say of one person that he is 'not fit to hold a candle to another,' 'You can't burn the candle at both ends,' 'The game is not worth the candle,' 'A miserly woman saves her candle ends.' To eat or drink candle ends was a great proof of your ardent love for a lady.

HORN BOOKS or Children's Lesson Books.—The simplest form had the alphabet printed on skin in small and large letters, with the Lord's Prayer below; this was stuck on to a piece of wood shaped something like a bat. It was covered with a thin sheet of horn to preserve the print from 'grubby' fingers. Till 1799 the wholesale stationers sold millions of these horn books, and then the demand entirely ceased. In 1820 a wholesale stationer in clearing out his warehouse found two or three gross of them which he destroyed as useless. So scarce have they now become, that at a recent sale by auction one fetched 42*l.* They were variously called 'battledores,' 'jimeracks,' 'horn-cracks,' and 'horn-bats.' A Yorkshire child was asked where he went to school, and replied, 'I don't go to school, Granny taught me to read off the horn-bat.' Another illustration gives us a picture of a dame's school; the old lady is holding a 'tutor's assistant,' or birch, and one little man is crowned with a large dunce's cap, which are now doubtless somewhat out of date in modern day-schools. Horn-books were also made of ginger-bread. The poet Prior says:—

'To Master John the English maid,
A Horn Book gives of Gingerbread,
And that the child may learn the better,
As he can name he eats the letter.'

Mr. Gibson, custodian at the castle, is the fortunate owner of the horn-book on the opposite plate. For further information I would refer to the *History of the Horn Book*, by Andrew W. Tuer, F.S.A.

³ See *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., VII, 323.

SEDAN CHAIR.—A favourite mode of conveyance used by ladies, the name being derived from the town where they were first used. In 1634 Sir Sanders Duncomb obtained a patent for 14 years for the sole letting of sedan chairs. I once remember seeing a lady carried in a sedan up Northumberland street, Newcastle. My friend, Mr. Heslop, tells me, that for many years he saw Lady Hawks carried from her house in Clavering place to St. Nicholas's church. A chair generally held one person, sometimes two; in Wakefield workhouse they had one that held four, who were carried to the church or infirmary as required. Michel Elgy,⁴ of Bell's court, Pilgrim street, was for many years the proprietor of these chairs. In the Directory of 1877 Henry Elgy is recorded as 'Sedan Chairman'; but two years later he had degenerated into a chimney sweep. Austin Dobson gives an interesting ballad on the old sedan chair:—

'And yet can't you fancy a face in the frame
Of the window—some high-heeled damsel, or dame;
Be-patched and be-powdered, just set by the stair,
While they raise up the lid of the old sedan chair.'

PILLION.—A favourite mode of conveyance, the gentleman in front on an ordinary saddle, a lady behind him sitting side-ways, her right arm round the gentleman's waist, her left grasping a handle provided on her pad, her feet on a broad step. The abominable state of the roads necessitated this mode of conveyance. The wife of one of our members informs me that her mother rode from Southampton to South Wales in this manner when on her honeymoon.⁵

MOUNTING STEPS, or 'Horse Blocks,' may still occasionally be seen outside the inns or old farm houses. These were to enable the lady to mount the pillion. In many cases the steps are cut sloping inwards, as like the steps of the gallows, you only went up them, you never came down. One here shewn is from the 'Golden Lion,' Bigg Market, Newcastle, now on the Castle steps.



STAGE WAGGONS, drawn by six or eight horses, were the common mode of conveying goods or merchandise. A journey from London to Liverpool occupied from ten to twelve days. They had very broad wheels, which entitled them to reduced fees at the turnpikes on some of the roads. Great opposition was given to the introduction of 'Turnpikes,' many being pulled down and destroyed by the rabble. To show the necessity for improvement of the high roads, we find that between 1763 and 1764, no less than 452 Acts of Parliament were introduced for the improvement of turnpike roads.

COACHES.—The earliest information I have is concerning the coach which ran from London to Coventry about 1650. The proprietors undertook to do *three* miles an hour, the journey to Oxford occupying

⁴ One of Elgy's chairs is preserved at Messrs. Atkinson & Philipson's factory in Pilgrim street, Newcastle. It is shewn on the opposite plate.

⁵ See Bewick's block of riding pillion, *Proc.*, 3 ser., II, 410



(From a photograph by Mr. Parker Brewis.)



(From a photograph by Mr. William Philipson.)

SEDAN CHAIR.

In possession of Messrs. Philipson, Coachbuilders, of Newcastle, formerly in use in Newcastle. The top illustration shews the crown and the licence badge. No. 10, on the back.



two and a half days. A little later a newspaper advertisement announces a conveyance to run from Edinburgh to London 'For the better accommodation of passengers, a new genteel two-ended glass machine will run from Edinburgh to London, performing the journey in ten days during the summer, and twelve days in the winter.' Perils by the road were also to be met with. In 1760 we read 'the south mail came guarded [into Newcastle] by a person on horseback with a sword drawn, and behind with another with a charged blunderbuss, which precaution is now taken on all the principal roads, to prevent it being robbed.' The identical blunderbuss is fortunately preserved in the museum of the Society at the Blackgate. A most interesting account of early coaching days will be found in *Archæologia*, vol. 20. The coaches were advertised to go 'God willing' at such time as most convenient to the majority of the passengers. The stopping places were regulated in the same way. A friend informs me that he saw the last coach from Edinburgh to Gateshead pass through Newcastle in 184--. It had a black flag flying, Robson was the driver, and Cleghorn the guard. Various attempts were made by our forefathers to supersede horse traffic, one man invented a 'wind-carriage.' It is said that in 1830 experiments were made for hauling coal from Durham to Sunderland by aid of the wind. Another invention was a 'Kite Carriage.' A series of kites in tandem were attached to a very light conveyance. In 1826 the inventor rode from London to Bristol in this manner, and frequently exercised in Hyde Park. Many attempts were made to introduce steam coaches; one ran from London to Epping. There was a line of steam omnibuses from Stratford to London, and another from Paddington to the Bank. They were killed by the road authorities; in some cases stones were placed on the roads to the depth of 18 inches to prevent the coach passing through; in others the toll-gate fees were raised to an exorbitant sum.

TRAMWAYS.—The first tramway for the conveyance of general merchandise appears to have been constructed in 1802, and was announced as a vast and important concern the 'Grand Surrey Iron Railway' from Wandsworth to Croydon; it followed the line of the river Wandle which then turned 38 mills, giving employment to some three thousand people; an interesting account of it is given in the *Home Counties Magazine* for Jan. 1907. The first railway, opened in 1825, was from Stockton to Darlington. It was originally contemplated to use a fixed engine to haul the train, but one, George Stephenson, undertook to construct a locomotive engine that would drag 38 carriages twelve miles an hour, little thinking how this simple commencement would revolutionize the travelling facilities of the world. Our illustration shows something of the procession at the opening; the man on horseback carrying a flag a few yards in front of the engine, will be noted.

'A Stockton Coach' is advertised as 'A rapid safe and cheap travelling by elegant new railway coach, the Union, Monday, Oct. 16th, 1826. Inside 1½d, Outside 1d. per mile.' It was some years after the railway was opened before locomotive engines were applied for passenger traffic. The coach was placed on the metal rails and drawn by a horse on the level or up hill, when a long decline was reached the horse was unfastened and stepped on a platform behind the coach, provided for his accommodation, and thus became a passenger.

Various illustrations and accounts were given of punishments in former days. The Pillory, Ducking Stool, Parish Stocks,⁶ and Whipping Posts, were reviewed. An account was given of whipping in public and private schools, and of ladies of title whipping their servant maids and

⁶ See illustration of several local stocks on plate facing p. 298 of *Proc.*, 2 ser. X.

charity children. In these cases, the receiver of punishment was expected to kiss the rod before being chastised. Illustrations were given of man traps and spring guns, and a humorous account recorded of a Sussex lady who had four maiden daughters; in her grounds a *Man Trap* was found, she gave orders for its removal, but the daughters protested.

GIBBET.—The illustration given was of 'Winter's Stob,' on the hills above Elsdon. Winter and two women were tried in Newcastle and convicted of murder. They were all three condemned to death and hung upon the town moor. The bodies of the women were handed to the surgeons for dissection. Winter's body was steeped in pitch, and then carried out to be hung in chains⁷ on a gibbet, erected on the highest hill not far from the spot where the murder was committed, where the body might be seen for a considerable time. These gibbets appear to have been in common use throughout the country. A traveller writing in 1795, says, 'A few miles from Buxton, passed by another gallows with a human body hung in chains.' In many parts of the country there was a popular superstition that a piece of wood from the gallows tree would cure the toothache. From this cause the original post from which Winter was suspended was entirely cut away. Subsequently the present gallows were erected, with a large wooden head, roughly cut, suspended at the end of a short chain. Winter's brother felt so disgraced by the family history that he changed his name to Spring, and was well-known as the celebrated prize fighter Tom Spring.

FELO-DE-SE.—When a person committed suicide, and was considered to be of sound mind, the jury brought in a verdict of *felo-de-se*. It was then necessary that the body should be buried by night at some cross roads adjacent, and that a stake should be driven through the body to fasten it to the ground. The illustration is made from a stake used for this purpose, preserved in the vestry of Waltham abbey church. William Broekie in *Legends and Superstitions of County Durham* says that at 'Mile End Road, South Shields, at the corner of the left hand side, going northward, just adjoining Fairles's old ballast way, lies the body of a suicide with a stake driven through it, the top of the stake used to rise a foot or two above the ground, and the boys used to amuse themselves by standing upon it.' In April, 1817, a woman was so buried in Newcastle, a large crowd witnessing the spectacle.

Tom Hood, who punned upon every conceivable occasion, in his poem of *Faithless Nellie Gray* in the last stanza says:—

'A dozen men sat on his corpse
To find out why he died;
And they buried Ben at four cross roads,
With a stake in his inside.'

COCK FIGHTING.—A royal sport, the picture shown is by Hogarth. A shadow may be seen of a man suspended in a basket near the roof, the customary mode of treating betting defaulters. Cock-fighting was carried on at all the fairs and races throughout the country. Public and private schools also were interested in the sport. At Wimborne in Dorsetshire, at Easter time every boy entered a cock, mains were fought till one cock was left victor, the owner of the bird was victor of the school, and was exempt from punishment during Lent. If any friend of his was stripped for flogging, if the victor placed his hat upon his back he was exempt also. Every village had its cockpit, generally near the church, and the sport was freely indulged in after morning service. We still retain many sayings which spring from this sport.

⁷ The 'chains,' a structure of hoop-iron used for gibbeting Jobling on Jarrow Slake, are now preserved in the museum of the Society.





CHARIOT.

Travelling Chariots of about 1700 frequently had a sword case at the back, with a door into the carriage. The case was to hold sword, pistol, or blunderbus, for protection against highwaymen. This example shews it.



A DANDY HORSE (see page 21).

Both in the possession of Messrs. Philipson, Coachbuilders, of Newcastle.

From photographs by Mr. Parker Brewis.

'Cocksure,' 'That cock won't fight,' 'To live like a fighting cock,' The spurs used were deadly weapons, made of steel or silver, and great art was necessary in fixing them properly on to the bird.⁸

EARLY CRICKET.—The bat being of any shape, two stumps only were used and one bail. The third stump was introduced about a hundred years ago. Most of the cricketers appeared in tall hats. It is said that in making a close run, a batsman's hat fell off and knocked off the bails, when the umpire gave him out. From this incident tall hats went out of favour on the cricket field.

DANDY HORSE.—The one illustrated is in the possession of Messrs. Atkinson and Phillipson, Pilgrim street, and was used by the first earl of Durham in 1810. There were two wheels, something like the bicycle of the present day, the rider sat on a saddle just high enough to allow his toes to touch the ground. In front of him was an elevated pad upon which he placed his arms. It is said that a good rider could do from eight to nine miles an hour. Tricycles were also made on the same principle to carry two people.

DOG CARRIAGES, like a child's mail cart, were constantly used by gipsies and others. I am informed that a man regularly came to Whittingham fair in a small cart drawn by two dogs. The use of a dog in this manner was made illegal in 1839.

DOG SPITS.—Dogs were frequently used to turn a wheel by which joints were made to rotate before the fire. As I recently contributed a paper upon this subject, for further information I would refer the reader to the *Proceedings*, 3 ser., vol. II, p. 246. One of these wheels is to be found at Mitford, another at St. Briavel's castle, Gloucestershire.

SMOKE JACK.—Another mode used for roasting meat. A large fan, as will be seen from the illustration, was enclosed in the chimney; the hot air and smoke ascending caused it to revolve very rapidly. By a series of cog wheels, a dangle or spits were turned in front of the fire. Smoke jacks are still used in many of the London clubs and a few private houses, roast meat being considered much superior to baked. Several examples may be seen in our museum, but unfortunately they are all imperfect.

DONKEY WHEEL.—A large wheel, used on the same principle as the dog wheel, the weight of the donkey giving the motive power. See illustration in the *Proceedings*, 3 ser., II, p. 249.

DOG TONGS.—These instruments were used to eject dogs from churches. They appear to have been greatly in vogue in North Wales. They were made in both wood and iron, when expanded measuring about five feet. Dog whipper⁹ and sluggard waker was a regular church appointment, being held by either a man or a woman. For waking sleepers the official had a stick about 4ft. long, at one end of which was a wooden ball, at the other a fox's tail. If a man was seen sleeping he was tapped on the head with the ball, if a lady was enjoying a siesta her face was tickled with the fox's tail. Another name for the sluggard waker was 'The Bobber,' which gave rise to the following verse, showing how a whole family was engaged in church work :—

'My Father's the clerk,
My Sister's the singer,
My Mother's the bobber.
And I'm the bell ringer.'

⁸ See Chancellor Ferguson's paper on cock fighting in the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society*. The remains of the cockpit are still to be seen on the village green at Shotton, co. Durham. At Coxhoe, until a few years ago, the cockpit, a small square brick building, was in existence.

⁹ There was a dog whipper's pew in Greatham church, co. Durham.

FACE PATCHES.—A custom indulged in by ladies of adorning the face with black patches. One writer says 'My wife looked very pretty to-day, the first time I gave her leave to wear black patches.' Another lady stipulates in her marriage articles that she should wear patches on whichever side of her face she chose.

THE UMBRELLA was introduced into this country by Jonas Hanway, who got the idea in France. He suffered much ridicule from the hackney coachmen, as they feared it would interfere with their business. At first umbrellas were only kept at churches¹ and coffee houses, it being some time before they came into general use. The early ones were made with stout ribs of whalebone and were called 'Robinsons,' from the fact that from Robinson Crusoe we get one of our first accounts of making an umbrella. He says 'I covered it with skins, the hair outwards, so that it cast off the rain like a pent house, and kept the sun off effectually.'

TEA SPOONS.—When tea was first introduced, a set of spoons contained one with a perforated bowl and a spiked end. The first tea pots had no strainers in the spout, so the lady presiding at the tea table poured the tea into each cup through the bowl of the perforated spoon. If the spout got choked with tea leaves the spoon was reversed, the spiked end being thrust down the spout.

SILHOUETTES.—Portraits in profile, or shadow likenesses. Originally the profile of a sitter was thrown on to a transparent screen by the aid of a light; the shadow thus formed was delicately traced and filled in afterwards in black. Subsequently these likenesses and groups of figures were most artistically cut out with a pair of scissors. We read that 'in 1826 there was an automaton in Newcastle, a life size figure in flowing robes, which scratched an outline of the profile on card, 'The Professor' filling it up with black.' In April, 1820, Mr. Seville was taking silhouette portraits at Mrs. Dixon's long room, White Hart Inn, Old Flesh Market, Newcastle, and at Mrs. Armstrong's, near the Post Office, North Shields. Mr. Sam Weller thus refers to this custom, 'So I take the privilege of the day, Mary, my dear, to tell you that the first and only time I see you your likeness was took on my heart in much quicker time and brighter colours than ever a likeness was took by a profel machine, (which, perhaps, you may have heard on, Mary, my dear). Although it does finish a portrait and put the frame and glass on complete with a hook at the end to hang it up by, and all in two minutes and a quarter.'

BLACK BOY.—Family picture. A black boy standing behind 'my lady's' chair. These lads were bought and sold like any other cattle. A lady, writing in 1760, says: 'To me the young gentleman made a very acceptable present, no other than a little negro boy, to be my page. These creatures are very fashionable among the quality in London. Lady Catherwood brought home two of them to hand her chocolate, and stand behind her chair.' In the *Birmingham Gazette* of 1771 is an advertisement of the public sale of a negro boy 'sound, healthy, and of a mild disposition.' Another advertisement states that a boy has run away: 'He has a gold collar round his neck with his master's name on it.' In 1772 it was discovered that no slave could live in England.

CRINOLINE AND PEGTOPS.—The proceedings terminated with an illustration of these articles of attire that will still be remembered by many.

Mr. Phillips was heartily thanked for his lecture, as was also Mr. Brewis, who not only lent his lantern but worked it.

¹ In a case in the vestry of the fine church at Cartmel, Lancashire, is preserved as a curiosity one of these large umbrellas.



SILHOUETTES

of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ogilvie of North Shields, taken about 1820.

This plate presented by Mr. Maberly Phillips.



BURYNESS REGISTER OF | BAPTISMS AND BURIALS.

JOHN HEWETSON, | CURATE.

BAPTISMS.

- 1797 Cecy daughter of William Waugh of Plenderleigh, and Mary his wife baptised June 22d 1797.
 William, son of William Corbit of Rochester and Elizabeth his wife, baptised August 27th 1797.
 Amos, son of Amos Jackson of Hillock, and Mary his wife, baptised September 3d 1797.
 1798 Anne, Daughter of George Dixon of Low Buryness and Elizabeth his wife baptised July 3d 1798.
 1799. Richard Son of William and Isabel Bell of Birkhill baptised Oct^r 26th 1799.
 1800 Isabella 2d Daughter of William Waugh of Plenderleith and Mary his wife baptised March 21st 1800.
 Elizabeth Daughter of William Corbit of Rochester and Elizabeth his wife baptised June 7th 1800.
 Richard, 4th Son of George and Elizabeth Dixon of Low Byrness Baptised Septbr 23d 1800.
 Samuel sixth son of Thomas and Mary Hedley of Woollaw Baptised Novbr 5th 1800.
 Edward Son of Robert & Mary Laing of Plenderleith baptised Decbr 18th 1800.
 1801. Mary natural Daughter of Henry Hymers and Elenor Elliot baptised at Rooking Lime Kiln-House, Novbr 21st 1801.
 Robert second son of William Pringle and Hannah his Wife baptised Novbr 14th 1801 Bedrule Roxburghshire N.B.
 1802 Jeremiah illegitimate [*sic*] son of James Baptie, of South Dean by Elenor Oliver baptised April 14th 1802.
 Edward First Son of William Hymers of Lime-Kiln-Edge, Roxburghshire by Hannah his wife baptised April 16th 1802.

1802

- Thomas Son of William Corbet of Low Rochester and Elizabeth his Wife baptised Novbr 20th 1802.
 Elenor Daughter of George Dixon of Low Byrness and Elizabeth his Wife baptised Novbr 23d 1802.
 1803 Elizabeth Boyle Laing Daughter of Robert Laing of Plenderleith by Mary his wife born Febry 20th & baptised March 2d 1803.
 Robert son of William Hymers of Lime-Kiln-Edge Roxburghshire by Hannah his wife Baptised April 16th 1803.
 John son of Alexander Smith and Elizabeth Chisholm baptised April 28th 1803, illegitimate.
 Anne Daughter of Edward Charlton of Rooking Pit-Houses by Anne his Wife baptised 28th Augt 1803.
 Henry Illegitimate son of George Hymers of Rooking Kiln-House by Elizabeth Stephenson baptised Septbr 30th 1803.

1803

- Jane Daughter of Matthew Carnagie of Blakopeburn Haugh Pit House and Anne his wife baptised Septbr 14th 1803.
 1804 Sarah Daughter of Anthony Hedley of Ramshope and Sarah his wife born the 27th of July & baptised the 28th 1804.
 1805 Anthony son of William Hymers of Lime Kiln-Edge, Roxburghshire, and Hannah his wife baptised Jany 19th 1805.
 James son of George Dixon of Low Byrness and Elizabeth his wilo baptised April 6th 1805.

- William son of Joseph Wilson of Berwick Hill near Ponteland & Dorothy his wife of Byrness formerly Dixon Baptised Sept 10th 1805.
 Mary 1st Daughter of Stephen Reed of Rochester and Ann his wife formerly Turnbull born May 4th baptised May 25th 1806.
 Same Day christened John Son of Thomas Clark of Simonside in the Parish of Jarrow & Ann Turnbull, the Child was said to have been baptised in Gateshead & was born Sep. 12th 1803.
 Sarah Daughter of John Brown & Margaret Hall of Cockplay Roxburghshire Bap. Decr 21st 1807.

BAPTISMS 1808

- Thomas 1st son of Stephen Reed Native of Alston & Ann his wife formerly Turnbull Native of Rochester bapd Sept 4th 1808 born Augt. 22d 1788.
 William 1st Son of James Robson of Lethem Roxburghshire Native of Elsdon Parish & Janet his wife, formerly Lachlan Native of Dalkeith Baptized Sept 25th Born Augt 18th 1808.
 William 4th son of John Beldon Native of the Parish of St. John Lee by his wife Elizabeth formerly Thompson Native of Warden. Born Augst 9th bapd Octr 9th 1808.
 William, 4th Son of William Hymers Native of the Parish of St. John Lee now of the Parish of Hobkirk in Scotland by his wife Eleanor, formerly Plummer, Native of the Parish of Chesters Scotland Born July 15th, Baptized Octr 23d 1808.
 George 1st Son of Smith Dixon Native of the Iron House in the Parish of Elsdon by his wife Jane, formerly Scott, Native of Tynemouth in the Parish of North Shields Northumberland, born August 1st, and baptized August 6th 1809 born at Byrness.
 Isabel 1st Daughter of James Slesson Native of Jedourgh in Scotland by his wife Margaret formerly Turnbull Native of Hownam in the Shire of Roxburgh Born June 5th & Baptized Octr 29th, 1809.
 Isabel 1st Daughter of Wm Robson, Native of Falstone in North Tyne by his wife Barbara formerly Bapty Native of Bucham in the Parish of Melrose Scotland Baptised Decr 20th 1809, aged 5 Months, lives at Waterside Parish of Chesters Scotland.

1810 BAPTISMS 1810

- April 27th Cuthbert 4th Son of Robert Dixon Native of the Rye Tree in the Parish of Haltwhistle, by his wife Ann Daughter of Geo: Robinson Native of Northfield Head in the Parish of Yeldam born Febr 16th, baptized April 27th 1810.
 June 24th Robert 2d Son of James Robson of Lethem Roxburghshire Native of Hopefoot Mill in the parish of Elsdon, by his wife Janet, formerly Lachlan Native of Dalkeith Scotland born March 27th Baptized June 24th 1810.
 Augst 4th Elizabeth second Daughter of Andrew Ramage Native of Westerpruhope in the Parish of Peebles North Britain by his wife Isabella formerly Dixon Native of Ray Lees in this Parish born July 24th ba, d Augst 11th 1810.
 Sept 29th Jane Daughter of William Hymers native of the Parish of St. John Lee Northumberland now of Jedburgh Scotland, by his Wife Eleanor formerly Plummer Native of Chesters Scotland born May 25th Baptized Sept 29th 1810.
 Novr 8th 1810 John first Son of Thomas Reed Native of Old Town in the Parish of Elsdon by his wife Mary Reed, formerly Ridley, Native of Crook Bank in the Parish of Simonburn born Octr 30 at Byrness. Bap. Novr 8th 1810.

Catharine 1st Daughter of Smith Dixon Native of the Iron House in the Parish of Elsdon, by his wife Jane, formerly Scott Native of Tynemouth in the Parish of North Shields born & baptized December 19th 1810.

BAPTISMS 1811

Febry 4th 1811 Sarah 2d Daughter of Stephen Reed native of Alston and Ann his Wife, formerly Turnbull native of Rochester in this Parish born Janry 1st baptized Febry 4th 1811.

Febry 4th Maria 1st daughter of John Bell Native of High Carriek in this Parish by his wife Mary formerly Lee native of Kirkwhelpington, born Janry 9th baptized Febry 14th.

Isabel Akenhead Daughter of Thos Akenhead Marshall of Whitelee in this Parish and Jane Chrichton native of Scotland born Septr. 11th 1810 baptized Febry 9th 1811.

Dorothy 3d Daughter of John Beldon Native of Gallowfield in the Parish of St. John Lee by his Wife Elizabeth formerly Thompson Native of four Stones in the Parish of Warden born March 2d baptized Augst 11th 1811.

Thomas 2d Son of Thomas Armourer of Catcleugh Native of Otterburn in this Parish by his Wife Eleanor formerly Redhead Native of Sharperton in the Parish of Alwinton born Augst 11th bapd 13th 1811.

Janet 2d Daughter of William Robson Native of Falstone in North Tyne by his wife Barbara formerly Bapty Native of Bucham in the Parish of Melrose Scotland born June 30th baptized Novr 12th 1811. Lives at Waterside in the Parish of Chesters Scotland.

Jane 2d Daughter of Smith Dixon Native of the Iron House in the Parish of Elsdon by his wife Jane formerly Scott Native of Tynemouth in the Parish of North Shields born Deer 26th baptized Deer 27th 1811.

Janry 15 1812 Robert second Son of Stephen Reed of Rochester Native of Alston by his wife Ann formerly Turnbull Native of this Parish born Janry 1st baptized Janry 15th 1812.

April 19th Mary 2d Daughter of James Robson of Lethem, Roxburghshire, Native of Hopefoot Mill in this Parish, by his wife Janet, formerly Lachlan, Native of Dalkeith Scotland, born Febry 1st 1812, Bapd April 19th 1812.

June 3d, 1812. Jane first Daughter of Thomas Reed Native of Old Town in the Parish of Elsdon, by his wife Mary Reed, formerly Ridley, Native of Crook Bank in the Parish of Simonburn, burn at Byrness May 24th, 1812 baptised June 3d 1812.

July 12 1812 John Natural Son of John Hunter & Jane Hall Native of Cockplay Scotld born Febry 5th 1812.

Augst 9th 1812. William 1st Son of John Bell of Birkhill Native of high Carriek in this Parish by his wife Mary formerly Lee Native of Kirkwhelpington born June 21st 1812. Bap Augst 9th 1812.

William Son of James Oliver of West Shiels in the County of Roxburgh Scotland by Jane Bruce of Jedburgh, Scotland, born April 4th 1812 Baptized June 19th 1813 by me Jas Clarkson.

Margaret, Daughter of Andrew Bruce & Janet McLain of Hassendean Bank Scotland Baptized July 14 1813, Born March 1812.

[The book has been turned round and the burials begun]

BURIALS AT BYRNESS.

1797 William Greave of Rochester buried May 24th 1797 aged 71 years,

Violet Dodds of Spithopehaugh buried May 27th 1797 aged 79 years.
 Thomas Cowens of Plenderleith, buried June 17th 1797 aged 20 years.
 Margret Temple of Rochester buried October 3d 1797 aged 66 years.
 Thomas Oliver of Petty-Knows buried October 31 1797 aged 17 years.
 Mary Anderson wife of George Anderson of Otterburn, buried
 November 30th 1797 aged 33 years.
 1798 Allon Hedley of Netherhouses buried September 17th 1798
 aged 53 years.
 Mary Mather of Elishaw, buried October 26th 1798 aged 33 years.

BURIALS 1798.

William Corbit of Rochester, buried November 12th 1798 aged 66 years.
 Isabella Brown of Hillock buried November 15th 1798 aged 71 years.
 Anne Hall, of Steward Shields buried November 15th 1798 aged 26
 years.
 1799. William Ramsay of Rochester buried February 17th 1799
 aged 54 years.
 Margaret Robson of Hawick buried June 16th 1799 aged 64 years
 Elizabeth Oliver, Petty Knows, buried June 18th 1799 aged 16 years.
 Elizabeth Waite, Garret Shields, buried October 9th 1799 aged 62
 years.
 George Roxbrough son of John Roxbrough, White Lee Gate buried
 December 13th 1799 aged 2 years

BURIALS AT BYRNES, 1800.

Elizabeth Davidson of Otterburn buried Jany 8th 1800 aged 10 years.
 Margaret Haddon of Spithopehaugh buried March 11th 1800 aged
 82 years.
 1801 Walter Turnbull Netherhouses June 21st 1801 aged 45 years.
 George Anderson of Cottenshope June 23d 1801 aged 42 years.
 James Armstrong of Woodhall Novbr 11th 1801 aged 78 years.
 Cathrine Oliver Petty-Knows Decembr 2d 1801 aged 42 years.
 1802 James Dodds of Spithopehaugh Augt 5th 1802 aged 73 years.
 Isabel Armstrong of Holystone May 7th 1802 aged 72 years.

BURIALS AT BYRNES 1802

Anne Davison Anderson of Otterburn, May 13th 1802 aged 10 Days.
 Elizabeth Hall of Emblehope October 17th 1802 aged 55 years.
 Elenor Tailford, Blakehope October 30th 1802 aged 6 years.
 1803 James Brown of Spithope Haugh Feby 8th 1803 aged 76 years.
 Alice Hall of Stewart-Shield Feby 16th 1803 aged 22 years.
 John and Margaret Graham of Birdhope Craig Feby 19th 1803
 aged 88 and 78 years.
 Henry Harkness of Low Rochester Feby 25th aged 15 years.
 Elizabeth wife of John Hall of Cottonshope Burnfoot April 16th 1803
 aged 30 years.
 Thomas Burn of the Sills May 6th 1803 aged 38 years.

1803 BURIALS AT BYRNES

Margaret Gilroy of Rochester June 10th 1803 aged 72 years.
 John Anderson of Baggrow June 3d 1803 aged 90 years.
 Margaret Anderson of Baggrow June 10th 1803 aged 75 years.
 Jane Hall Dr of John Hall of Cottonshopeburnfoot Died in Infancy
 June 23d 1803.
 Gabriel Turnbull Son of David Turnbull of Rochester died in Infancy
 July 30th 1803.
 Thomas Hall, Stewart Shields Sept 8th 1803 aged 26 years.
 William Scott Edgerstone Tofts Nov 29th 1803 aged 47 years.

Elenor Heron Moordik House Decbr 5th 1803 aged 84 years.
 1804 Walter Akenhead of the Scap March 3d 1804 aged 35 years.

1804 BURIALS AT BYRNESS.

Margaret Rutherford, Wanlass Dultrees March 4th 1804 died in Infancy.
 Thomas Corbit Low Rochester March 18th 1804 died in Infancy.
 William Gibson, of Birk Hill April 4th 1804 aged 75 years.
 Elizabeth Brown wife of Robert Brown of Chattlehope June 2d
 1804 aged 40 years.
 Isabel Orr of Birdhope Craige Augt 19th 1804 aged 38 years & 6 Months.
 James Grieve of Rochester Aug 26th 1804 died in Infancy.
 Roger Marshall of Blindburn Novbr 9th 1804 aged 64 years.
 Thomas Robson of Belshield Decbr 11th 1804 aged 59 years.
 Thomas Hall of Toft House Decbr 24th 1804 aged 72 years.

1805 BURIALS AT BYRNESS

James Turnbull of Rochester Janry 2d 1805 aged 17 years.
 Robert Anderson of the Bush Febr'y 20th 1805 aged 70 years.
 Hannah Haddon, Birdhope Craige Mill March 11th 1805 aged 46
 years.
 Margaret Hall of Stewart shields April 3d 1805 aged 26 years.
 Kathrine Walker Rattenrow May 2d 1805 aged 44 years.
 Elizabeth wife of John Orr of Birdhope Craige May 14 aged 48 years.
 [This entry interpolated]
 Isabel Mable of the Yeat May 31st 1805 aged 74 years.
 John Hall of Toft House Augst 3d aged 34.
 Jane wife of William Anderson Blackhope Burn Haugh aged 59
 Septr 1st.
 Catharine wife of James Thompson of Otterburn aged ,
 Novr 14th drowned.

1806 BURIALS AT BYRNESS

Christian Daughter of Michael Young of Philiphaugh aged 8 pears
 January 6th 1806.
 Ann Crozier Blackhope Aged 65 years January 15th 1806.
 Mary Daughter of George Temple of Rochester aged 6 months
 January 21st 1806.
 Margaret wife of Michael Anderson of Cottonshope Burn Foot Aged
 30 years May 22d 1806.
 James Son of Michael Anderson of Do aged 4 Months. June 2d 1806.
 Robert Robson of Sidwood aged 61 years August 2d 1806.
 Eleanor wife of Edward Dunn of Whitelee Gate aged 29 years
 Octr 18th 1806.
 Margaret Daughter of John Roxborough Carter Gate aged 1 week
 October 23d 1806.
 Edward Son of Robert Rutherford of Byrness aged 1 Week Novr 16th
 1807 Charlotte wife of Ed Dunn of Otterburn Scotland March 15th
 1807 aged 52.
 1807 William Armstrong Shepherd of Woodhall in the Parish of
 Holystone April 8th 1807 aged 38.

BURIALS AT BYRNESS 1807

Matthew Son of John Young Swinside, Scotland April 12th 1807.
 May 10th Elizabeth Davison, Widow, of Leam in the Parish of
 Bellingham aged 63.
 May 25th Willm Jerdon Camp Town Scotland aged 38.
 Augst 12th Alice Daughter of Joshua Brown of Yardhope aged 3
 Months.

- Octr 14th Andrew Hall of Emblehope aged 33.
 Novr 24th Robert Yule of Lumsden aged 24 perished in the Snow Storm Novr 20th.
 1808 Janry 21 John Son of Thomas Rutherford of the Row aged 21 Consumption.
 1808 Thomas Son of Charles Hall of Emblehope aged 1 year Janry 30th
 1808 Febry 7i Robert Hedley of Nether Houses aged 16 Consumption.
 Febry 21st Roger Robson of Garret Shields aged 23 Consumption.
 April 1st John Dunn, Rule Town Head, Scotland aged 26 Fever.
 21 Edward Son of Edward Hall of Stewart Shields aged 17 Consumption.
 Augst 13th Mary Dodds of Bell Shields aged 70 Old Age.
 Octr 16 Sarah Burn of Spithope Haugh aged 84.
 Deer 10 Isabel wife of Allen Jamieson of Bagrow aged 54 Cancer.

BURIALS 1809

- Feb: 23d Elizabeth Daughter of George Temple of Stobbs aged 2 years.
 April 8th John Robson of Sidwood aged 75.
 27th Hannah Daughter of Edward Hall of Stewart Shields Aged 21 Consumption.
 May 3d Mary Daughter of John & Mary Grieve of Rochester Aged seven Months.
 July 4th Alice Daughter of Michael Young of Usway Ford aged 2 years.
 Novr 3 James Son of Matthew Hutson of Otterburn aged 15 years Fever.
 Deer 4 Eleanor Robson aged 64 Bank Head.
 16 John Greive of Rochester aged 39 killed by a Gun going off accidentally.
 25. Robert Mabel Bronirdean Laws Scotland, aged 80.
 1810 Febry 2d Alice Wife of Matthew Young of Bagrow, aged 75 years.
 May 10th Thomas Akenhead of Mounseys Know North Tyne aged 75.
 May 29th John Davison of Buteland aged 20.
 June 14 Andrew Hall of Emblehope Shepherd, aged 78.
 July 13 Roger Robson of Grassings Field Shepherd, aged 67.
 Augst 15th John Marshall of Byegate Hall Farmer died Augst 10th aged 24 years. Consumption.

BURIALS 1810.

- Deer 30th Eleanor Chisholm aged 46 years.
 1811 Janry 12th Adam Robson, Rochester, aged 59.
 Janry 30 Isabell Dowr of Jn^o Oliver aged 6 months, High Green.
 Febry 28th Edward Mather Shepherd of Overacres, aged 65 years.
 March 18 Sarah Daughter of Stephen Reed of Rochester, aged 3 Months.
 26 Edward Robson Shepherd of Grassings Field, aged 18 years.
 Sept 17th Ann Wife of William Murray Shepherd of Redpath aged 65 years.
 Deer 27th Mr [interpolated] Robert Laing of Plenderleath in Roxburghshire Farmer, aged 50.
 27th William Burn of Stobs aged
 1812 Mar. 24th Edward Hall Shepherd of Plenderleath, Scotland aged 68 years.

25th Andrew Turnbull, Cooper, a Lodger at Rochester & a Native of Scotland, aged 70 years.

April 10. Jane Greive, of Rochester aged 92.

June 7 Jane Robson Widow of Bell Shield Burn Foot, aged years.

Augst 30 Thomas Son of James Thompson Watchmaker of Otterburn aged 7 Months.

Greystead Rectory, April 28th, 1845.

At a Vestry Meeting of the Proprietors and Occupiers of Land in the Township of Smalesmouth, in the Parish of Greystead, held this 28th day of April, 1845, it was unanimously resolved to maintain & defend their Rights to a certain Road, commonly called 'Cadger Haugh' Road, against all opposition. Signed Ninian Elliott | Robert Dougias | William Charlton | Thomas Nicholson | Andrew Scott | Walter Telfer | James Waitt.

[The volume, which is 12 in. by 7 in., consists of 18 leaves of paper bound in paper covers; the entries of burials are written on one side of each leaf, while those of baptisms are on both sides. The baptisms are on four leaves and the burials on 11 pages, the rest of them being blank.]

MISCELLANEA.

PRICE OF WINE IN 1704.

The following are letter and statement of account from John Stephenson, wine merchant, Newcastle, to Sir Geo. Wheler the traveller, prebendary of Durham and rector of Houghton-le-Spring, are from the collections of Mr. Richd. Welford :—

Newcastle, 9ber 8, 1704.

Sir—I am flavoured wth yours and have sent you as below. I am sorey yt ye Last wine I sent you had not pleased. I am sure when itt was fld itt was as good wine as I have sould this 12 months. So for ye ffuture if you thinke fitt I will aduise you to take wt you have occasion for in bottles. I shall send your note as you desire itt next and allso Lett you know if Kirton bee comd in. I am Sir, Your Humble serutt, Jno, Stephenson.

	gall.	qt.	jills	s.	
1 doz. qrt. bottles claret qt.	3	0	2	at 6	£00 : 18 : 09
1 doz. pt. bottles white wine qt.	1	2	3	at 6	00 : 10 : 01½
1 doz. pt. bottles canary qt.	1	2	2	at 9	00 : 14 : 07½
1 doz. qrt. bottles & corks					00 : 02 : 00
2 doz. pt. bottles & corks					00 : 03 : 00
					£02 : 08 : 06

LOCAL SHIP ASSIGNMENTS.

(From Richd. Welford's Collections.)

1714-15, March 14. $\frac{1}{32}$ part of the 'Hannah' of Whitby, 300 tons, from W^m Johnson of Whitby master and mariner, to John Johnson of Newcastle, esq. Consideration £52 4s.

Same date. $\frac{1}{10}$ of same ship from said Johnson to John Clavering of Chopwell, esq. Cons. £104 8s.

1715-16. Jan. 12. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the 'Loyalty' of Shields, 260 tons, from Roger Boulby of No. Shields to Elizth Heckles of Monkseaton, widow. Cons. £17 10s. Stock £99.

1719. April 10. $\frac{1}{16}$ of the 'Elizabeth and Mary' of Whitby, 300 tons, from Geo. Brown of Whitby, master and mariner, to John Johnson of Newcastle, esq. Cons. £114 9s. Stock £100.

1719. May 18. $\frac{1}{32}$ of the 'Elizabeth & Mary' from said Geo. Brown to Thos. Grainge of N. Shields, master and mariner. Cons. £57 4s. 6d.

1729. July 15. Assignment from Jno. Clavering of Chopwell, esq. to Thos. Anderson of N. Shields, master and mariner, of the $\frac{1}{32}$ part of the 'Hannah' above named. Cons. £27 6s. (1729. July 30. Declaration of Thos. Anderson that his name is used in above assignment in trust for W^m Johnson of Newcastle, hoastman.)

1730. June 27. $\frac{1}{16}$ of the 'Mayflower' of Whitby, 350 tons, from Peter Barker of Whitby master & mariner to said W^m Johnson. Cons. £147. Stock £160.

1731. Oct. 9. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the 'Jane and Ann' of Whitby, 200 tons, from Geo. Hill of Whitby, master & mariner, to John Ellison of N. Shields, butcher. Cons. £20. Stock £90.

1740. Sep. 18. $\frac{1}{8}$ of the 'Asilby' of Whitby, 450 tons, from Robt. Noble of Carr Hall, near Whitby, master & mariner, to said W^m Johnson. Cons. £150. Stock £135 7s. 7d.

1742. March 25. Assignment from John Heckles of Preston, mariner, to said W^m Johnson, of the $\frac{1}{4}$ of the 'Loyalty' above named £5 5s.

1750. Aug. 9. $\frac{1}{16}$ of the 'Rebecca,' 350 tons, from Philip Skinner of Whitby, master and mariner, to said W^m Johnson. Cons. £125. Stock £90.

1750. Dec. 3. $\frac{1}{32}$ part of the 'Betty' of Sunderland, 100 tons, from Chas. Bewick of Sunderland to John Hedley of Newcastle, hoastman. Cons. £20 1s. 8d. Stock £70.

The following extracts relating to Hexham, Hexhamshire, Ovingham, Salton, &c., are from the Miscellaneous Books (vol. 281, pp. 14b, 15, 15b, 17, 17b, 18, 30, 31b, and 32) in the Augmentation Office (continued from page 12):—

Issues of Spiritualities. 13*li.* 8*s.* of profits of rectory of Sawton, co. York, belonging to the prebend there.
Cs. of rectory of Ekeley, Yorks, with all rights & appurt., demised to Thos. Meryng.

55*li.* 10*s.* 5*d.* of profits of tithes of whole of Hexhamshire, viz., of corn:—
Hexham, 10*li.*; Anyke, 13*s.* 4*d.*; Sandehowe, 8*s.*; Acome, 53*s.* 4*d.*; Wanlle, 46*s.* 8*d.*; Cokeley, 10*s.*; Kepike, 13*s.* 4*d.*; Irrington, 20*s.*; Chapel of Alwentdail, 15*li.*

Of lambs of whole parish of Hexhamshire, 68*s.* 7*d.*

Of wool of s^d parish, 27*s.* 6*d.*

Personal tithes & Easter offerings, 9*li.*

Tithes & oblations in chapel of St. John, 43*s.*

(p. 14b.)

Do. in chapel of St. Oswald, 60*s.*

In chapel of Beyngfeld, 66*s.* 8*d.*

39*li.* 6*s.* 8*d.* profits of rectories & tithings in Northumb^d, viz.: |
Aldestane more, 66*s.* 8*d.* rectory & tithing; corn of Newburgh, 26*s.* 8*d.*; do. of parish church of Aldewicke, 20*s.*

Corn of Fontestones, 13*s.* 4*d.*

Tithes of vill & chapel of Slaveley, 4*li.*

Corn of Chollerton, 26*s.* 8*d.*; Bareforde, 33*s.* 4*d.*; of Chipchesse, 4*li.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Gunnerton, 40*s.*; Colnewell, 40*s.*; Haydenbrigge cum Langley, 17*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; thus demised to divers persons.

100*s.* tithes of corn in parish of Isell, Cumberland.

Total, 118*li.* 5*s.* 1*d.*

Sale of Woods. None sold.

Perquisites of Courts. None.

[sic.]

(p. 15).

Sum total, 266*li.* 15*s.* 2½*d.*

Whereof

*Discharge of
Rents.*

In allowance of rents & farms of demesne lands, together with the site of the late Priory 17s. 4d. per ann. For that s^d demesnes were occupied by the late Prior & convent from Mich. 27 Hen. viij to 4 Feb. next following [1535-6], on which day the said Priory, together with all its possessions came into the hand of the king; for the rent of one half year 8s. 8d. And in similar allowance of rents, etc., of all lands, etc., to s^d Priory belonging at cxlvijli. ijs. vd. ob. For that the s^d rents for the term of St. Martin in Winter belong of right to the s^d Priory lxxiiijli. xvijjd. ob. *qu.* for discharge of the moiety due at the feast of St. Martin afores^d 27 Hen. viij.

¶ Total, 74li. 10s. 2½d.

*Rents Resolute
& Pensions.*

In rents resolute to the hands of the sheriff of York issuing from lands in Sawton at 13s. 4d. p. ann., viz., in such allowance for the time of this account. Nothing because paid by the prior. For the same reason nothing is to be accounted for of the following items. Resolute rent to the Chapter of the Metropolitan Church of York, of lands in Sawton at 40s. p. ann. And in money yearly paid to the Choristers of s^d church out of prebend lands there at 4s. p. ann. Yearly pension to the Bp. of Durham of churches of Wardon, Chollerton, & Aldestane, 33s. 4d. p. ann. Yearly pension to the Prior & Convent of Durham of the churches of Aldestane, 3s. 4d., & Ovingeham, 10s. Yearly pension to the Abbot & Convent of Alba landa of the chapel of Slaveley at 23s. p. ann.

Total, Nothing.

*(p. 15b.)
Salaries of
Curates.*

Curate in parish church of Hexham at 4li. p. ann. Do. in chapel of St. John at 4li. Do. in Chapel or Church of Beyngfeld 4li. Do. in Chapel of Slaveley, 4li. Do. in chapel of Alwentdayll, 4li. For the time

of this acct, Nothing, because paid by Prior.

Fees.

In fee of Henry, Earl of Northumb^d Chief Steward of the late Priory at 5li. p. ann. Of Lord Latamor, steward of the lordship of Salton, Yorks, at 53s. 4d. p. ann. Of James Ridley, Bailiff of Sawton at 26s. 8d. p. ann. Nothing, as above.

*Delivery of
Moneys.*

And in moneys charged in the Rec^{rs} acct of the issues of demesne lands in the hands of the Prior & Convent from 4 Feb., 1535-6, to Michaelmas viz., for the term of Pentecost. For which s^d Prior & Convent shall answer

8s. 8d.

In similar moneys of the rents of king's tenants in divers townships For w^{ch} s^d Prior & Convent shall answer to the king

73li. 11s. 2½d.

And in similar moneys of the issues of spiritualities rec^d by them from 4 Feb. 1535-6, to Mich., viz., of Easter offerings, lambs, wool, grain, hay, &c. For w^{ch} s^d Prior & Convent shall answer to the king

118li. 5s. 1d.

Total, 192li. 4s. 11¾d.

Total of allowances & delivery, 266li. 15s. 2½d.

(p. 17).

*(Mich. 1535 to
Mich. 1536).*

Ovingeham
'Cella de Hex-
ham.'

Northumb^d.
Acct of Will. Grene, Coll^r of rents
there from Mich. 27 Hen. viij, to
Mich. following.

Arrearages.

None.

Farm of the Site of the Cell with glebe 11s. of the issues of the site of s^d cell with buildings, & with glebe in fields of the town of Ovingehame belonging. in the hands of the Warden & brethren of s^d cell.

Total 11s.

Issues & profits of the parish of Ovingeham. 23li. 15s. 1d. of the tithes of sheaves of the whole parish p. ann., as ewll in the hands of divers persons at farm as to the use of s^d cell lately occupied as appears in survey.

24s. tithes of hay & straw; except those of township of Hartley w^{ch} are to the use of the vicar there.

115s. of wool, lambs, calves, & hens.

Of any profit proceeding from the issues of the Lent roll & of all tithes, &c., commonly acct^d for in that roll no acct is here rendered, for that they belong to the vicar there, as appears by the real composition thereof.

Nor of the farm of one cottage with a croft in the town of Ovingeham for that it belongs to s^d vicar in like manner.

Nor of any profit of weddings, churchings of women, lez Hedemasse penneys, deer, pigs, apples, & 'Le Halybrede Sylver,' or other accidental oblations for that they belong to s^d vicar & his successors as appears by s^d composition.

4li. of tithes of salmon, fisheries, & mills in whole parish (p. 17b.)

6s. of profits of funerals per annum. except 'Le Hedemasse pennyoz' belonging to the vicar as aboves^d

60s. of profits of Easter day p. ann.

Total, 38li. 1d.

Sum Total of Receipts, 38li. 11s. 1d.

Whereof

<i>Discharge of Issues.</i>	Accruing to s ^d Rectory from Mich. 1535 to 4 Feb. 1535-6 ($\frac{1}{2}$ year & 37 da:s), at 18d. per day 'plus in totale' 22d. = 9li. 12s. 2d. For that all & singular issues of s ^d rectory or cell within that time were rec ^d by the Master & brethren.
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Total, 9li. 12s. 2d.

Synods, procurations & pensions. [ad Senobium]

Yearly pension to Bp. of Durham, 20s.; in the time of this acct no allowance, because paid by warden. Moneys paid to the Prior of Durham at the convent of issues of s^d church at 10s.; allowance, nothing for above cause. Similar moneys paid yearly to the Archdeacon of Durham. do. do.

Pension of Vicar.

For his eating & drinking 16d. p. week, thus assessed by commiss^{rs} at time of survey at 69s. 4d. p. ann. No allowance, because paid by the Warden in food, &c. For board of 1 servant of the vicar with the

servants of s^d Warden assessed at 12d. p. week; no allowance for cause afores^d. Price of 1 load of straw for litter of horses of s^d vicar 12d.; do. do. Allowance of the farm of one chamber within the site of s^d cell, not assessed by Commiss^{rs} for that s^d vicar occupies s^d chamber.

Expenses of Church.

For bread, wine, wax & oil, &c., already paid. For repairing & ornamenting Choir of Church, do. do.

Delivery of Moneys.

Moneys charged in Rec^{ts} acct of the profits of the s^d cell & rectory from 4 Feb. 1535-6 to Mich. following for w^{ch} s^d Warden shall answer to the king 28li. 18s. 11d.

Total, 28li. 18s. 11d.

Total of Allowances & delivery, 38li. 11s. 1d.

P R O C E E D I N G S

O F T H E

S O C I E T Y O F A N T I Q U A R I E S

O F N E W C A S T L E - U P O N - T Y N E .

3 SER., VOL. III.

1907.

NO. 3

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of March, 1907, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. F. W. Dendy, a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS recommended by the Council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

- i. Joseph George Angus, Cedars, Osborne-road, Newcastle.
- ii. William Waymouth Gibson of Orchard house, Low Fell, Gateshead.
- iii. George Haliburton Hume, M.D., 61 Osborne-road, Newcastle.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. Thomas May, F.S.A. Scot., the author :—(i) 'The excavations on the Romano-British site at Wilderspool, July, 1905' (Reprint from the *Transactions* of the Hist. Soc. of Lanc. and Cheshire, 1906), 8vo. and (ii)

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for April, 1907.

Exchanges :—

From the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland :—*Journal*, LXIII, no. 252, 8vo.

From the Yorkshire Arch. Soc. :—*The Yorkshire Arch. Journal*, pt. 74 (XIX, ii), 8vo.

From the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Journal*, XXIX, 8vo.

From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Transactions*, 3rd ser., VII, i.

From the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History :—*Proceedings*, XII, iii, 8vo.

From the Smithsonian Institution, U.S.A. :—*Report for 1905 and 1906*, 8vo. cl.

From the Royal Society of Norway :—*Aarboeger*, XXI, ii, 8vo.

From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, vol. XXVI, section C, no. 12.

Purchases :—*Notes and Queries*, nos. 166, 167, 168, and 169; Macquoid's *A History of English Furniture*, III, xii; *Durham Wills and Inventories*, vol. III (112 Surtees Society publ.).

The recommendation of the Council to purchase the important work on Brasses, by the Messrs. Waller, for 6*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* was agreed to.

DONATION TO THE MUSEUM.

From the Northumberland County Council, base and column from site of the great hall in the Castle of Newcastle.

Special thanks were voted for the gift, and also for the kindness of the County Council and the officials for permitting members to visit the site of their offices and inspect the remains discovered.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. Thomas Matheson of Morpeth :—Two wooden knitting sheaths, one 4½ in. long, is covered with an incised pattern; it has three holes in the top for the needle, a loop at the bottom for suspension, and a diagonal cut for the apron string; the other 6½ in. long, is round and baluster turned.

The recommendation of the Council to engage Miss Martin to catalogue the deeds in the Woodman Collection as was done in the case of the Brumell deeds, was unanimously agreed to.

PROOFS OF AGE, ETC.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., read his papers on (i) An episode in the history of a Morpeth family; and (ii) Proofs of age (in continuation of the former series), for which thanks were voted to him by acclamation.

KEPIER GRAMMAR SCHOOL, HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) then read a paper by Mr. R. W. Ramsey on Kepier Grammar School and its library. Sent round for exhibition were several photographs of title pages of books in the library, bearing the autographs of Ben Jonson, Bernard Gilpin, and others.

Mr. Ramsey was thanked for his paper.

Mr. R. Blair announced that a very important paper had been sent to him by M. Robert Mowat of Paris on 'The Capricorn of the second legion, surnamed Augusta, and the goat of the 23rd Regiment Royal Welsh Fusiliers.' It reached him too late for inclusion in the notice for the meeting, and so its reading was deferred until the April meeting.

MISCELLANEA.

The following extracts relating to Hexham, &c., are from the 'Miscellaneous Books' (vol. 281, pp. 19-34), in the Augmentation Office (continued from page 32):—

(p. 19-20.)	Armethwaytt, Cumbr.
(p. 21.)	Lanercoste.
(p. 22-24.)	Newmynster.
(p. 25-28.)	Brenkeborne.
(p. 29.)	Lamley, Northumbr.

(p. 30.) (Mich. 1536 to Mich. 1537.)		Northumbr. Acct of Reginald Carnaby, kt., Farmer there from Mich. 28 Hen. viij to the Mich. following.
Arrearages.	None.	
Farm of demesne lands in the hands of late Priory.	17s. 4d. as in acct for previous year. Here not recorded, for that the Priory, Hospital of St. Giles, & appurt., are demised to Reginald Carnaby, kt., by Indenture, together with other lordships, manors, &c., & are charged according to s ^d indenture.	
(p. 30b.) Rents & farms of tenants in various townships.	Neither does he acct for 148 <i>li</i> . 15s. 1d. of tenants of the king. [Here follow particulars as in former account, with these exceptions]:— 16d. of one cottage in Est Matfen [not West Matfen.] [Tenemt called 'le Heugh' not mentioned.]	
But renders acct	for 229 <i>li</i> . 14s. 6d. of the rent & farm of site of late Priory with appurt., in allowance for the term from Lady day to Mich. And for 24 <i>li</i> . of prebend of Sawton as in former acct	
	Total, 253 <i>li</i> . 14s. 6d.	
Issues of Spiritualities.	For the sums of 55 <i>li</i> . 10s. 5d (Hexhamshire); 100s. (Ilkeley); 39 <i>li</i> . 6s. 8d. (re tories & tithings), & 100s. (Isell) he does not acct for cause afores ^d	
But acct ^s for 13 <i>li</i> . 8s. of Spiritualities of Sawton	ch together with the Temporalities of that prebend amount to 37 <i>li</i> . 8s. p. ann., & are reserved in his lease for the terms of the Annunciation & St. Michael.	
	Total, 13 <i>li</i> . 8s.	
Sale of Woods.	None.	
Perquisites of Courts.	None.	
	Sum Total of Rec ^{ts} 267 <i>li</i> . 2s. 6d. Whereof	
Rents Resolute.	As in former acct (p. 31b.)	
Salaries of Curates	Do. do. But total for half year ending Mich. 1537.	Total, 10 <i>li</i> .
Fees.	As in previous acct but that there is no Chief Steward.	
(p. 32.) Delivery of Moneys.	Moneys charged in the Rec ^{rs} acct: Rents of temporalities of prebend of Salton, 24 <i>li</i> .; of spiritualities, 13 <i>li</i> . 8s.; besides 7 <i>li</i> . 8s. reserved of those lands for pension of the prior	30 <i>li</i> .
Moneys delivered to s ^d Rec ^r by Edw ^d Jay late prior there out of moneys reserved to the king of the prebend of Salton		7 <i>li</i> . 8s.
Moneys delivered to s ^d Rec ^r by farmers & tenants for their farms & rents		219 <i>li</i> . 14s. 6d.
	Total, 257 <i>li</i> . 2s. 6d.	
	Total of allowance & delivery, 267 <i>li</i> . 2s. 6d.	
(p. 33.) (Mich. 1536 to Mich. 1537.)		Northumbr.
Arrearages.	Ovingeham	Acct of Will. Grene, Coll ^r there from Mich. 28 to Mich. 29 Hen. viij.
Farm of the Site of the cell with glebe belonging.	Cell of Hexham	None.
	As in previous acct speaks of it as late in the hands of Warden, &c.:—as appears in survey taken by command of Thos. Duke of Norfolk, Lieutenant of the king in northern parts 5 March (but gives no year).	
		Total, 11s.

<i>Issues & profits of all the parish of Ovingeham (p. 33b.)</i>	As in previous acct	Total, 38 <i>li.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>
<i>Rents revolute with synods & procurations.</i>	As in previous acct, but no longer paid by Warden. To Archdeacon of Durham, 12 <i>s.</i>	Sum Total of Rect ^s . 38 <i>li.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>
<i>Pension or board assigned by composition, to be taken among the brethren, reckoned by Commiss^s at 16<i>d.</i> p. week, 69<i>s.</i> 4<i>d.</i> p. ann.</i>	Yearly pension of Will. Norton now vicar there in allowance from 5 March, 28 Hen. viij (1536-7) (on which day that cell was taken into the king's hands & the Warden or Master & brethren together with all their household were thrust out from their possession by Duke of Norfolk) to Mich. next following, $\frac{1}{2}$ year & 26 days, 38 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> : Board of vicar's servant allowed for time afores ^d 29 <i>s.</i> Load of straw for s ^d time, 6 <i>d.</i> For chamber afores ^d no allowance, or for house assigned to s ^d vicar by composition afores ^d	Total, 42 <i>s.</i>
<i>Expenses of Church.</i>	And in payment for 13 'potell' wine 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> 800 loaves 8 <i>d.</i> [<i>sic</i>]: 8 <i>lbs.</i> wax, 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> for parish church at Easter. And for wine, wax, incense, &c., for the whole year, 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> in allowance by assent of the Surveyor, according to expenses in previous years, the occupiers not appearing.	Total, 68 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>
<i>Delivery of Monys. (p. 34.)</i>	Profits from Mich. 1536 to 5 Mar. 1536-7 tithes of salmon 40 <i>s.</i> Farm of glebe, 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Total 24 <i>s.</i>
<i>Profits of s^t rectory rec^d by Christopher Lassells from 5 March, 1536-7 to close of this acct Easter offerings & tithes of lambs, wool, &c.</i>		45 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
		29 <i>li.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i>
		Total, 31 <i>li.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>
	Total of allowance & delivery, 38 <i>li.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>	

The following local note is from the *Calendar of Border Papers*, vol. II:—
 1596, Nov. 15.—The bishop of Durham (Toby Mathew) to Burghley.
 . . . Those two notes of levies and rates in this county I have 'with some adoe,' got from the clerk of the peace.

Temp. Jacobi Episcopi. 1596. Enclosed an abstracte or note of levyes. . . . Since the 'yeare of o^r loide 1565. . . . until this present xij day of November,

1565, Levy of 12*d.* the pound for Tyne bridge. 370*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*
 1567, of 8*d.* the pound for same 248*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*
 1568, of 8*d.* the pound for repair of divers bridges 248*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*
 1571, of 7*d.* the pound for Crofte bridge 31*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*
 1577, of 12*d.* the pound for Tyne bridge. 370*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*

Temp. Richardi episcopi 1585, of 6*d.* the pound for the 'House of Correccion' 185*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*

Sede vacante— 1587, of 2*d.* the pound for Darnton bridge. 62*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

Tempore Tobiae episcopi— 37 Eliz., of 1*d.* the pound for mayntenance of the salte peeter workes' [Mr. Eaton in Dounham, note by Burghley].

Sum total. 3822*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

P R O C E E D I N G S

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1907.

NO. 4

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the library of the Castle, on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of April, 1907, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. R. Welford, M.A., one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the Council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBER was proposed and declared duly elected :—

Joseph Stanhope Watson, Monkseaton, Northumberland.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. Thomas May, the author :—(i) 'On the Gallo-Roman Potter's Marks on Terra Sigillata (Samian) Ware found at Lancaster and Quernmore'; (ii) 'On the Ornamented Terra Sigillata (Samian) Pottery found at Lancaster.' (Overprints from the *Transactions* of the Hist. Socy. of Lanc. and Chesh.)

From Mr. Oswin J. Charlton :—A collection of notices of monthly meetings to complete the Society's set.

From R. Blair : *The Antiquary* for May, 1907.

Exchanges :—

From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, xxvi, section c, no. 13.

From La Société D'Archéologie de Bruxelles :—*Annuaire*, xviii, 1907, 8vo.

From the British Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, xiii, i.

From the Kent Archaeological Society :—*Testamenta Cantiana* (extra volume), 8vo., cl., 1907.

From La Société Archéologique de Namur :—*Annales*, xxv, iii; large 8vo.

Purchases :—*The Scottish Historical Review*, iv, 3; *Northern Notes and Queries*, i, 6; *The Reliquary*, xiii, 2; and *Notes and Queries*, 10 ser., nos. 170-173.

The Council's recommendation to purchase Druiitt's *Costumes on Brasses* for 10/6 was agreed to.

The Council's recommendation to hold two full day country meetings and three half-days meetings was agreed to; the full day meetings to be at (i) Aycliffe, Heighington, Shackleton, etc., and (ii) at Berwick and Norham and Ladykirk; the half-day meetings at (i) Hexham, (ii) Halt-whistle church and Haltwhistle-burn camps, and (iii) Bothal.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

From the Right Hon. Sir Gainsford Bruce :—(i) a rushlight holder from a Surrey cottage, and (ii) a 'crusie.'

The following note on the objects by the donor was read :—

'At the February meeting of the Society Mr. Maberly Phillips read an interesting paper on the 'Manners and Customs of our Grandfathers' Days,' and among other things he described 'rush holders' or 'tom candles.' I have in my possession an object that came out of an old Surrey cottage, and which I propose to present to the museum of the Society. It consists of an upright iron rod fixed upon cross pieces of wood which form its base. An iron bracket or casing round the rod supports a short arm which holds an iron cup or nozzle into which a candle could be inserted. The arm is made so as to form what, for want of a better word, I may call a nipper, and into this nipper a rush could be inserted, one end of the rush would be held in position by the nipper for giving light. The bracket or casing round the upright which supports the arm moves up and down on the vertical rod, and was held in its place by a spring which pressed against the upright rod. The spring has now lost its elasticity, but when the machine was in good order the arm could be moved to any convenient height, where it would be kept in position by the pressure of the spring. It would have been easy to attach a new spring to the arm of the rushlight holder, and to mend the cross pieces of wood (now in decay) which support the upright rod, but I thought it better not to attempt to put any modern work into the old machine. In its present state it shows to what devices our great-grandfathers were reduced in order to provide light in their cottages during the long winter evenings. When they could afford a candle, a candle could be inserted into the nozzle, and the machine could be used as a candlestick, when they could not afford a candle the rushlight could be brought into requisition. I send with the machine a bundle of rushes, partially stripped of the outer skin and ready to be used as rushlights.* The 'crusie' may be described as two metal cups, the lower and larger of which has a piece of iron coming up from the back; there is a second piece of iron with 3 or 4 nicks upon it, coming up from the larger cup, which passes through a hole or slot in the smaller cup. This is so arranged that the smaller cup may be tilted by raising the slot into one or other of the nicks before mentioned, so that the grease left in the cup may be kept together, if there is any overflow the grease would pass along the spout of the smaller cup and be saved in the larger cup which acts as a saucer to the smaller cup.'

Thanks were voted by acclamation to Sir Gainsford Bruce for his gifts and the note upon them.

The chairman exhibited a tinder box, flint and steel, some tinder purposely made by him before coming to the meeting, and some brimstone matches, also made by him about 60 years ago when a lad in Buckinghamshire. He said in Mr. Phillips's note (p. 17) on the tinder

* Gilbert White, in his *Natural History of Selborne*, Letter 26, writes as follows :— 'In a pound of dry rushes, avoirdupois, which I caused to be weighed and numbered, we found upwards of one thousand six hundred individuals. Now, suppose each of these burns, one with another, only half-an-hour, then a poor man will purchase eight-hundred hours of light, a time exceeding thirty-three entire days, for three shillings. According to this account, each rush, before dipping, costs one-thirty-third of a farthing, and one-eleventh afterwards. Thus a poor family will enjoy five-and-a-half hours of comfortable light for a farthing. An experienced old house-keeper assures me, that one pound-and-a-half of rushes completely supplies his family the year round, since working-people burn no candle in the long days, because they rise and go to bed by daylight.'

box, it was stated that the flint was held in the left hand and struck by the steel held in the right, and that the tinder was blown into a flame. Now, he had never seen a light obtained in that way, and certainly properly made tinder could not be blown into a flame. In his youthful days the tinder box was the indispensable adjunct of every house, and on each returning Saturday evening, as a rule, the week's supply of tinder and matches was made. He had often made both, and was familiar with the entire process. But never had he seen the flint held in the left hand, and the steel become the moving object in the right hand.

The chairman then demonstrated the method of obtaining a light with these appliances. Grasping the steel by its handle in his left hand, he struck a sharp sliding blow down its outer edge with the flint held in his right hand. A shower of sparks followed, one of which fell on the tinder and produced an incandescent spot. Gently blowing the spot, he increased the area of its incandescence, then applied the match, when the brimstone tip melted, producing a blue flame which ignited the wood and the light followed. Having thus shown the *modus operandi*, he presented the rest of the matches to the Society's museum.

Special thanks were voted to the chairman for his exhibit and gift.

EXHIBITED :—

By Dr. Hardcastle :—A 'black jack.'

Dr. Hardcastle thus described the object :—'This leather jug (or 'black jack') is 10½ inches high, its diameter at the mouth is 3½ inches, and at the base 4 inches. Its capacity is about 2½ pints. The mouth has on it a silver rim, and on the rim the following is written: 'John Mann in Pilgrim street in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.' In the Register of All Saints' church is a record of the baptism of John son of Miles Man, merchant in 1682. Miles Man was a son of Edward Man the puritan merchant, and town clerk. In a paper by the chairman in *Arch. Aeliana* (xxiv, 165) on 'Local Muniments' a John Mann is named as dealing with property in 1710, and 1724.' (See it on plate facing p. 42.)

By Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, M.A., F.S.A. (one of the secretaries) :—The copy of an inscription on an ansated panel which Mr. W. S. Corder has had 'let into the front of the middle house of Evelyn terrace, Wallsend, which is in Budle street on the main tramway route from Low Walker to Wallsend,' to record the spot where the Roman Wall joined the western rampart of the camp of *Segedunum*. The inscription is as follows :—

THE ROMAN WALL
HERE JOINED THE
WESTERN RAMPART
OF THE CAMP OF
SEGEDUNUM WHICH
EXTENDED EASTWARD
TO HUNTER STREET

W.S.C

1907

By Mr. Heslop: A knife found in the wall of an old cottage recently demolished in Corbridge. It is of 'bowie-knife' character; blade about 8 inches long, of single-edge, but double-edged at the point. The handle is of buck horn, with a very small guard.

By Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, F.S.A. :—Two documents, one a

commission in the militia to the great grandfather of the exhibitor, the other an exemption to his son. They are as follows :—

HUGH, DUKE AND EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, Earl and Baron Percy Baron Lucy Poynings Fitzpayne Bryan Latimer and Warkworth, and Baronet, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Northumberland, and of the Town and County of the Town of Newcastle upon Tyne, Vice Admiral of the same and the Maritime Parts thereof, General of His Majesty's Forces, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, To Richard Hodgson, Esq., I, reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty and good Conduct to do His Majesty good and faithful service, by Virtue of the Power and Authority to me given by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, under an Act passed in the forty-third year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act to enable His Majesty more effectually to provide for the Defence and Security of the Realm during the present War; and for indemnifying Persons who may suffer in their Property by such Measures as may be necessary for that Purpose' HAVE nominated, constituted, appointed, and given Commission to and by these Presents DO nominate, constitute, appoint, and give Commission to you the said Richard Hodgson to be Captain of the Independent Company of Cowpen Colliery Pioneers; but this Commission not to take Effect except during the Time of the said Corps being called out into actual Service. You are, therefore, to take the said Company into your Care and Charge as Captain thereof. And I do hereby command the Inferior Officers and other Persons of the said Independent Company of Cowpen Colliery Pioneers, and every of them, to obey you as their Captain. And you are to observe and follow such Orders and Directions as you shall, from time to time, receive from His Majesty, myself, or any other your Superior Officer, pursuant to the Trust hereby reposed in you and your Duty to His Majesty. GIVEN at Alnwick Castle, under my hand and seal, this second day of December, in the forty-fourth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand, Eight Hundred, and Three. **NORTHUMBERLAND.**

Issued at the Admiralty gratis.

By the Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, etc. WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the 13th year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, it is enacted, that, the Persons under the age and circumstances, therein mentioned, shall be freed and exempted from being impressed into His Majesty's Service, upon due proof made before us of their respective ages and circumstances as the case shall happen; and whereas we have received testimony that the Bearer Joseph Hodgson was born the 24th February 1799 and will not therefore be of the Age of Eighteen Years till the 24th February 1817 and he being entitled to a protection in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament, till he shall be Eighteen Years of Age: We do hereby require and direct all Commanders of His Majesty's Ships, Press-Masters, and others whom it doth or may concern, not to impress him into His Majesty's Service, till he shall have attained to the Age of Eighteen Years accordingly, provided a description of his person be inserted in the Margin hereof. But in case it shall appear, that the Person for whom this Protection is granted or in whose behalf it shall be produced, is not under the aforementioned circumstances, then the Officer to whom it shall be produced, is hereby strictly charged and required to impress such person, and immediately to send this Protection to us. Given under our hands, and the Seal of the Office of Admiralty, this 31st day of March One thousand Eight hundred and fourteen. Melville, G. Warrender. H. Paulet.

To all Commanders and Officers of His Majesty's Ships, Press-masters, and all others whom it doth or may concern.

BY COMMAND OF THEIR LORDSHIPS, &c.

HALTWHISTLE-BURN CAMP.

Mr. J. P. Gibson, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. F. G. Simpson for his services in not only superintending the excavations at the camp at Haltwhistle burn, but in bearing the whole expense, gave an interesting account of the excavations at the Haltwhistle burn camp. Mr. F. Gerald Simpson, a member of the society, he said, had been at work a fortnight, and the results were exceedingly encouraging. The camp lay at a point where Haltwhistle burn crossed the military way, and was very striking in its appearance. The ramparts and ditch were very marked. Immediately contiguous to it were three very large marching camps, showing that there had been considerable military occupation. Two of them had traverses before the gates. The camp was on

the line of the Stanegate, and had been there before the latter was made. It was possibly one of the earliest camps we had in Northumberland. The excavations had included almost the whole of the outer rampart of the camp. The great peculiarity of the camp were the gateways. Instead of their being represented with towers on each side, as they found in the camps on the line of the Wall, there were huge semi-circles—something totally different from anything they had seen before in the north of England. The excavations had not been completed, but they had revealed the north rampart, which was without a gate. The ditch was deep and the rampart tolerably high. They had not found any quantity of small objects. They had come across a little pottery and some pieces of metal, showing that the occupation had been only short—probably something like one winter. There were certain circumstances about the whole thing that made him think it must have been built before the Wall. The height of the ramparts, the depth of the ditch, and the position of the camp in relation to the Stanegate bore out that idea. They had got Mr. Simpson engaged to do a fortnight's work at his own expense. The operations had been carried on in splendid style. He knew of no excavation on the line of the Wall in connexion with which so much work had been done and so well done in the time. The Council had been asked to allow the excavations to go on a little longer, so that the whole of the camp might be cleared and a plan prepared.

Mr. S. S. Carr seconded the motion.

Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, supporting, congratulated Mr. Simpson. The results of the excavations, he said, were extremely interesting. Members of the society who visited the place on Saturday were delighted to see the whole of the north wall laid bare. Besides this, a trench, cut through the centre of the camp, showed a section of its entire length, from east to west, and a considerable building had been excavated to the foundations. Cuttings had been made through the Stanegate, showing the structure and pavement in an admirable manner and through the north rampart of the camp. In addition to the work done on the camp itself, was the complete excavation of the supposed Wall turret on the hill to the north. Operations so extensive in character formed a remarkable record for a fortnight's work, and testified to the assiduity with which they had been directed by Mr. Simpson.

The vote was carried by acclamation.

The recommendation of the Council to vote £10 towards the further excavation of the camp was agreed to, Mr. F. G. Simpson being appointed treasurer of this special fund.

Mr. Blair, in asking for subscriptions towards the work announced that the following had been promised:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
R. Welford	2	2	0	S. S. Carr	1	1	0
W. S. Corder	1	1	0	W. S. Shields	0	5	0
P. Brewis	1	1	0				

GAINSLAW.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read a note by the Right Hon. Sir Gainsford Bruce, 'On the Expedition conducted by the duke of Norfolk into Scotland, in the autumn of the year 1542.'

Thanks were accorded to Sir Gainsford Bruce by acclamation.

THE BADGE OF THE SECOND ROMAN LEGION.

Mr. Blair next read a paper by Commandant R. Mowat of Paris, on 'the Capricorn of the second legion, surnamed Augusta, and the goat of the 23rd regiment Royal Welsh Fusiliers.'

Mr. Heslop, in moving a vote of thanks to the writer, referred to a communication from Commandant Mowat relative to the Oceanus altar and the anchor shown on it (see *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 2 series, xxv, p. 136). In expressing our present obligation to Mr. Mowat, it might not be out of place to note the recent discovery, at Etaples, of an iron anchor of the Roman period, similar in shape to that represented on the Oceanus altar from the Tyne at Newcastle, now in the Society's collection at the Blackgate (see *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 2 series, xxv, p. 133). An illustration of the Etaples anchor is given on the plate facing this page.

Thanks were voted by acclamation to M. Mowat.

MISCELLANEA.

A woodcut of a weapon known as a 'Roundhead,' is given in *Mercurius Civicus, or Londons Intelligencer*, of 1643, no. 11. The weapon was intended for use against the Roundheads, and the following account is given of it:— 'In the Danish ship lately taken by the Earle of Warwicke, near Newcastle, were found armes compleat for 5000 foot and for 500 horse, 500 barrels of gunpowder, great store of match and lead, besides a thousand of those weapons which the Papists call Round-heads, for that with them they intended to bring the Round-heads into subjection. Many such weapons were long since found in divers Papists houses in Lancashire; it is a weapon with an ovall or round top, stuck full of iron spikes. The forme whereof for better satisfaction is here set down.'

The following notes connected with land at Whitwell, near Sherburn hospital, co. Durham, and Clifford family, Northumberland, have been extracted from the charters at Sherburn hospital by the Rev. W. Greenwell, D.C.L., who has kindly forwarded them for publication:—

II.—Wills de Witewell grants to Richard, his son, tresdecim acres in villa de Witewelle (plots specified). Rendering unam libram cimini.

III.—Similar grant of another thirteen acres in campo de Witewelle. Redd. unam libram piperis.

I.—Another grant of the two pieces of land, viz., the 26 acres, specified in the two preceding grants.

IX.—Robert de Clifford, Maria his wife, and Sibilla, widow of Adam de Thorne-ton, daughters and heirs of Roger de Whitewell, lease for 12 years to John de Scruteville all the land in Whitewell once belonging to Roger de Whitewell, rent 40s. p.a., half-a-mare payable to the Bishop's exchequer, Martinmas 1240. Seal of Sibilla, pointed oval, 1½ in. by lin. Fleur de lys + S. SIBILLA D. WITEWELL.

VII.—Robert de Clifford, with consent of his wife Maria, daughter of Roger de Witewelle grants to John de Scruteville all the land he has in the vill, namely, a moiety of the vill, except the land of Richard de Thorne-thona in the same vill. Dns. Symon de Heddon, then constable of Northam; Dns. Galfrid de Senkenor, then senescal of the bishop of Durham.

XIX.—William, son of Radulf de Wytewelle, grant to Mr. Roger de Seyton, master of the hospital of Schyrburn, all the land, etc., in the vill and fields of Wytewell, which his grandfather William de Wytewelle gave to his son Richard (I., II., III.), uncle of William. Dns. Ricard de Chaunsaler tunc seneschal of Durham.

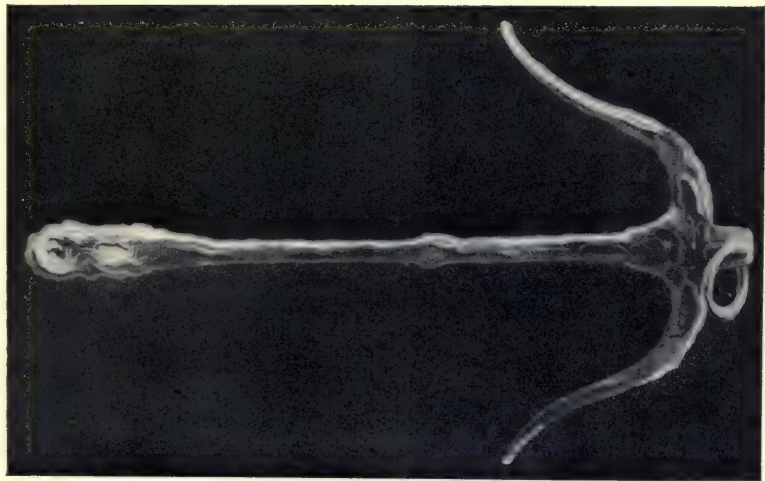
XIII.—William de Werkeworth and Sibilla, his wife, grant all their land in Wytewell juxta Schireburn to Mr. Roger de Seyton, custos hospitalis de Schireburn. Alex. de Bedik, vice comes.

XVI.—They had leased it in 1260 for 12 years to Roger de Seyton at a rent of 18s.



A 'BLACK JACK' (see page 39).

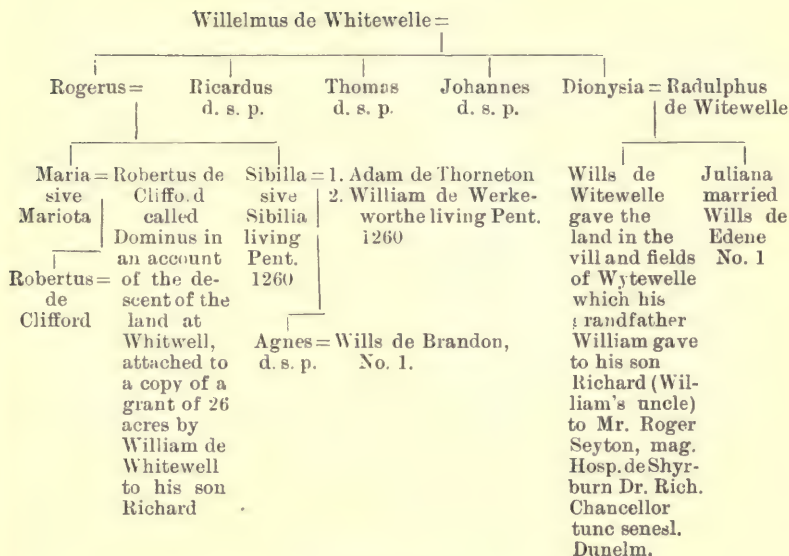
In possession of Dr Hardcastle.



ANCIENT ANCHOR (see opposite page).

Discovered at Etaples, Northern France.





Extracts from the *Calendar of State Papers, For. & Dom.* (vol. xj) relating to Hexham (kindly forwarded by Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A.) :—

No. 88, 14 July, 1536.—Rental of demesnes of monastery of Hexham.

No. 449, 13 Sept, 1536.—Earl of Northumb. to Hen. viij. Reminds the king that he granted Hexham to Sr. Raynold Carnaby.

No. 504, 28 Sept, 1536.—Acct. given by commissioners of the conduct of canons of Hexham.

No. 529, 3 Oct, 1536.—Earl of Northumb. to Cromwell. Touching 'Hexham for Sir Raynold Carnaby.'

No. 535, 4 Oct, 1536.—Same to same. Has this day heard of demeanour of canons of Hexham.

No. 544, same date.—Hen. viij. 'Minute of the letters for Exam.'

No. 689, 13 Oct, 1536.—Archbp. of York to the king, concerning Hexham (*much mutilated*).

No. 712 [Oct.] 1536.—Hen. viij to ——. Concerning rebellion at Hexham and elsewhere.

No. 760, 17 Oct.—Darcy to Hen. viij. Mentions 'my lord of Cumberland, on his way to Hexham.'

No. 1155, 24 Nov, 1536.—The conference at York. Mentions members for Hexhamshire.

No. 1235, 3 Dec.—The northern rebellion. Procln. of pardon (Hexham included).

No. 385 (G) 30, 23 Aug, 1536.—Sir Humph. Lisle. Grant of land in Hexham among many other places. (*Pat. Rolls*, 28 Hen. 8, pt. 4, m. 24.)

Court Rolls, Northumberland.

Duchy of Lancaster, Stamford (with members).

107 Embleton do.

1540 Shipley.

(4 to 36 Hen. viij.) Burton.

CHESTER-LE-STREET.

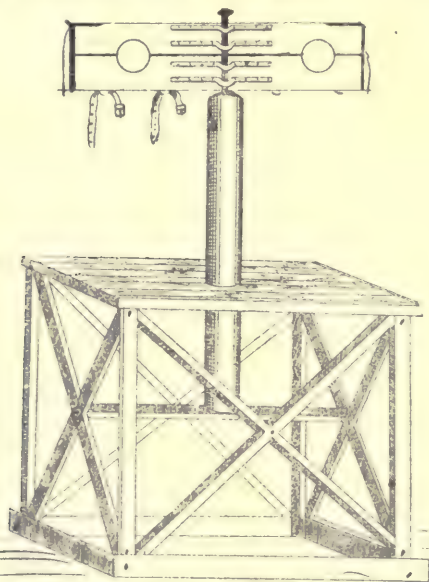
On 17 Feb, 1314, addressed a mandate to mag. Robert de Baldok, canon and prebendary of Chester, in which was a certain number of canons and prebendaries, distinct and ordained from of old, that they had to reside for three months in the year in the church, but certain of them had farmed the fruits; that he was a canon of the church in which no other canon except himself resided; bishop Antony, his predecessor, requiring personal residence, the bishop therefore wishing the said ordinance to be observed inviolably by all, he enjoined therefore considering with the apostle, that the labourer ought to receive the fruits, and he accordingly granted the fruits of the said church to him.¹

On 5 Aug, 1345, the prebend of Luke Mathew in the collegiate church of Cestre in the diocese of Durham in the king's gift by reason of the voidance of the see, was granted to Adam de Neubald, king's clerk, and a mandate in pursuance to Thomas, the bishop elect and confirmed of Durham², and on the 10th of the same month the prebend of Birtele and Herverton in the collegiate church of S. Mary, Chester, which the same Luke Mathew of Perers lately held in the king's gift, by reason of the late voidance of the bishopric was granted to the same Adam de Neubald, and a similar mandate was issued to the bishop to admit him.³

¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, 1, 508; 11, 987.

² *Cal. of Patent Rolls*, Edward III, 1343-5, 541.

³ *Ibid.*, 545.



A view of the pillory made in Newcastle in December, 1812, for Johnson Reed, a crimp. From the original drawing belonging to Mr. M. Mackey. (See page 19.)

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1907.

No. 5

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of May, 1907, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Richard Welford, M.A., one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the Council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

- i. The Rev. H. Gee, D.D., F.S.A., The Castle, Durham.
- ii. James Selater, 11 Portland Terrace, Newcastle.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From the University of California :—‘The Yohuts Language of South Central California,’ by A. L. Kroeber ; 8vo.

From Mr. George Hughes of Pilgrim Street, Newcastle :—Six plans of the beginning of the seventeenth century, apparently made by William Bell. They are (i) ‘Church and Burial Ground of All Saints, Newcastle-upon-Tyne’ ; (ii) The same ‘of Saint Andrews’ ; (iii) ‘Chapel and Chapel Garth of Saint Ann, Newcastle’ ; (iv) ‘Church & Burial Ground, &c., of St. John’s, Newcastle’ ; (v) ‘Grounds Belonging to the Hospital of Lady St. Mary The Virgin in Newcastle Lying near Bolam In the County of Northumberland surveyed by Jn^o Watson & Brunton, July, 1760’ ; and (vi) ‘Ordnance Barracks, Newcastle upon Tyne, began to be built 1804, completed 1806.’

From Robert Blair :—*The Antiquary* for June, 1907 (III, 5).

Exchanges :—

From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A. :—*Handbook of American Indians, North of Mexico*, part i.

From the Royal Numismatic Society :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, fourth series, No. 25.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, LXIV (2 ser., XIV, i). [Amongst the articles in this part are three relating to Northumberland : (1) Two interesting documents (p. 32) relating to ‘a French purchase of English alabaster in 1414.’ The first of them is a charter party, dated 19 July, 1414, by which the abbot and convent of Fecamp chartered a ship called *Vendredi* whose master ‘after God’ was Walter Nyessem (? Neasham) of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The ship master engaged to sail ‘at the

first reasonable good weather that God shall send him,' with Alexander de Bernevals, who was commissioned to purchase the alabaster, and his three companions, from the port of Harfleur to the port of Hull, and bring them back safely with the alabaster, etc. The abbot and convent advanced 200 golden crowns for the purpose. The second document is Berneval's account of the journey. They sailed from Harfleur on 13 July, 1414, and reached Newcastle on the 18th, where they stayed eight days 'at the expense of the said Englishman' (the shipmaster.) They left Newcastle on 25 July, arriving the 4th day after at Nottingham. They thence proceeded to Chellaston where the alabaster was purchased. Everything was done from leaving Harfleur and the return to Dieppe at the cost of the shipmaster. They were absent for 5 or 6 weeks. (ii) Notes by Prof. René Cagnat (p. 41) of a bas-relief, now at Alnwick castle, discovered at *Bremenium* some time ago, of which an illustration is given in Bruce's *Roman Wall* (p. 318). He compares it with a mosaic found in a house at Timgad in Africa, which throws considerable light on the meaning of the bas-relief. Illustrations of both objects are given. The scene illustrates a well-known passage in Ovid, *Metam.* iii, 140 *et seq.* Both are 'below the level of mediocrity.' And (iii) Notes by Mr. Woolley on excavations at Corbridge on Tyne, giving the main points of the report about to be published in the forthcoming volume of *Arch. Ael.* (3 ser iii).]

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland :—*Journal*, xxxvii, i.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 6th ser, vii, 2.

From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland :—*Proceedings* for 1905-6, XL (4 ser., iv).

From 'La Société Archéologique de Namur' :—*Annales*, xxv, iii, 8vo.

From the 'Vereins für Nassauische Altertumskunde' :—*Annalen* for 1906, xxxvi, 8vo.

From 'La Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville' :—*Bulletin Trimestriel*, no. 1, 1907.

Purchases :—*Jahrbuch des Kaiserlich Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*, xxii, i, 1907; *A Manual of Costume as illustrated by Monumental Brasses*, by Herbert Druitt; *A Series of Monumental Brasses from the Thirteenth to the Sixteenth Century*, drawn and engraved by J. G. and L. A. B. Waller; 19 plans of ancient earthworks by the Rev. Ed. A. Downman (original drawings), consisting of the following :—Cleeve Hill Ring, Meon Hill, Nottingham Hill, Oxenton Knolls, Symond's Yat, Willersey Hill, and Dixon Hill, Gloucestershire; Conderton Hill and Elmley Castle, Worcestershire; Grosmont Castle and Monmouth Castle, Monmouthshire; Nebsworth, Warwickshire, and Amesbury, Avebury, Barbury, Battlesbury, 'British Village,' Castle Rings, and Chiselbury, Wiltshire (These make 236 plans in all sent to the Society).

EXHIBITED :—

By the Rev. Thomas Stephens :—A MS. diary of John Dawson of Brunton, beginning 8 March and ending 31 December, 1769.

The following are a few extracts from it relating chiefly to the Hexham riots :—

Berwick, March 8th, 1761. On Saturday, the first of March, 1760, the Northland Regiment of Militia came into Berwick. We have now been fifty-three weeks in Berwick gone yesterday—for the last week past we have had several accounts of mobs rising to prevent the Execu-

tion of the Militia Laws. . . . I am heartily tired of a soldiers life. This afternoon I was introduced by our Major to Captⁿ Fordoyce. Captⁿ Reed went home yesterday. Lord Jeffries was a Rascal, witness his conduct to Baxter. I know how to deal with Saints as well as Sinners. The Life of Atterbury is not compleat, for Warburton says that Mr. Pope was sensible that he (Atterbury) when in France was engaged in the intrigues of the Pretender.

BLOODY MONDAY, 9th.—The mob arose at Hexham y^sday. Orders for trying Jack Gibson by a Court Martial. I am inclined to think he will be tied to the Halberts. Discipline must be kept up, from what I have heard of his offence I think that whipping will be too severe. Let the punishment be proportioned to the offence. Man who was made in the image of God ought not to be stript for every trifling offence, but he has offended several ways 1st he would not attend divine service; 2^{dly} he was found in a publick house; 3^{dly} he was very fuddled; 4^{thly} he abused the Serjeant who took him prisoner. Which severall offences (if proved v['] him) I am affraid, will make his Judges somewhat severe upon him. But punishments in the Army are salutary, they are productive of much good order amongst the men.

It is said that the vacant commissions in the Regiment will be filled up some time the next month. I know of no seniority nor any one officer whose merit exceeds that of another; to decide the affair to the satisfaction of the majority of the Subalterns will be for them to ballot or cast Lots. Our Case is not the same with that of the Regulars, with them there is both Seniority and merit, with us it is otherwise, we all took up arms at one and the same time, neither has any one of us ever been in action where there is Seniority or merit.

This Evening at Roll Calling I saw one of our Soldiers in his new Regimental Coat, the Lace contributes much to set it off.

Mr. Pratt informed [us] of his engagements with and intention of marrying Miss Paterson, S^r John Sister.

Surely the best scholars are the best Citizens, for here I find that those whose minds are least cultivated are absolutely very indifferent Company. I should say dangerous company—half-an-hour is badly spent amongst many of them. Surely it may be called, without impropriety, premeditated murder of time. Three of the greatest men in History were disgraced for Bribery and Corruption, viz^t Demosthenes, Seneca, and Bacon. Bacon did not die in poverty, he had a genteel Sufficiency to support any gentleman, but he was naturally profuse, he was the first that opposed Aristotles Philosophy. All Europe is indebted to him for opening the Passage to true Philosophy.

March 10th. This morning I attended the Court Martial upon Gibson's and Beard's Trials. Gibson can hardly escape, Beard may, he being a young Soldier. There is a necessity to support the Authority of the Serjeants, if the Officers permit the private men to affront them with impunity they may bid a final farewell to discipline. Admonitions are of no Service to some Brutes now among us. One Lecture upon the Shoulders is worth a thousand administred to the Understanding. Not that I am a Friend to Severity but who can expect Indulgence from their officers when they (the men) are continually rebelling ag^t y^r Authority. If they are dissatisfied with their stations let them hire another to supply y^r places. Let Punishments take place for to try without punishm^t is to make a Penelope's web (that is) it is doing nothing. Punish according to the Sentence or leave off holding Court Martials. Without Punishment they will be regarded only as Bugbears.

This Evening I met Mr. Surtees of Hexhamshire. It is said that he is courting Miss Fewster of Bamfrough.

Wednesday, March 11th This morning the Regiment under Arms, Gibson and Beard were flogged, Gibson, instead of receiving 150 got 80 lashes. Beard got 50, instead of 100.

By Letters this morning from Alderman Ridley and Captⁿ Blackett we are informed of the melanchy [*sic*] affair y^t happened at Hexham on Monday last. Several thousands being assembled to prevent the Justices from putting the Militia Laws in execution. Six Companys of the Yorkshire Militia, which were sent there the day before were formed into a Hollow Square when the mob broke in upon them, on which they fired some Platoons. Mr. Ridley says that 17 were killd upon the spot. Captⁿ Blackett says 20 besides numbers wounded. Ensign Hart was shot thro' the body. Major Crow was commander. Another mob was expected to rise last Monday near Newcastle, on which a Capt^{ns} Guard was appointed for the protection of the Town.

Thursday, 12th. It was expected this morning that the mob would have rose at Ancroft, 15 men were ordered out of each Company to be in readiness to go there in Case Mr. Temple thought it necessary, Captⁿ Selby to command. Mr. Temple said there were about 60 men assembled, but no disturbance. This mob was against the Militia. This evening I sent Corporal Forster and Cuddy Oliver to Mr. Forsters for the Clock which they got. This clock I lent to Forster when at Bellingham from Highfield, which he thought proper to bring along with him to Berwick—honesty.

By a letter from Mr. Heron, Clerk to Cuthbertson, we are informed that Mr. Tulip was of great Service in forming again the left wing of the square which was broke by the mob. Ensign Hart is dead. Cuddy Oliver says that as he came thro' Wall last Monday morning he met several of my neighbours going to Join the mob at Hexham.

By a letter received a few days ago I find that Mr. Loraine of the Wood Head is dead.

Friday, 13th. Mr. Prat declared that he was to be called with Miss Paterson at Eccles Church on Sunday first, he is to keep her a chaise and pair.

An Independent company of Highlanders came to Town yesterday, one of the officers, a little man, assisted in carrying Generall Wolfe off at Quebec, great desertion amongst them. This night at the Harrow. Captⁿ Campbell there, also Lieuten^t Campbell, Lieuten^t Forfar of the Independant Highlanders.

Saturday, 14th. This day Robin Hymers, my servant, came to Berwick. Two Letters this morning to S^r Matthew White from Captⁿ Reed, ab^t the mob at Hexham.

Robin Hymers account of the mob at Hexham by Report—

- 1 120 killd on the spot and dead of y^r wounds.
- 2 George Johnson of Wall mason killed.
- 3 Will: Pattison of Wall wounded in the arm.
- 4 Proclamation ag^t Riots three times read.
- 5 Bellman sent twice about the town.
- 6 Ensign Hart shot.
- 7 Carters wife shot, big with child—the ball found in the Child's Belly.
- 8 Barbarity in some of the Yorkshire Militia. Runing y^r Bayonets thrice into a mans body when lying at James Charltons shop door. [In marg. 'not true.']
- 9 Mr. Allgood's House guarded by 14 men.
- 10 Qu. If I — did not give the word to fire.
- 11 Numbers found dead upon the Roads.
- 12 13 men lying in Hexham Church not owned.

Captⁿ Reed says that 20 were killed upon the Spot, and that the Surgeons had dressed the wounds of 80, most of which were mortal, at Dr. Doubledays this evening.

16th Monday. This morning Sam'll McCleary in my Company received a Letter from Hexham, by it we learn that not less than 200 have been killed and wounded in the late Riot at Hexham. Upon conversing with Dr Smith he is of opinion that about 200 were killed and wounded. The Newcastle Paper this day says that not only Mr. Hart was shot and one of the Soldiers killed, but that the mob had also broke into the Lines of the Militia before the word to fire was given. This morning 20 men out of each Company were ordered to be in readiness to-morrow morning to march to Bellford to oppose a Riot intended there ag^t Wednesday first. This morning the Independant Company of Highlanders marched to the south.

17, Tuesd. This morning 200 of our men under the command of Captⁿ Selby marched to Bellford to protect the Justices in Case there should be a Riot—Officers sent—Selby, Burrell, Hall, Gibson, Moseley. Adjutant, 8 Sergeants, 10 Corporalls.

18, Wed. This morning S^r Matthew White went to Bellford to attend the meeting and the Command devolved upon myself—3 Field Officers and 6 Captains now absent. This afternoon the 200 men &c returned from Bellford. The mob did not appear, but it is generally beleived that in case our men had not been there that a very great mob would have been assembled there. S^r Edward Blackett came to Town this evening.

19th Thur. To-day Mr. Rumney got a Letter from his brother at Alnwick, who says that it was reported there that the mob had rose upon the Westmorland Militia which are at Carlisle, and had killd severall of them—not true.

20th Fri. The report concerning a mob rising at Carlisle is without foundation.

21st Sat. Regim^t under arms ; S^r Edw^d thank'd the men for their behaviour at Bellford, and gave them 10 guineas to drink.

There is to be a grand meeting on Monday first at Morpeth on account of the late Riots.

Mr. Walker of Kirknewton at the head of Millfield Plain calld upon me to ask my advice about a prosecution in the Excheq^r against him ; he married Parson Nixens of Haltwhistle, eldest's Daughter, Younghusband of the Excise office was along with him.

22, Sunday. I am told that S^r Edw^d and S^r Matthew are gone this day for Morpeth where there is to be a great meeting to-morrow of the magistrates concerning the Riot at Hexham. I am greatly to blame for not attending divine service more than I do, I shall repent it.

24th Tuesday. This morning I was President of a Court Martial held upon one Douglass for abusing Sergeant Orrick and Corporal Smith—punishment Black Hole 48 hours. Received of Captⁿ Blackett 10*l*. in part of pay.

26th, Thursday. This morning Geordy wilkinson taken up at Wall by a party of soldiers on account of the late Riot—2 Groovers also taken up this morning. Mr. Chiken of Anick High Constable.

27 Friday. Great confusion among our Neighbours, few of them dare lie in yr own beds. Such are the Effects of Riotts. Some of them at Brunton all night.

28, Saturday.—This morning the soldiers were in search of Stephen Thompson, but not to be found.

29, Sunday. M^r and M^{rs} Shaftoe, M^r and M^{rs} Smith of Haughton Castle at Brunton in the afternoon.

30th, Monday. This morning 5 Prisoners (George Wilkinson, Laird Bell, Bell of Acomb, Jack Hudson and) were carried to Morpeth Goal [*sic*] on account of the late Riot. The Rioters of Wall are returning home.

31 Tuesday. At the Bridge End with Jack laying in the lines. Earl of Galloway there, he had been at Morpeth on account of his Son's election. Will Shaftoe went to Hexham school ye'day.

April 11, Saturday. Ned Hymers can Leap up my Staircase at two Jumps—afraid of the soldiers on account of the Riot.

12, Sunday. Some of the Wall men here as usual on account of the late Riot.

14, Tuesday. Mr. Soulsbye and Willy Potts dind here. Wm. Anick prisoner at Hexham this day for High Treason. Captⁿ Blackett and Mr. Pratt, officers of the Militia, married last week.

April 23, Thursday. 5 of the Throcklow men taken last Tuesday night. Light Horse in search of some of the Rioters at Matfen, etc.

April 27, Monday. Ballotting at Hexham this day. Matthew Robson drawn.

May 16, Saturday. Bambrough of Bearel taken up by the Light Horse on Thursday and carried to Morpeth Goal on account of the Riot.

May 22, Friday. Berwick Fair. Mr. Hall, the mayor, opening the fair with musick. Ned Hall officer on guard.

Note that the 00 — 07 — 00 & 3 & 6 is to [be] allow'd as Militia money.

May 26, Tuesday. Staid at the Harrow till 5 this morning. N.B. S^r Matthew swore last night that he would have Little Nemo Stephenson tried by a Court Martial.—Qu. is S^r Matthew right in the head peice? Went to the Spittal in the afternoon.

May 27, Wednesday. Romeo and Juliet acted last night. Carr of Etal and Mrs. Ogle were married about two days ago. S^r Matthew was enquireing for Fenwick last night.

May 29th, Friday. Charles 2^d Restoration. Ensign Gibson came to town this day.

May 30th, Saturday. By the London Papers this day we learn that the English have taken the Town of Talais in Bell Isle, and that the French had retired in to the Citadel.

S^r Matthew White with Captⁿ Ward calld upon me this morning to acquaint me about filling up the vacant Commissions, S^r Edward wrote to him about it.

Supt at the Harrow with S^r Matthew, mr. Selby, Reed, Collector, Adjutant.

June 2nd Tuesday. At the Harrow in the evening. N.B.—S^r Matthew and Captain Reeds quarrel—a glass of punch in S^r Matthew's face.

June 6th Thursday. Mr. Soulsbye came to Town just after Dinner. N.B. a Grand Quarrel between Mr. Hall now Mayor and Captain Romer—Romer jumpt upon the Table to attack the Mayor at the assembly in the evening. After assembly I went with Mr. Soulsbye, &c., to Mr. Todds.

5th Friday. Major White, S^r Matthew, turned the Guard 3 times out last night. N.B.—Steady Major, Steady.

This afternoon George Forster formerly of Bellingham was buried at Tweedmouth. Captⁿ Reed, Dr. Doubleday, Dr. Wood, two more with my self were Bearers. Old Elliot Server. At the Harrow in the evening.

June 6th Saturday. Rece^d a Letter from Mr. Lowes this morning. N.B.—Mr. Soulsbye came to Town last Thursday; he had not been 10 minutes in the Room till he saw

1st The Mayor of Berwick and Captⁿ Romer ready for a boxing match,

2. Noise, Drunkenness, and Confusion.

3. The Major, down with his breeches and up with his shirt and Shewd his Belly above the navel.

4th The Major mob'd at night and N. B., Major: damn your Soul, what do you want. Major! Steady Major, Steady.

Saturday evening for ever. The Mayor, Mr. Temple, Captⁿ Romer, Captⁿ Reed, Mr. Soulsbye, Selby, the Major and self at Rippaths in the evening. The Mayor and Captⁿ Romer friends again. N.B. S^r Matthew and Gibson—Gibson commands his Purse, his horse, and is to kiss his maidens at Blagdon.

June 12, Friday. With Jack upon Wall Craggs. Mr. Soulsbye here in the morning, he is going to Hexham on account of the Riot. Mr. Perrot, Solicitor to the Treasury, is come from London to take fresh Information.

June 13, Saturday. Mr. Shaftoe here in the afternoon. The soldiers in search of Jimmy Wiggam yesterday afternoon.

June 20, Saturday. Jack, Bob, and Self went to the Chesters to view the Remains of the Roman Fort and Bridge.

In this day's paper was confirmed the taking of the Citadel of Palais in Bell Isle.

June 21, Sunday. Parson Harrison called, going to the Chapel, he informed me of Mr. Aynsley of Threepwoods death and says that he is to be buried to-morrow at Haydon Church.

June 22, Monday. M^{rs} Shaftoe here in the morning, and also Mr. Green; he is going to Simon burn. N.B. The Officers of Lambton's Regiment behaviour at Hexham. Dacres, Roche Matthews, belong'd to the Royal Forresters. This day the Races begin at Newcastle.

June 27, Saturday. Jack Oliver, Tom Husband, Ned Hymers here at night under apprehensions of the Soldiers of Hexham taking them up as Rioters.

June 28th Monday. This morning one Henderson of Heddon on ye Wall was taken up on account of the Riot. The soldiers still searching for Rioters.

July 1st, Wednesday. Jack, Bob, and self rode beyond Wallwick to view the Roman Wall. Mr. White came after dinner.

4th July, Saturday. This morning Mr. Shaftoe tells me that Mr. White and Captain Joe Reed had a very great quarrel after I left them at the Bridge End.

Midsummer fair day. Joe Reed in the fight lost two teeth and Teasdale got a black eye and Jemmy Moor was fell'd.

July 7, Tuesday. Jack and self went to see Cocklaw Tower.

July 10, Friday. Went with Jack, Bob, George White, to Sewen Shields Castle, King Arthur would not appear, call'd at Wallwick.

July 11, Saturday. Sandy Black, who lodges at Mary Johnson's, has pepper and Eggs for supper. N.B. Mary is a widow.

July 25, Saturday. Captⁿ Reed went home again this morning. By the Gazette this morning we learn that the English had taken Pondicherry, on which the Great Guns were fired and the Regim^t under arms.

July 26, Sunday. Serg^t Hanson confined this morning in the Black Hole. This morning by express we learn that Prince Ferdinand had given a Total defeat to the French army. This morning Billy Herons daughter was married to one of our souldiers. Mr. Harry Fenwick gave her away.

July 27, Monday. This morning a firing in the Parade on account of Prince Ferdinand's victory. From what I can learn from Mr. Moseley and Newton, Ensign Stephenson has taken his farewell of us on

account of his Cowardly behaviour with Captⁿ Selby. The Quarrel arose about the mutiny. Assizes begin ys day at Newcastle, Captⁿ Collingwood, H. Sheriff.

July 29th Wednesday. This morning I was President of a Court Martial upon one Bruce in Captⁿ Hall's company—he is to have 200 Lashes.

July 30th Thursday. This morning Bruce was whipt and got 175 Lashes—I was not present.

31st July, Friday. Peace and Quietness. This evening I supt with Mr. Rumney. Mr. Stockdale and young Mr. Temple were there. N.B. Stockdale's engagement with miss Buck, by verdict to pay 300*l*.—he is determined not to pay her one penny.

August 3^d Monday. By the Newcastle paper this morning we learn yt Jack Hudson of Acomb with some more were discharged at the Assizes the last week on account of Hexham Riot. George Wilkinson of Wall, Laird Bell with others are to take yr Trials agst the 17th instant. Tom Bambrough to appear again upon his Recogn^{ce}. Mr. Wood and Fenwick at my Lodgings in the afternoon.

August 5th Wednesday. This morning Liddel of Hexham with the Seven other persons concerned in the Riot at Tweedmouth, and for the meeting at the Bridge Guard on the 20th of the last month, were tried by a Court Martial, the Riot was on the eighteenth.

August 6th, Thursday. This morning 4 of the mutineers were whipt Liddel was one of them and Kirby or Corby in my Company. This morning Sergeant Maudlin in my Company was broke by Captain Dixon. N.B. he was condemned without been heard, Qu.

August 10th, Monday. Robin Hymers came to Town this day to desire me to go home on account of George wilkinson who is to be tried on monday first.

August 13th, Thursday. Mr. Green here in the afternoon. Ned Wilkinson here in the morning and the afternoon, on account of his Brother who is to be tried on monday first on account of the Riot at Hexham.

August 16, Sunday. Mrs. Shaftoe dind here. In the afternoon went with mr. Teasdale White to Newcastle to give evidence on behalf of Geordy Wiliknson, to be tried on account of the Hexham Riot ; we were to speak to his character, got to Newcastle about 10 at night.

August 17, Monday. Bathurst and Loyd Judges. Alder for the Bellford Riot found guilty, S^r Matthew White and Mr. Brown, Doxford, &c., witnesses.

August 18, Tuesday. Peter Patterson found guilty this morning, Laird Bell, George Wilkinson, Eltringham, &c., acquitted. Alder and Patterson received sentence to be hanged.

August 19, Wednesday. This afternoon Geordy Wilkinson got to Wall after being confined in Morpeth Goal since the 30th of March last, he was taken into Custody on the 26th of March and Confined at Hexham till he was carried to Morpeth on the 30th—Great Joy at Wall on his arrival.

August 22, Saturday. Stephen Thomson here this morning, he got home last night—he went off on account of the Riot the 27th of March last, almost 5 months absent.

September 7th, Monday. At home all day. This morning Captⁿ Reed of Humshaugh was married to miss Smith of the Wester hall.

September 9, Wednesday. At Haughton Castle seeing Captⁿ Reed and his wife.

September 10, Thursday. At Humshaugh in the afternoon. Sergeant Harrison began to trench in the afternoon.

September 12, Saturday. This morning Tommy Reed of Hums-haugh died about 6 o'clock.

September 15th, Tuesday. This afternoon Tommy Reed was buried at Simonburn. I went as far as Haughton fields and came home. Militia men Dixon, Daglish, Anderson at Brunton—about prolonging yr furlough.

September 16th, Wednesday. Went to make John Thomson's will, he is a Relation of Neddy Kells he is now at the Herds House. I think that he was not quite sensible. Invited to Mr Mewburns funeral.

September 17, Thursday. This afternoon young Mr Mewburn was buried at St John Lee. Bearers Soulsbye, Dr. Hunter, Mr Brown, Dr. Jefferson, young Mr Lee and my self, he was 18 years of age last Aprill, Mr Soulsbye and Dr. Hunter went home together in the chaise—after the funeral stopt a while at Parson Stokoe. Mr^s Mewburn in great concern about her son . . . Parson Stokoe, Parson Totton there, and also Mr Errington of Walwick Grainge.

September 20th Sunday. This day Mr Whitelock and his wife, formerly Mr^s Dryden (old Simon Drydens widow) dind at Brunton.

September 22, Tuesday. The King's Coronation this day. Brunton windows illuminated and gave my neighbours a good drink.

September 24th, Thursday. This morning I was told that Mr. Mayers of Simonburn was buried last night,

September 25, Friday. Yesterday, I am told, was fought a Grand Battle between the Lady of the Wester hall and the Lady of the Castle, the young Lady threw a Tankard of ale on the Old Lady's face ; after much altercation the old Lady [thought] proper to retreat. St Lancelot calld this morning to know if I had any memorandums among Mr. Tone's Papers concerning the Boundarys of Shitlington Common or Elingham Rig Common.

September 26, Saturday. Lady of Wester Hall din'd here ; she gave me a particular account of the Battle between her and the young Lady of the Castle. She was in tears about her Daughter's marriage with Captain Reed.

October 4, Sunday. Accounts come of Peter Patterson to be hanged to-morrow or Tuesday.

October 6, Tuesday. PETER PATTERSON was hanged yesterday at Morpeth on account of the Riot which happened there about eight months ago ; Peter Patterson was a Leader of the mob ; in this Riot Mr. Fenwick of Bywell got his head broke. Nichol Waugh who came from Morpeth this morning gives the following account about Peter Patterson (vizt) That he was with him on Sunday evening last when he was chearfull, That yesterday morning he took his leave of Peter, That Peter died very Penitent ; That when he was hung up the Rope Either slipt or broke and so he fell ; That after he was recovered he was hung up a second time then cut down, his head cut off, his heart taken out and thrown into the fire, then his four Quarters were cut across, but not cut off ; he is supposed to have died worth between three and four thousand pounds. That excepting an annuity to his wife he has left all his fortune to his mistress. Mr. Brown of Kirkhall is Trustee for the women and the children. Nichol Waugh gave me the above account at my own door at Brunton. Peter Patterson was about 74 years of age.

October 8, Thursday. Mary Johnsons Nightwark or merry meeting this night.

October 16th, Friday. Mr^s Archer with Lee of Bingfield here in the afternoon on account of Mr^s Archer's Thirds or dower.

October 19th, Monday. Mr Armstrong Attorney called to let me

know that I was Appointed Arbitrator between Mary Lee of Acomb and her Daughter in Law. Tom Scott here, he went to Chipchase and called again to let me know that Mr. Reed would not renew his Furlough.

October 25, Sunday. Widow Lee of Newbrough and her Brother Newton at Brunton in the afternoon to acquaint me with the dispute between her and her mother Mary Lee of Acomb.

October 28th, Wednesday. This is my Birth Day. This day I am 35 years of age I came of age on the 17th of October (old stile) in the year 1747. Received a Letter from our adjutant wherein he says that S^r Edward Blackett desires I will return to Berwick.

October 6th, Friday. Mr. Smith of the Castle came when I was at dinner, but he honest man was drunk.

October 8, Sunday. Bill Robsons wife here wanting me to renew her husbands furlough but could not—she went to Chipchase.

October 12th Thursday. Received a Letter from S^r Edward Blackett desiring me to go to Berwick and go I must greatly against my Inclination—See the 8th of March when I first grew tired.

October 13, Friday. This morning I left Brunton to go for Berwick—10 weeks this day since I left Berwick. Got to Cambo about 2 o'clock, from thence to Rothbury, where I staid all night.

October 14th Saturday. From Rothbury I came to Whittingham where I din'd with Mr. and Mrs. Walker (she was Parson Nixon's Daughter) they are going to Haltwhistle. My Landlord Scott assured [me] that the Person who appeared as Captⁿ Watson and was my Bedfellow is the same that is now confined in Newcastle Goal for stealing silver spoons. It now appears that he was formerly a collier at Shilbottle ; Staid there all night on account of the Rains.

October 15th, Sunday. Came from thence with Mr. Honey of Wooller Haugh Head who guided us through Breamish River and Aller Burn which were very deep and the Fords quite broke up ; got to Woollerhaugh Head about 11 o'clock and obliged to stay there all day on account of the Rains and the River Till which overspread the Haughs so that there was no getting to Dorrington Bridge—heavy Rains all day.

October 16th, Monday. At wooller Haugh head all night. The weather is still very bad. The Barber who shavd me says that the Fields below Wooller are one continued sheet of water for a mile in Length and that such a Flood has not been known for many years.

October 17th, Tuesday. This morning I came from Wooller Haugh Head, Mrs. Morton's servant conducted us through the waters to Dorrington Bridge, got to Berwick about 3 o'clock. N.B.—Dr. Doubleday's Housekeeper is gone off with child. The Dr. is a Quaker. Sad work among the Housekeepers at Berwick lately. This evening Mr. Sergeant McClean called upon me to Certifie for his Conduct, he is in hopes of being prefered in the Army.

October 20th, Friday. Last wednesday at the Red Lion Mr. Wood told me about Sergeant Storey running off to Edenburgh with^l leave and also about his cheating Isaac Brown the attorney of his watch. Rip-path spake as to his pawning the watch with his Drawer for 40^{sh}

October 22, Sunday. S^r Matthew White & Captⁿ Hall came up this evening also M^r Newton. S^r Matthew has ordered Sergeant Storey to be arrested at Edenburgh.

October 25th, Wednesday. By a letter from M^r Green this morning I learn that M^r Roberts has got the gout in his stomach. That the Bridge to Ridley Hall and also that of Glenwhelp in the Military Road were taken away by the Floods which happened on Thursday last.

Mr Reed according to Mr Green's Letter is to set out on this day for Berwick.

Thursday, 31st December. Jack hunting in Chollerton Fields with Mr Tulips Dogs. Mr Green and Dr. Hunter called; they say that Spain has declared war ag^t England.

Here I finish this Journal begun the 8th of March last past. My fingers still very weak.

John Dawson, Brunton, Decemb^r 31st, 1761.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Stephens.

ARMORIAL GLASS IN PONTELAND CHURCH.

Mr. C. H. Blair read the following note :—

'In the *Proceedings* (2 ser. II, 287) there is a note by Mr. C. J. Bates upon the two very interesting shields depicted in stained glass in the heads of the two western windows on the north and south sides of the chancel of Ponteland church. Mr. Bates attributes the shield in the south window to Eland of Ponteland, that in the north to Sir Aymer of Athol. The latter presents no difficulties, and undoubtedly blasons the arms of that knight who was lord of Ponteland in the fourteenth century. This is the 'Sir Edmund of Alpel,' 'a right good knight,' whom the Scots, going towards Otterburn from Newcastle in 1388, besieged in his castle of Ponteland. 'They came thither betimes, and understood that the knight was in his castle. Then they ordained to assail the castle and gave a great assault so that by force of arms they won it, and the knight within it. Then the tower and castle was burnt, and from thence the Scots went to . . . Otterburn . . . and there lodged' (Froissart's *Chronicles*, p. 371). The shield is blasoned *paly gold and sable, a leopard for difference*. Sir Aymer of Athol was brother to David of Strabolgy, twelfth earl of Athol, and the arms of that family were *paly gold and sable*. They appear to have used the leopard as a badge; it stands above and below the paly shield on the seal of John of Strabolgy in 1292 (*Arch. Ael.*, N.S., I, 23) the seal of David of Strabolgy in 1360 shews the paly shield with the leopard standing on the top of it (*History of Northumberland*, VII, 237) Sir Aymer was buried in St. Andrew's church, Newcastle, and the fragment of his brass remaining shews the leopard crouching at his feet. This fragment is now in the Blackgate museum.

The shield blasoned in the south window is more difficult to explain, and I offer the following suggestion with hesitation as it differs from the conclusion of Mr. Bates. The shield is *silver (!) three leopards gold impaling, by dimidiation, barry silver and gules an orle of martlets sable*. I suggest that this shield is meant for that of Valence, earls of Pembroke, and lords of Mitford and Ponteland, in the later half of the thirteenth and early part of the fourteenth centuries. The shield impaled to the dexter with golden leopards on a silver field is an impossible blason, the silver is clearly an error for gules; we have then *gules three leopards gold* or in the terms of modern heraldry, *gules three lions passant guardant in pale or*, in other words we have the royal shield of England, dimidiated, which certainly was not and could not have been borne by the Elands. The method of impaling shields by dimidiation, from its many disadvantages, fell into disuse probably about the middle of the fourteenth century. The earliest, and so far as I can find, the only record we have of the arms assigned to Eland, *gules three demi-leopards gold*, is on a seal attached to a deed of 1426 quoted in the Visitation of Northumberland in 1615 (Ed. Foster, p. 44). The demi-leopards are carried in the second quarter of the shield of Errington of Ponteland in the Visitations (Visit. of 1575, MS. in Library, Fo. 105;

and Foster, p. 44) they are also impaled on the tombstone of Mark Errington in Ponteland church, namely Errington impaling two shields, in chief Eland as above, and in base Mitford *three moles*. The demi-leopards of Eland are arranged two in chief and one in base, the shield here blasoned has the leopards arranged paleways. It seems too early for Eland, which was not at any time a family of great consideration in the district. William of Valence, earl of Pembroke, was half brother of Henry III., and he bore on his shield a label of five points gules each charged with the three leopards of England (*The Official Baronage of England*, vol. III, 8). The seal of Mary, countess St. Paul, widow of Aymer of Valence, shews in a circular compartment to the dexter of her own shield that of England (Boutell's *Heraldry*, p. 167). She was the granddaughter of Beatrice, sister of Edward I, and she thus commemorates her royal blood. If there be any truth in the suggestion that Mary, the wife of Sir Aymer of Athol, was the daughter of this lady (Hodgson's *Northumberland*, II, ii, 535) we have an additional and very cogent reason for supposing this shield to be that of England. The shield impaled to the sinister, I take to be intended for Valence though their well-known arms are usually blasoned *barry silver and azure an orle of martlets gules*, they do appear in one of the old rolls of arms with the bars silver and gules (Foster, *Some Feudal Coats of Arms*, 251). The colours here blasoned represent the arms of Chaworth, who bore *barry silver and gules an orle of martlets sable* (Papworth, *British Armorial*, 337). The Elands of Yorkshire also bore a shield resembling this, Eland of Carleton, *gules two bars between nine martlets silver*, Eland of Eland *barry of six silver and gules six martlets gold* (Foster, Visitation of Yorkshire, 604, 606). In Willement's roll of Richard II 'Thomas de Elande' bears *gules two bars silver between eight martlets silver*, and the same shield is in Tankersley church, Yorkshire, (Papworth, 337). Mr. Bates in the note above referred to erroneously blasons the martlets *sable* in both these last shields. The Chaworths had no connexion with Ponteland. The arms depicted in the window are not the same as those borne by the Yorkshire Elands, nor is there any apparent reason why their arms should be blasoned in Ponteland church or impaled with the arms of England. The style of the architecture of the chancel, the shape of the shields, and virility of the drawing, particularly of the leopards, all point to the middle of the fourteenth century as their date. The two shields appear to be contemporary, and it does not seem unreasonable to conjecture that the shield of Aymer of Athol was placed there in his lifetime, and that on its fellow shield his own or his wife's maternal ancestors and their royal descent were commemorated. Perhaps at some later restoration, in the decadence of heraldry, the colours now appearing were inverted in place of the original correct ones.'

Mr. C. H. Blair was heartily thanked for his note.

TOWN WALL, QUAYSIDE, NEWCASTLE.

Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., read the following note :—' About ten days ago, when workmen were excavating a trench for a new water pipe on the Quayside, a portion of the town wall was disclosed, where indicated on the accompanying plan, to the east of King Street, and opposite the Plummer Chare. The wall between the Sandhill and the Sandgate was taken down in 1762, when the Corporation petitioned the Crown, and got leave to remove it, and to use the stone in the re-erection of St. Anne's chapel, the ancient building having become ruinous. The position of the wall does not agree precisely with that shewn on the ordnance map, it is 31 feet south of the present post office, at a point 42

feet east of King Street. The top course of masonry is about 2 feet 6 inches below the present road level, and has on the outer, or south face, two splayed offsets, the upper of a double and the lower of a single course. The direction of the wall seemed to incline to the north, but as further excavation is contemplated this point may be ascertained with greater certainty.¹

EPITAPHS IN WALLSEND OLD CHURCHYARD.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson, M.A., F.S.A., reported that he had copied all the inscriptions that can still (1907) be deciphered on the tombstones lingering in a decaying condition in the ancient but very neglected grave yard or cemetery attached to the ruined church of Holy Cross at Wallsend. They are the following:—

ALDER. In memory of John Alder of Willington Quay who departed this life 17 of Nov. 1792 aged 35 years. Margaret wife of John Alder sen. who departed this life April the 11th 1796 aged 73.

ALDER. The family burial place of John Alder of Howdon Pans and Margaret his wife. John Alder their son died 17th of Nov. 1792 aged 35 years. Margaret wife of John Alder sen. died the 11th of April 1796 aged 73 years. John Alder sen. died the 28th of May 18... aged 91 years.

BONNER. Arms:—*[gules | a lion passant between two escallops { } Crest:—a hand holding a sword.]* Bonner. In memory of Joseph Bonner who died February the 12th 1757 aged 62 years. Also Eliz^{ab}eth his wife who died August the 4th 1762 aged 64 years. Also Elizabeth their daughter who died June the 5th 1740 aged 19 years. And likewise is interred here the remains of Isabella Swan granddaughter of the above Joseph Bonner who departed this life the 22^d of June 1780 aged 15 years.¹

COOK. In memory of Alice wife of William Cook of Willington who departed this life April 17 1802 aged 57 years. Also John their son who died May 27 1802 aged 34 years. The above William Cook departed this life the 3^d day of July 1816 aged 73 years.

DAVIDSON. MEMENTO MORI. The burial place of Robt Davidson, Master and Mariner 1785.

ELLIOT. In memory of Isabella Elliot wife of William Elliot of Howdon Pans who departed this life May 28 1796 aged 35 years. Also lies here the body of Robert Elliot deceased who departed this life Feb. 27 1797 aged 65 years.

ENGLISH. The burial place of Matthew English and Jane his wife. Mary their daughter died May the 23 1742 aged 13 years. Also the above Matthew died Dec. the 21st 1756 aged 63 years. Thomas their son died Jul. 17 1775 aged 34 years. William English died March 5 1786 aged 56 years.

HALL. In memory of John Hall of Willington Colliery blacksmith who departed this life the 14 day (November) 1801 aged 73 years. He lived esteemed and died respected.

¹ This inscription has been re-cut, and it does not now in everyway correspond with a draught preserved in the Rev. John Hodgson's collection, according to which Joseph Bonner at the time of his death was 69 years of age, and his wife at the time of her death was aged 60 years.

According to the Wallsend Registers Joseph Bonner of Howdon Pans, was buried 26 February, 1757, having had issue by Elizabeth his wife, who was buried 6 August, 1762, one son Edward, baptized 17 Nov., 1728, and three daughters, viz., Grace, baptized 26 June, 1731, Sarah, baptized 27 Aug., 1732, married 16 June, 1755, Andrew Morton, and Margaret, baptized 24 Oct., 1736, married 4 Dec., 1759, Thomas Swan. The name of the other daughter, Elizabeth, who, according to the inscription, died June 5, 1740, does not appear in the Register under the corresponding date.

Thomas Swan was a shipwright at Howdon Pans, and a freeholder in Thirston, in the parish of Felton. By his marriage with Margaret Bonner he had issue at least three sons and five daughters, who were baptized at Wallsend, viz., Lewins, baptized 10 Aug., 1763, buried 8 Feb., 1764; Robert, baptized 15 Nov., 1770, buried 26 February, 1772; Bonner, baptized 26 Aug., 1776; Elizabeth, baptized 10 March, 1761; Isabella, baptized 13 April, 1766, buried 21 June, 1789; Sarah, baptized 22 November, 1768; Catherine, baptized 12 April, 1773; and Jane, baptized 24 January, 1775, buried 19 Feb., 1775.

Margaret, widow of Thomas Swan, died at East Thirston, in April, 1803, aged 66, and was buried at Felton. Her son, Ponner Swan, attained manhood, went abroad, and was never more heard of. Mrs. Swan's surviving daughter Catherine, was married at Felton, 22 February, 1800, to John Tindal of Bullock's hall, in the parish of Warkworth.

HEDLEY. Sacred to the memory of John Hedley late (mason) of Willington Colliery who departed this life 31st of July 1805 aged (60) years.

HENZELL. Here lyeth the body of | Edward Henzel senior | broad glass maker of | Howdon Pans who departed | this life the 24 day of | January Anno Domini | 1686 aged 64 years | Here lyeth the body of Edward Henzell broad | glass-maker at Houdon Pands | who departed February ye 19th | 1734-5 aged 62 years | ²

HENZELL. The burial place of | Mr. Edward Henz | ell brod glasmaker | at Houdown and Ann | his wife who had | issue 7 children viz | Edward Margaret, George | their daughter Barbara | departed this life y^e | 10 of July '98 aged | 24 years | George departed | y^e first day of Feb | ruary 1702 aged 17 | . Ann his wife departed | the 3 of October 1715 | aged 73 years | He departed the 30 | day of November 1721 | aged 75 years | ³

HENZELL. The burial place of Moses Henzell | broad glass maker of Howdon Pans | and Elizabeth his wife Barbara | their daughter departed July the 23 | 1739 aged 11 years. | Joshua Henzell son of the above | M and E. principal agent to the Northumberland Glass Co. Lemington obt. 4 | July 1788 aet. 68 years He lived truly re | spected and died deservedly lamented | Catherine daughter of the above | obt 3 July 1781 aet 20 years | ⁴

JAMSON. In memory of Jane Jamson wife of Jacob Jamson master mariner of Howdon Pans who departed this life Oct. 7 1795 aged 30 years. Also of their daughter Elizabeth Jamson who died in infancy. Also is interred here the body of the above Jacob Jamson who obt. July 6 1802 on his passage home from Daviss Streights aet. 43 years. William son of the above died at Monte Video in South America the 23 of June 1826 aged 39 years. Also John their eldest son who died at Howdon Dock the 30 of April 1827 aged 42 years.

JOPLING. In memory of Elizabeth Jopling wife of John Jobling of Howdon Dock. She died Aug 30 1781 | aged 49 years. Also their children William and Sarah who died infants. Likewise their daughter Elizabeth who died April 15 1785 aged 17 years. The above named John Jopling who died Nov. 13 1788 aged 56 years. Isabella their daughter who died Jan 15 1791 aged 17 years. Isabella Jopling wife of John Jopling jun. master mariner of Howdon Pans obt. Jan 5 1795 aged 37 years. The above John Jopling jun. died Sept. 17 1819 aged 61 years universally respected and deservedly lamented.

(And on the other side of the stone)

Erected in memory of Margaret relict of the late Robert Cavers and sister to John Jopling. She died on the 9th of Dec. 1841 in her 81st year.

MCKENNEY. This stone was erected by Margaret wife of William McKenney of Willington. Jane their daughter died April 28 1790 aged 27 years. Alice their daughter died August 1st 1790 aged 18 years. William McKenney departed this life June 5 1791 aged 55 years.

MAN. The burial place of John Man & Hannah his wife. Mary their daughter died Feb. 10 1750 aged 1 year. Thomas their son died [April] 8 1741 aged 8 years. Also the above John Man died May 27 1775 aged 69 years. Likewise Hannah wife of the above John Man died April 23 1793.

METCALFE. Here lieth the body of Joseph Metcalfe of Willington Quay who died 28th March 1770 aged 43 years. Also John and Joseph his sons who died in the year 1769. May they rest in peace and rise in glory.

MOFFITT. In memory of James Moffitt of Willington Colliery who died the 11th of March in the 64th year of his age.

² 1685-6 Feb. 5 Edward Hensley buried. — *Wallsend Registers*.

1733-4 Feb. 21 Mr. Edward Henzell broad glassmaker Howdon Pans buried. — *Ibid*.

³ This inscription, preserved in the Rev. John Hodgson's collection, cannot now be found.

Edward Henzell senior of Howdon Pans (buried 3 Dec., 1721), by Ann his wife (buried 5 Oct., 1717), had, with other issue, Barbara (buried 27 June, 1698), George (buried 2 Feb., 1701-2), and Edward Henzell (buried 21 Feb., 1733-4). The latter, with other issue, had a son George (baptized 2 Nov., 1714, buried 19 March, 1728-9). — *Wallsend Registers*.

⁴ This monumental inscription, preserved in the Rev. John Hodgson's collection, is no longer to be found. Joseph Henzell of Howdon Pans, glassmaker, who was apparently married at Jarrow in September, 1696, had, with other issue, a son Moses Henzell, baptized 27 September, 1698, and buried 27 Nov., 1750. By Elizabeth his wife (who was buried 16 Dec., 1744), he had issue five sons and six daughters, viz., Joshua, baptized 3 Nov., 1724, buried 12 July, 1783; Thomas Scot, baptized 28 September, 1732; Moses, baptized 11 October, 1734; John, baptized 28 September, 1738, buried 11 December, 1754; Joseph, baptized 8 June, 1745, being half a year old; Elizabeth, baptized 14 June, 1726; Barbara, baptized 7 March, 1727-8, buried 25 July, 1739; Catherine, baptized 31 August, 1730; Isabel, baptized 12 August, 1731; Anne, baptized 29 July, 1736; and Mary, baptized 16 August, 1742.

MORTON. Sacred to the memory of Andrew Morton of Ouseburn late of St. Anthony's who departed this life the 27 of August 1798 aged 66 years. Margaret Lewen Morton daughter of the above Andrew Morton died January 12 1823 aged 59 years. Ann Ward Morton wife of Joseph Morton son of the above Andrew Morton died June 8 1825 aged 47 years. Joseph Morton son of Andrew Morton and husband of the above Ann Ward Morton died December 6 1838 aged 70 years. Sarah widow of Andrew Morton and daughter of Joseph Bonner died at Durham August (*sic*) here buried August 12 1828 aged 96 years. The name of the Lord is a strong tower.⁵

NESBIT. In memory of Robert Nesbit of Wallsend who departed this life day of February 1795 aged 69 years.⁶

PATE. Near this place lies the body | of Mrs. Mary Patt who | died January the 26th 1739 aged 80 years. | Mr. Christopher Barrow | of Half-way House | died February the 25 1740 | aged 86 | Mrs. Ann Barrow his | wife died July the 12 1746 | aged 85⁷

PATTISON. In memory of Robert Pattison vicar (*sic*) of Biggs Main, Colliery (viewer) who died (25 April) 1807 aged 53 years. Also Elizabeth his wife who died (12 December) 1811 aged 55 years.

PELHAM. Here lieth the body of Isaac and Sarah Pelham who died August 1753. Also Sally Pelham who died the 12 of August 1768 aged 4 years. Also Elizabeth Kerenhappuck who died the 21st of March 1771 aged 16 years. Also Pelham father of the above children ob^t Oct. the 17 1789 aged 78⁸

PYE. The burial place of John Pye of Willington. Aaron (Pye) departed this life the 22 June 1792 (?) aged 21 years. Mary wife of the above John Pye departed this life the 14 day of January 1796 aged 77 years. Also the above John Pye departed this life the 19th day of January 1796 aged 87 years. Also Moses son of the above John and Mary Pye who died March 31st 1810 aged 50 years.

READHEAD. In memory of Elizabeth wife of William Readhead of Howdon Pans who departed this life July 13 1758 aged

RENNISON. In memory of Robert Rennison (?) Wallsend who departed this life Dec. 5 1813 aged 48 years. Also Mary daughter to the above died in infancy. Ellen Rennison wife of the above died April 13 1820 aged 50 years.

RICHARDSON. George Richardson of Willington Quay died the 1st of Sept. 1781 aged 51 years. Elizabeth his daughter died the 12 of June 1777 aged

⁵ Andrew Morton, of the chapelry of All Saints, Newcastle, master and mariner, died 17 and was buried 19 August, 1798, aged 66 years (*Wallsend Registers*). He is stated to have been a son of William Morton, of Kimmerston, and to have been baptized at Ford, 5 April, 1732. By Sarah Bonner, his wife, he had issue at least two sons, William and Joseph, and four daughters, Grace Ord, baptized 29 June, 1756, wife to Henry Ibbotson; Margaret Lewon, baptized 17 January, 1764, died 12 January, 1823; Frances, baptized 24 April, 1765, wife of Thomas William Carr, of Frolgal (of the family of Carr, of Eshot).

The eldest son, William Morton, is stated to have gone abroad. His brother, Joseph Morton, master and mariner and shipowner, died at Albion Place, Newcastle, 6 December, 1838, having had by his wife, Ann Ward, daughter of Henry Shadforth, of Newcastle, a numerous issue, amongst whom was Andrew Morton, A.R.A., the portrait painter.

⁶ 1795 Feb. Robert Nesbit farmer Wallsend buried.—*Wallsend Registers*.

⁷ This inscription, preserved in the Rev. John Hodgson's collection, is no longer to be found.

1738-9 January 28 Mrs. Mary Pate of Half-way-house buried.—*Wallsend Registers*.

1740-1 March 1 Mr. Christopher Barrow of Half-way-house buried.—*Ibid*.

1746 July 14 Mrs. Anne Barrow wife of Mr. Christopher Barrow buried.—*Ibid*.

⁸ This inscription, preserved in the Rev. John Hodgson's collection, is no longer to be found.

'Mr. Albinus Pelham of Howdon Pans shipwright,' apparently a native of Chatham, was buried 19 October, 1789. The names of nine of his children appear in the *Wallsend Registers*, viz., Isaac, buried 8 August, 1763; Isaac, baptized 20 April, 1766; Mark Albinus, baptized 26 July, 1768; and Thankful, born 15 December, 1774. Sarah, baptized 13 May, 1763, buried 11 August, 1763; Sally, baptized 19 August, 1764, buried 14 August, 1768; Sally (wife of William Hunter, of Whitburn), baptized 20 May, 1770; Kerenhappach, buried 24 March, 1771; and Elizabeth, baptized 17 May, 1777, married 18 Sept., 1796, Joseph Cook, of Wallsend parish.

Mark Albinus Pelham, of Howdon Dock, married 27 Nov., 1790, Mary Nicholson, residing in the parish of Wallsend, and a native of the parish of Felton. They had issue not less than three sons and four daughters, viz., Albinus, baptized 4 November, 1791; William, baptized 16 September, 1802; George Salkeld, baptized 10 July, 1804; Jane, baptized 30 June, 1793; Eleanor, baptized 13 February, 1795; Mary, baptized 16 March, 1797; and Elizabeth, baptized 8 August, 1999.

- 5 years. George his son died the 1st of March 1780 aged 6 years. Mary his daughter died the 6 of June 1787 aged 17 years. Barbara his daughter died the 27 of August 1790 aged 24 years. Margaret wife of the above named George Richardson who departed this life (14 June) 1799.
- SHEPHERD.** In memory of William Sheppard who died April the 27th 1754 aged 78. And Ruth his wife died February 26 1758 aged 72⁹.
- SIMPSON.** The burial place of George Simpson and family. The above George Simpson departed this life December 23 1802 aged 86 years. Isabella Simpson his wife died the 27 of April 1817 aged 82 years.
- SMITH.** The burial place of John Smith master and mariner of Howdon Pans. Sarah his wife departed this life January 27 1780 in the 47 year of her age. Mary Isabella, daughter to the above John and Mary Smith, his sec^d wife who died in infancy.
- SPOURS.** Here lieth the body of Thomas Spours. He departed the 29 of June 1675¹.
- SWAN.** Here lieth the body of Thomas Swan of Wallsend who died the 2... of November 1744 aged 63. Robert his son died 23 (?) July 1746 aged 24 years. Mary Swan wife of the above Thomas Swan who died June the 20 1759 aged 78 years.²
- STORY.** Sacred to the memory of Joseph Story late of Willington who departed this life 2^d of May 1802 aged 60 years. Dorothy his daughter died in infancy. Erected in grateful remembrance by his affectionate wife Ann Story.
- SWAN.** The burial place of Thomas Swan and Jane his wife. Their daughter Anne died Sept. 10 1780 aged 9 years. William their son died the 6 of January 1788 aged 10 years. Robert and Charles their sons died in infancy. The above Thomas Swan innkeeper departed this life the 5 of March 1818 aged 75 years.
- TAYLOR.** This stone was erected by Thomas James of Dents-hole in memory of his grandmother Mary Taylor who died Jan'y 29 1780 aged 80
- THOMPSON.** Here lieth the body of Roger Thompson of Howdon Dock who departed this life March 23 1775 aged 53 years. Also William his son died Jan'y 4 1783 aged 30 years.
- WAUGH.** In memory of Mary wife of William Waugh of Howdon Pans. She died August 5 1786 aged 27 years.
- WILLINS.** Here [rest the remains of] Mark Willins of Howdon Dock ship-owner who died Oct. 14 1803 aged 59 years. Also those of John Joseph son of the above who died March 22nd 1790 aged 11 years. Also those of Catherine daughter of the above who died Jan'y 7 1795 aged 2 years.³

NOTE TO PAGES 58 AND 60.

The Rev. T. W. Carr of Barming writes that he is responsible both for doing up the Bonner and Morton stones at Wallsend, as well as for the pedigree of Bonner in the third volume of the Carr history. He copied the inscriptions many years ago, before he knew anything of the Bonner pedigree, or of High Callerton, or of the Bonner arms. As the tombs were much upset, he consulted by letter with the Rev. R. Jenkyns about re-erecting them and reviving the inscriptions. Mr. Jenkyns got a man to do it, and reported on the work when the man's bill was forwarded. The late Lady Northbourne was at the chief expense. The only direction given of alteration was the inscription to old Mrs. Morton, which had never been added, subsequently Mr. Carr found the baptism of Joseph Morton at Ponteland, first given as 1695, and then by a later vicar corrected to 1694-5, which placed Joseph Morton with the Bonners of High Callerton,

⁹ This inscription, preserved in the Rev. John Hodgson's collections, is no longer to be found.

1754 April 30 William Shepard of Howdon Pans buried.—*Wallsend Registers*.

1758 January 29 Ruth Shepard of Howdon Pans buried.—*Ibid*.

¹ This inscription cannot now be found. The following entry in the *Wallsend Register of Burials*, '1675 March 31 Thomas Spours,' corrects the transcript preserved in the Rev. John Hodgson's collection.

² This inscription, preserved in the Rev. John Hodgson's collection, is not to be found. Its statements are supported by the following entries in the *Wallsend Register* :—1744 Nov. 22 Thomas Swan farmer Wallsend buried.' And '1759 June 20 Mary Swan Wallsend buried.'

³ 1803 17 Oct. Mr. Mark Willins Howdon Dock gentleman aged 60 buried.—*Wallsend Registers*.

and the same arms were found on the High Callerton seal, and it is believed, no where else. Under these circumstances there must have been some errors in the transcript in Mr. Hodgson's notes. The wife, Elizabeth Bonner's, maiden name is not known, nor is the baptism of their eldest child.

At the meeting of the society on the 29th May, 1907, the following 'prefatory note' to Sir Stephen Glynne's notes on

CHURCHES IN NORTHUMBERLAND AND CO. DURHAM,

by the Rev. Stephen Liberty, sub-warden of St. Deiniol's library, Hawarden, was read. It was accompanied by a full transcript of the notes which it is hoped to print from time to time in the *Proceedings* of the society, the first instalment, the portion relating to Haltwhistle church, appearing on p. 78 :—

'Sir Stephen Richard Glynne (1807-1874) was the ninth and last baronet in the direct line of a family of which the fortunes were founded by John Glynne, one of the committee of managers for the Commons in the impeachment of Strafford, and subsequently Lord Chief Justice under Cromwell. The family estate and castle at Hawarden, Flintshire, have now passed to a name more famous in English history. The elder of his two sisters having married the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and Sir Stephen himself, the last surviving male representative, dying without issue, the estates were transferred to Mr. Gladstone's eldest son, and were eventually inherited by Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone, the present squire of Hawarden.

The subject of this note, who did such good work as an ecclesiologist, was appropriately connected through his mother with a family well-known in archaeological studies. Thus his maternal uncle was the third baron Braybrooke, who earned the lasting gratitude of historians as well as of all readers by publishing Pepys's *Diary* for the first time from the stenographic MS. at Magdalene College, Cambridge. Another Lord Braybrooke, better known as the Hon. R. C. Neville, was Glynne's first cousin. This accomplished man stood in the front rank of antiquaries. His museum at Audley End, Essex, contains antiquities of all sorts, collected by himself, chiefly from the Roman station at Great Chesterford (at the junction of the Icknild Way and Ermin Street), and from the Saxon cemeteries in the same district. He contributed many papers to learned societies, and published separately *Antiqua Explorata* (1847), *Sepulchra Exposita* (1848), and *Saxon Obsequies* (1852), all of which can be seen in St. Deiniol's library with autograph inscriptions to the author's cousin, Mrs. Gladstone. It was, thus, perhaps by an hereditary instinct that Sir Stephen Glynne was brought to the collection of the large amount of material that he has left for the study of ancient churches in England and Wales. He did not neglect public duties, sitting as Liberal M.P. for the Flint Boroughs from 1832 to 1837, and for Flintshire, 1837-1847, and filling the office of Lord Lieutenant for many years. Mr. Morley, in his 'Life of Gladstone,' has told the story of the difficulties in which the Hawarden estates were at one time involved—difficulties which must have cost Glynne much anxiety and self-sacrifice. But with all this, Sir Stephen found time to visit, and make careful notes upon, upwards of 5000 churches.

These (considering the dates) most important archaeological records are preserved in about 100 quarto MS. note-books at St. Deiniol's library, Hawarden. Those relating to Kent were published separately by Murray in 1877, and one or two counties have been printed by the archaeological

societies of the respective districts. By the kind permission of Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone I am enabled to communicate to the society a copy of the notes relating to Northumberland and Durham, or, according to the author's rather inconvenient method of classification, the diocese of Durham. Of Northumberland churches he has fully described 20, which he visited in various years ranging from 1834 to 1869; 21 Durham churches, of which notes remain, were visited in various years from 1841 to 1869. From this it can be imagined what labour was entailed in the collection of his material from all over England, to fill those 100 MS. volumes. For some reason or another the churches of Newcastle, Darlington, Gateshead, Hartlepool, and Durham are absent from his notes, though he records early visits to them, in the first-named city to St. Nicholas, St. John, and St. Andrew—in the last-named to St. Giles, St. Oswald, St. Nicholas, St. Mary le Bow, St. Mary the Less, and St. Margaret. Possibly he thought the chief town churches were sufficiently noted without his help. Of the accuracy and value of Sir S. Glynne's work it is for members of this society to judge from their local knowledge of the churches here described. I will only quote a few sentences from the preface written by his nephew, the late Mr. W. H. Gladstone, for the published volume of Kentish notes, as to Sir Stephen's qualifications for antiquarian research :—' It mattered little to what extent successive modifications had interfered with the original design of the church under examination; he would at once, as if by instinct, read its architectural history, and a very short time usually sufficed for the jotting down of brief memoranda respecting the fabric and its appurtenances, to be afterwards drawn up into the full but compendious form in which they are [finally] presented The calm temper and judgment which distinguished him in all matters of daily life, was of no little value in dealing with vexed questions of archaeology, and must needs give weight to his conclusions thereon. He was one of the most accurate of observers . . . His memory, too, was marvellous . . . His knowledge extended far beyond the limits of his favourite subject; and on all matters of topography, county and personal history, and such like, he was a well-nigh infallible guide.' Sir Stephen Glynne died in London in 1874, and is buried in Hawarden churchyard. A fine tomb with recumbent figure, by Noble, commemorates this gentle ecclesiologist in the church which will ever be associated with the names of Glynne and Gladstone.'

NOTE (August 15th, 1907).

Mr. Liberty writes :—' Since the preceding paper was read before the Society, I have come across some notes on town churches, which were mentioned above as not forthcoming, but which had been placed out of their proper order in other volumes of the MS. These include several of the Newcastle churches and Durham cathedral, and will be communicated to the Society in due course.'

MISCELLANEA.

The following local notes are from the *Calendar of Papal Registers* :—

1411, 16 kal. Jan. [17th Dec.] St. Peter's Rome (f 156d). Indult at the petition of the warden and of a number of the monks of the church of Durham, O. S.B. and scholars in the college called Durham without the walls of Oxford, engaged in the study of letters, containing that, although there is in the said college a chapel of St. Cuthbert, in which the said warden, monks, and scholars have for many years celebrated masses and other divine offices, yet in the said chapel, situate within the bounds of two parish churches, there is no sepulture for those who

die in the college, for the said warden, monks and scholars, and their successors, to bury members of the college who die there and so choose, in the said chapel or in its vestibule, which has also, they say, been consecrated, without requiring licence of the ordinary or any other; saving otherwise in all things the right of the parish church[es] and any other. *Ad fut. rei mem. Humilibus et honestis. [Historiæ Dunelmensis Scriptores Tres* (9 Surt. Soc. publ.), p. ciii, without date.]

1411, id. [13th] Sept. St. Peter's, Rome (f. 130d.)—To John de Tibbay, rector of Wenslawe in the diocese of York. Dispensation at the petition of queen Joan, whose treasurer-general he is, to him—who holds the above church and the canonries and prebends of Botyvant in York and Clifton in Lincoln, value not exceeding 100, 20, and 24 marks respectively, and the mastership or wardenship of the hospital of St. Mary, Greteham, in the diocese of Durham, net value not exceeding 40l.—to hold with Wenslawe for life one other benefice with cure or otherwise incompatible, even if a parish church or a perpetual vicarage, or office, with or without cure, in a metropolitan cathedral or collegiate church, and to resign them, for exchange or otherwise. *Vite, etc.*

1413, 6 id. [10th] May. St. Peter's Rome (f. 107).—To John Honyng-ham, archdeacon of Durham, D.C.L. Indult for seven years to visit his archdeaconry by deputy and receive on one day in ready money more than one (*plures*) procuracion, even three or four. *Litterarum sciencia, vite, etc.* Concurrent mandate to the abbots of Westminster and St. Mary's, without the walls of London and York, and the prior of Bryd-lyngton in the diocese of York. *Litterarum, etc., (De mandato).*

The following is an ancient grant by Roger de Grenewell to William de Walworth of land known as 'le Morefeld' in Greenwell. The document is from the collection of the Rev. W. Greenwell, D.C.L., &c. [13th c.]

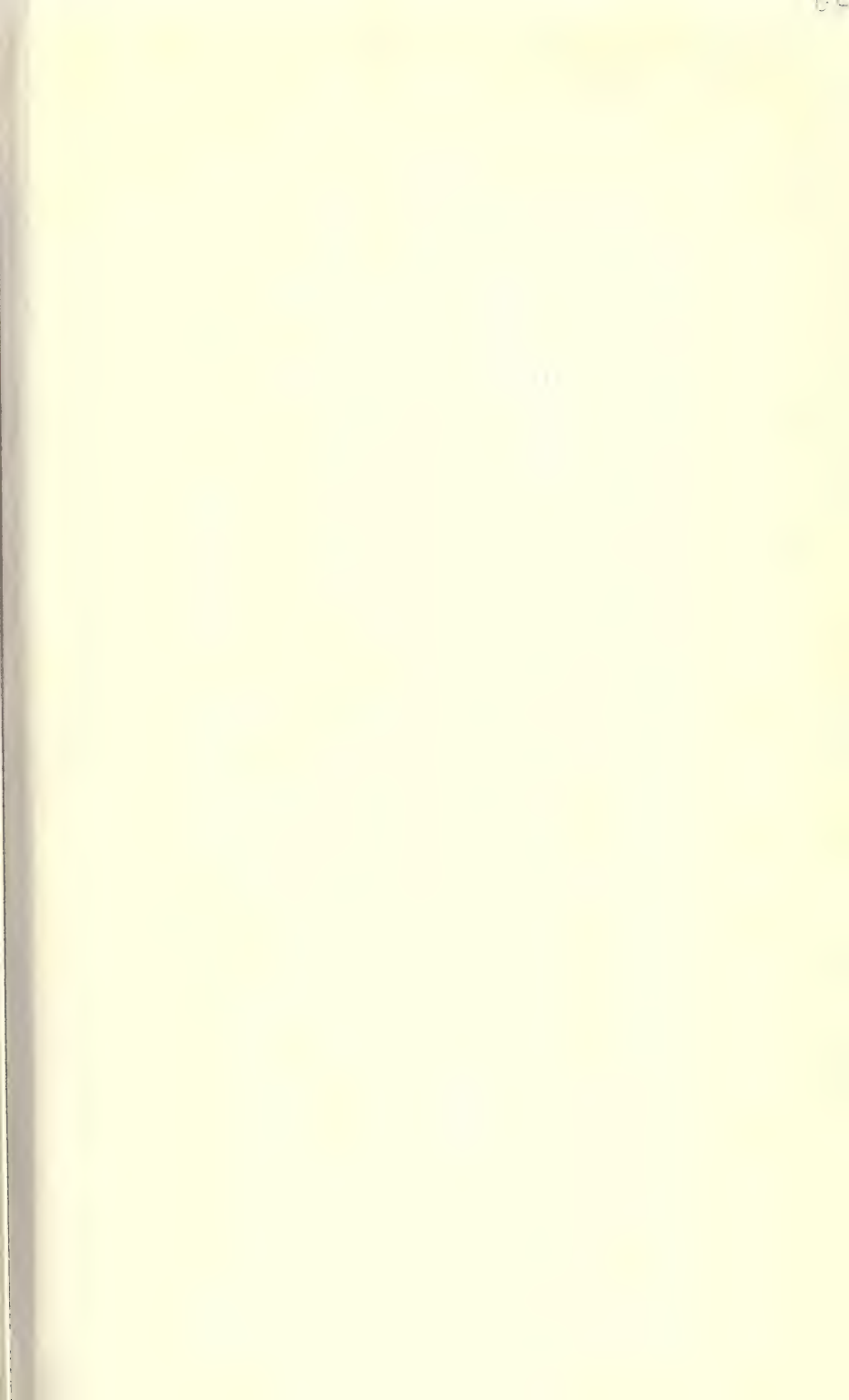
'Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel auditoris Rogerus de Grenewelle salutem in Domino. Noveritis me concessisse, dedisse et hac praesenti carta mea confirmasse Willelmo de Wallewrthe unam culturam terrae cum suis pertinenciis in Grenewelle, quae vocatur le Morefelde, prout includitur. Habendam et tenendam dicto Willelmo et heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis de me et heredibus meis libere, quiete, bene et in pace cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, ut in moris, boscis, mariscis et omnibus aliis communis dictae terrae spectantibus. Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis tres denarios ad duos anni terminos, videlicet medietatem ad festum Sancti Martini in Hieme et aliam medietatem ad Pentecosten tantum, pro omni alio servicio, consuetudine et demanda. Et si contingat quod dictus Willelmus obierit sine herede de corpore suo legitime procreato, tunc dicta terra cum omnibus suis pertinenciis rectis heredibus suis in perpetuum remaneat. Tenendam de capitalibus dominis feodi per servitia inde debita et consueta. Et ego Rogerus et heredes mei dictam terram cum pertinenciis dicto Willelmo et heredibus suis in forma predicta contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus, aquietabimus et defendemus in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic cartae sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, Nicholao de Thornileye, Willelmo de Wylluby, Thoma Bernarde, Johanne filii Nigelli, Laurentio Hamund, et aliis.'

Round seal one inch in diameter. Shield bearings effaced.

WEL.

Endorsed 'Tallium W. Walworth pro terra in Grenewelle.'

The charter is later in date than the statute 'Quia Emptores' (18 Ed. 1, c. 1).





ANGLIAN CROSSES IN AYCLIFFE CHURCHYARD, CO. DURHAM.

See opposite page.

From photographs by Mr. W. J. Mountford of Darlington.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1907.

NO. 6

The first country meeting of the season was held on the 30th May, 1907, at

AYCLIFFE, HEIGHINGTON, &c.

Members assembled at Aycliffe station on the arrival there, from Newcastle, of the 9-30 a.m. express, which had very kindly been stopped to allow the party to alight, and were met by Mr. Wooler and the Darlington contingent.

The day was about the worst that had ever been experienced, the rain coming down in torrents almost the whole time, fortunately the carriage, which was joined near to the church, was covered. Little could be seen of the surrounding country owing to the drizzle.

Amongst those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Rutherford of North Shields; Mr. Joseph Oswald, Mr. Nich. Temperley, and Mr. F. W. Shields, of Newcastle; The Rev. C. E. Adamson and Mr. R. Blair, of South Shields; Mr. J. A. Irving of West Fell, Corbridge; The Rev^{ds} E. J. Taylor and S. L. Connor, of Pelton; Lieut.-Col. Haswell of Monkseaton; Mr. Edward Wooler, Prof. Alex. Dixon, and Mr. Mountford, of Darlington; and the Rev. H. D. Jackson, vicar of Heighington.

From the station members walked to the

CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW,

to which Mr. Wooler, in the unavoidable absence of the Revd. C. J. A. Eade, the vicar, acted as guide.

Mr. Wooler said :—This church is a most interesting one, but before going inside I wish to call your attention to the two large and important Saxon crosses in the churchyard¹; numerous other fragments of Saxon stone work were discovered during the restoration carried out in 1881 and 1882, the bulk of which are in the Cambridge museum, but some are in the porch. These two crosses were taken many years ago from the walls of the church, in which they had been used as lintels of a doorway. The dimensions of the cross near the south wall of the church, and the more perfect, are: base stone, 2 feet 3 inches long by 1 foot 9 inches wide by 2 feet high; shaft, 5 feet 11 inches high; and the base 1 foot 5 inches wide and 7 inches thick. On the south side the greater portion of the shaft is occupied with a design in which two monsters with their heads downwards and having prominent snouts and ears are involved with interlacing bands which originate in the feet of the monsters. Rising to the head they form a large number of irregular loops, and returning downwards seem to terminate in the mouths of the beasts. The central part of the crosshead is a large circular disc, and is

¹ See opposite plate.

treated similarly on both sides ; the cross symbol is emphasized by the disc being divided into four portions, each of which is filled with a 'triquetra.' These are connected together so that the whole forms a large and symmetrical circular interlacement ; the north side has at the foot a band of fine plait work crossing it ; above this in a panel, almost square, is a curiously drawn centaur ; the right arm grasps a spear, while the left is turned back along the body and grasps the tail ; this, above the point where it is held by the hand, is formed into a knot of seven loops. In the longer panel above are two monsters with their heads upwards, having in the mouths of each two balls, while between the heads are two rings. The necks are in each case divided into two, thus forming four bands which interlace over the whole panels in a much more regular manner than similar bands on the opposite side. In the remaining upper arm of the cross is a piece of simple knot work. The two side arms were cut off to adapt the stone for use as a lintel. The side facing west has a monster with its head downwards and its body rising in undulations to the top, returning to the bottom again and forming a knot in the spaces left by the undulations. The other cross has been much reduced in height, and the upper part is wanting. It is 4 feet 9 inches long and contains on the lower panel on one side a representation of the crucifixion with Christ's feet resting on the ground, with the face turned to the left ; two soldiers, the one to his right holding a spear, and the other with a sponge tied to a rod stand beside the cross. In the upper corners are two heads representing the sun and moon, one surrounded by a circular and the other by a crescent-shaped object. Over this subject is a panel filled with knot work, above is a larger panel containing three nimbed figures, all alike, each holding a book. They wear long tunics, which descend almost to the ankles, with girdles below the waist. The highest panel is partly broken away, but contains interlacing nondescripts. The lowest panel on the other side, facing west, is filled with knot work ; above this is a panel containing three more nimbed figures, each holding a book ; the next panel contains two figures, but what they hold it is perhaps impossible to determine ; the uppermost panel also contains two figures, one apparently holding a crosier, and the other a sceptre. One of the narrow sides has two panels filled with interlacing designs. The other is divided into three panels ; the uppermost filled with a pattern of knot work, the lowest with interlacing nondescripts ; the middle one bears a singular representation of the crucifixion of St. Peter, head downwards—the only instance of a legendary scene known on a Saxon monument. For fuller details see the *Victoria History of Durham*, p. 219.

I now come to another interesting object in the south west buttress of the church facing east ; it is a Roman stone with a bird, apparently, carved upon it² ; the question is, where did it come from ? A Roman road crossed from Sadberge to Binchester at 'Traveller's Rest,' a way-side public house 1½ miles distant. Was there a Roman station on this road ? Nothing is shown on the ordnance map. Mr. Hodges and Mr. J. P. Gibson think the bird a stork, but I have a very decided opinion that it is an eagle. I discovered it only a few months ago when I was here with our friend Mr. Blair, and quite by accident. He was sketching some of the stones in the porch, and I was looking round the church for objects of interest and found it. The photograph brings the bird out more clearly.

I also wish to direct your attention to some stones on the west wall

² This stone is more probably of pre-Conquest date, as amongst the fragments is the arm of a cross, with a similar bird upon it. See illustration of it on opposite plate.—Ed.



FRAGMENTS OF PRE-CONQUEST CROSSES, &c.

AYCLIFFE CHURCH, CO. DURHAM.

(From photographs by Mr. W. J. Mountford).



CARVED STONE IN SOUTH WEST BUTTRESS.

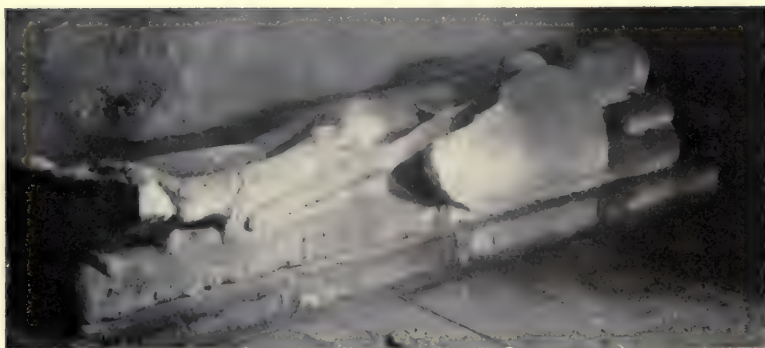






THE FONT IN THE CHURCH.

(see opposite page and note).



AYCLIFFE CHURCH, CO. DURHAM.

From photographs by Mr. W. J. Mountford.

of the north aisle, which appear to have been carved stones, and to some grave covers lying next the north wall of the churchyard; one is a coped grave cover of Frosterley marble, with a tegulated pattern on its sloping sides representing the *domus ultima*, and there are two portions of a hog-backed grave cover, probably Saxon. The other stone is the bowl of a font¹, broken and repaired with an iron dowel. It is distressing to see such interesting stones lying about the churchyard perishing; they should be removed into the church, and I trust you will authorize the secretary to make a representation to Mr. Eade, the vicar, on the subject. The interior of the church consists of a chancel, nave with north and south aisles, south porch, and western tower; the earliest parts are, as usual, the side walls of the nave, with the exception of about 12 feet added to the west end at a later period. The church as a whole is substantially a structure of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the chancel was built towards the end of the twelfth century; the east window is modern. There are two original round-headed windows in the north wall, and in the middle of the south wall is a square-headed priests' doorway with a similar window over it; in the south-west corner there is a small lancet; the chancel arch is pointed, and is of two chamfered orders with hood-moulding on each side. The nave, which was contemporary with the existing chancel, was an aisleless one.² Near the end of the twelfth century a north aisle was added. The arcade opening to it was inserted in the then existing wall. More changes must have been carried out early in the thirteenth century; these consisted in the erection of the door and south aisle; the tower is open to nave and aisles by arches, all pointed, of two chamfered orders.

On 8 kal. November [25 Oct.], 1363, a mandate was addressed to the abbot of Alnwick and others, on the petition of Robert de Aukland, vicar of Hartburn, to summon those concerned to make order respecting the archbishop of York's jurisdiction in regard to an appeal to his court by Robert de Bentuel and Richard Sperman of 'Akwlef,' priests, touching certain grievances suffered by them at the hands of the Official of Durham at the instance of Matthew, vicar of St. Nicholas, Newcastle.³

The carriage was joined, and the drive began to

HEIGHINGTON.

where the early church of St. Michael was inspected, under the guidance of the Rev. H. D. Jackson, the vicar, who read the following notes on the structure:—

'You have just seen Aycliffe church, undoubtedly of Saxon foundation, evident from the remains of grave crosses still to be found, as well as from the traces in the church itself. Here in Heighington is a splendid type of later Norman, or what is generally known as such. I gather from the Rev. J. F. Hodgson's description that as early as 1183 there must have been a church here, because in that year the secular canons of the cathedral church were expelled, and from well-supported evidence some settled at Darlington, Auckland, Norton, and at Heighington, so that the reasonable conclusion to come to is this, that since this happened under William of St. Carilef (1083) a church must have existed prior to his time, for the simple reason that no church

¹ The font now in use in the church is apparently of early Norman date, or may be Saxon. The inside of the bowl is square not round as is generally the case. See opposite plate, for a representation of it. The font in the churchyard is of fifteenth century date, and appears to have occupied the place of that now in the church at some time or other. One sees no reason why this also should not be restored to the church.—Ed.

² At the west end of the church may be seen remains of the Saxon church, in the angle quoins of the original aisleless church.

³ *Cat. of Papal Registers, Papal Letters, IV.*

building was done for some years afterwards. But the evidence from the building itself points to a considerably later period than 1086.

The church is interesting from two points of view, viz., 1st, in respect to itself; 2nd, in comparison with others of similar character. Authorities will tell you it is the only church which possesses a Norman tower intact, as well as a chancel in two distinct structural divisions. Up to 1875 the original Norman north wall was intact, indeed to this period the only loss the church had sustained was that of the south nave wall (early fifteenth century). It is said that Heighington tower is the only



Norman tower left in the diocese, Merrington having been totally destroyed. Of the Norman churches, pure and simple, we have almost none. The examples of St Giles, St Margaret, and St Mary, all in Durham city, Merrington, Haughton-le-Skerne, Monkhesleden, Croxdale, and Witton-le-Wear, constitute all the Norman churches (of these only Heighington and Merrington had towers). Jarrow, Monkwearmouth, Norton, and Billingham are largely Saxon work. Hart partly Saxon, has a tower of later date. Of the origin of this church of St Michael, Heighington, nothing definite is known. The earliest notice of it occurs about a century after its erection, when Walter de Kirkham, a little after 1249, gave Heighington to the convent of Durham for hospitality and relief of the poor. The last rector of Heighington (William de Kilkenny), a man of high attainments, became bishop of Ely, and died in 1256. In 1258 the churches of 'Heyington' and 'Petingdon' were assigned to prior Bertram for his maintenance when he gave up the priorate.⁴ It is suggested that the present church was built in 1140-1160. It has been further suggested that the builder of the church was William Hansard, rector in bishop Pudsey's time (1153-1195). Hansard belonged to the famous family of Hansards of Walworth castle, not improbably the builder of the whole church, since evidence points to the church being built by the same person and at the same time. The original construction consisted of west tower, aisleless nave, remarkable chancel consisting of two nearly square compartments or divisions, the western being broader than the square-ended eastern one which formed the sanctuary. Of the nave very little remains, east and west walls contain chancel and tower arches, and south doorway which was moved from the north side and reset in the south wall of the fourteenth century aisle. The chancel is unique, and never had a semi-circular apse. The tower is slightly narrower than the nave; it rises in

⁴ *Transactions of Durham and Northumberland Archaeological Society*, III, p. 17 & n. The illustration above, kindly lent by the Durham Society, represents a sculptured stone above the south doorway.

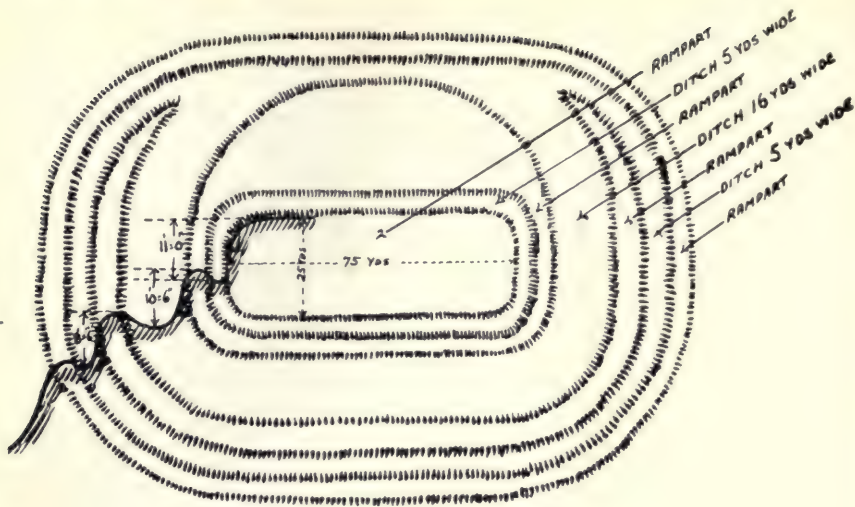


HEIGHINGTON CHURCH, CO. DURHAM.

FIGURE OF THE VIRGIN AND AN ARMORIAL SHIELD ON ONE OF THE BELLS (see page 70).







PLAN OF BRITISH CAMP, SHACKLETON HILL,

(see page 70).



PULPIT, HEIGHTINGTON CHURCH,

(see opposite page).

(From a photograph by Mr. W. J. Mountford).

three well proportioned stages, the uppermost being capped by fifteenth century battlements, decorated at the angles with projecting gargoyles. Of the two lower stages, the southern and western sides (north is blank), each has a small plain round-headed light, deeply and broadly splayed within. In contrast to these lower storeys is the third or belfry stage, where all four faces have windows of large size, boldly and deeply recessed. They all consist of two perfectly plain round-headed lights, supported on a central shaft with cushion capital, supported on similar shafts, and enclosed with a hood mould. It has been said they form externally, at any rate, the most salient and striking features of the church. Of the nave, only the two ends remain intact on either side of the arches. Both of the arches have their mouldings the same, consisting of a soffit roll, with hollow edge moulds for the inner order, a square edged outer order, and a notched or coggled hood-mould over all. The chancel arch is 14 feet 2 inches wide, the tower arch is 10 feet 2 inches, supported on cushion caps, while the other springs from heavy imposts cut square through the wall. The south door, the only other remaining Norman feature, was removed from the north wall in 1875, when the north aisle was added. A triangular-headed panel which surmounts it contains two seated figures, one a king, crowned, holding a sceptre, the other, a bishop, mitred, carrying pastoral staff or crozier over his left shoulder, suggested to be S^{ts} Cuthbert and Oswald, or S^{ts} Edwin and Paulinus. Both doorway and panel appear to be contemporary and still occupy the same relative positions as before (see opposite page).

Of the chancel only bare walls remain. On the north side may be seen, intact, an original Norman window, this, and the two in the tower, are the only ones which have escaped. The Rev. J. F. Hodgson⁵ brings to our notice two lines of string course in the actual east wall; the one set below the sills of the original lights; the other that which ran in a line with the springing of their heads, and both of which are undoubtedly of Norman date. He says these prove, however much altered in other respects this very singular chancel may be, its general plan, at any rate, still remains precisely as it was set out in the building. The only alteration in medieval times was the removal of the south wall of the nave, and the erection of the present fourteenth century aisle, or chantry chapel, in its place. The three square-headed, traceried windows, though modern, yet appear to be copies of those they replaced. The single-light one at the west end is not only original, but of corresponding style. The other things of interest in the church are a benatura and a piscina. The other two objects in the body of the church deserving special attention are:—

(1) *The Font*, which is octagonal, with a shaft of Tees marble, and a plain stone bowl, presenting a curious mixture of two dates, is of fifteenth century work, but the base is doubtlessly much older.

(2) *The Pulpit* belongs to the early years of the sixteenth century. It, too, is octagonal, and has the field of its panels covered with linen pattern. Around the cornice is inscribed in raised black letters: *Orate p aibis Alexandri fletichar et agnetis uxoris sue*. This is the only pre-reformation pulpit in the diocese.

The next point of great interest is the bells.⁶ They form the only medieval ring, perfect in every respect, that now remains, either in the diocese of Durham, or north of England generally. All are beauti-

⁵ See his valuable paper on Heighington church in the *Transactions of the Durham and Northumberland Archaeological Society*, v, p. 1.

⁶ For a full description of the communion plate and bells, see these *Proc.*, 2 ser., IV, pp. 187 and 188. See also *Proc.*, 2 ser., II, 308; for woodcuts of figure, arms, &c., on bells, *Proc.*, 2 ser., III, 425.



INSCRIPTIONS, &c., ON MEDIEVAL BELLS, HEIGHINGTON CHURCH.

fully inscribed: the smallest in black letter, the two others in Lombardic capitals. The first is far the finest, and is enriched with a figure of the Blessed Virgin and Child, and a fine display of heraldry. The inscriptions run thus:—

1st. O mater dia me sana birgo maria.

2nd. TA PETRE PASATAS
PERVRSOS RITICA FRATAS.

3rd. PASGATOS AARE CERE
AOS HNGITO PAARE.

There is a fine mediæval grave cover, richly decorated, in the church, and the fragment of a second. On the tower, placed upright against the west wall, are the two effigies of women shewn on the plate facing this page.

Mr. Jackson then conducted the party over the interesting old vicarage. Above two of the doorways are inscriptions, one reading I.M. VICAR 1685 the other R.S. VICAR. 1720

Thanks were, on the motion of the Rev. C. E. Adamson, voted to Mr. Jackson for his services, the same being carried by acclamation.

The journey was then resumed to

SHACKLETON CAMP,

again under Mr. Wooler's guidance.

Mr. Wooler said:—'This is an Ancient British camp, standing in a strong position, and having a commanding view of the district, situate near White House farm in the township of Redworth in the parish of Heighington, and stands on an escarpment of the magnesian limestone (Permian) 800 feet above sea level. The best way to reach it is by the fields from Shildon station. It is covered with wood, and is part of Captain Surtees's game preserves. The camp is protected by three tiers of entrenchments with ramparts and ditches, which are becoming filled up with decaying vegetation. It has undoubtedly been a very strong position, as it could only be assailed from the east. The hill was originally called Shackleton, but is now known as Windmill hill, in consequence of a windmill

having been erected upon it, the ruins still remaining. Various his-



EFFIGIES IN HEIGHINGTON CHURCH,

(see opposite page).

(From photographs by Mr. W. J. Mountford).



torians mention the camp, and MacLauchlan's survey of it is correct (see sheet 2 MacLauchlan's map of the Watling Street). The north, west and south sides are precipitous: the outer entrenchment has been partially effaced on the west side by quarrying, but otherwise it is in excellent preservation. A few years ago a gamekeeper found in the camp, a hand quern for grinding corn, which is now on the terrace at Redworth hall, the residence of its owner. A perforated stone axe was found some years ago. The late Mr. T. W. U. Robinson of Houghton-le-Spring, afterwards of Hardwick, bought it from the man who found it, and on Mr. Robinson's death it was sold with his collection in London. The camp is a mile and a quarter from the Watling Street, in a direct line, and about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the cross Roman road that ran from Sadberge to Binchester. I think the character of the camp, and the finds I have described, prove it to be British. I will endeavour to obtain a correct survey of the camp for publication in the Society's *Proceedings* at a future date.

From Shackleton camp the drive was resumed to

LEGS CROSS,

which was then described by Mr. Wooler, who said 'Legs Cross has been a mystery for a very long period, but I think the mystery of the name may be explained by the fact that it is an ancient boundary mark. That it was set up originally in the eighth century is, I think, incontrovertible. It stands at an elevation of over 600 feet, and from its position a magnificent view of the Tees valley can be obtained. If you stand to the north side of it, and to the east side of the Roman road, in a good light you will see distinct traces of ornamentation of Anglo-Saxon character. This was discovered quite by accident last summer (1906) by my friend, Mr. W. J. Mountford of Darlington, whom I took out with me to photograph it and whose photographs I exhibit. He was adjusting his camera and the clear definition of the lens brought out the Saxon interlacements which are distinctly seen on the photograph, and which Mr. Hodges of Hexham, after personal inspection of the cross, pronounces eighth century work. The cross marks the boundary between Bolam and West Auckland townships, and stands on the west side of the Roman Watling Street, between Piercebridge and Binchester, and exactly five Roman miles from the south gate of Piercebridge. The stone (shaped like a headsman's block) lying at the base has Roman tool marks on it, and may be the base of a Roman milestone; if this be the case then the cross was erected on the site of a Roman milestone. Boundary crosses were important factors in defining the limits of parishes, and the superstitious reverence paid to them assured their not being removed or tampered with. Legs Cross is at four cross roads, and pilgrim crosses were set up on the highways and served as guide posts to the different monasteries and other religious foundations. A valuable example occurs near Hexham where a cross, the base of which only remains, is on a hill two and a half miles north of that town and gives the name to 'Lady Cross bank,' another which retains part of the shaft with the point of a sword incised upon it, is in Homers lane, the base of another is preserved at the Workhouse, and the site of another is indicated by the name of an old house 'Maiden Cross.'⁷ The rich traveller often deposited alms at the foot of these crosses for the succour of the poor and distressed wayfarer who might follow him: this is done in many places at the present day—notably in Cleveland.

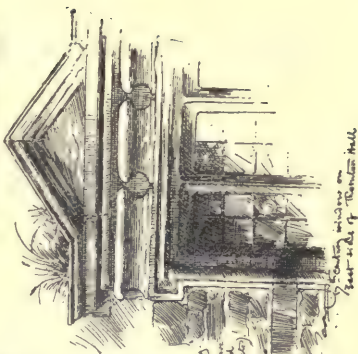
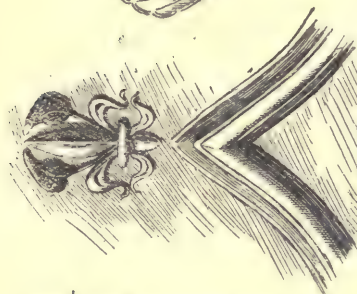
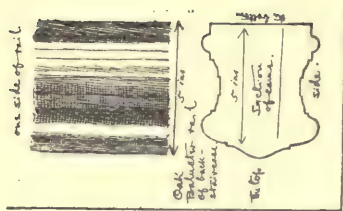
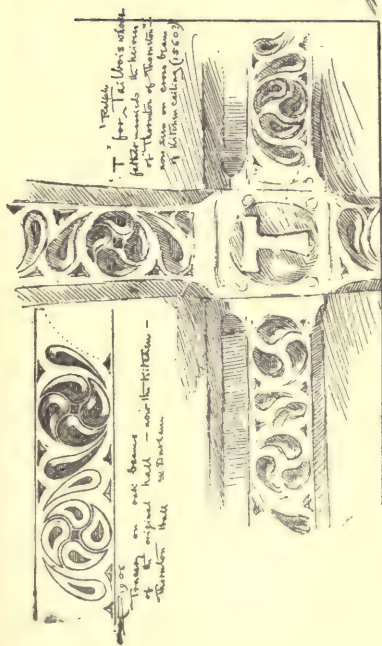
⁷ Hodges's *Hexham*, plate 53.

There were memorial crosses, churchyard or preaching crosses, market and village crosses, boundary crosses, weeping crosses, and pilgrim crosses. The object of these sacred symbols was to excite public homage to the religion of Christ crucified, and to inspire men with a sense of morality and piety amidst the ordinary transactions of life.⁸ The rents and toll due to the abbot as lord of the manor were often collected at the crosses, and doles distributed to the poor therefrom.⁹ The large stone formed the base, and the tall stone was the shaft of the cross. There was formerly another cross in this parish (Gainford) called White Cross, one mile west of Piercebridge, on the highway to Gainford. In 1878 the base only was standing, and it was taken away by some roadmen, and the present boundary stone fixed under the H & L Act, 1878. It will be found that in almost every instance of crosses being erected that the land upon which they stand originally belonged to some monastic or ecclesiastical body; the presumption being that these crosses were erected by or at the cost of such body.¹ In the parish of Alnham in Northumberland several stone crosses were placed on church land, three or more of these were, some years ago, removed into the churchyard. The death knell of a great many crosses was tolled at the Reformation, although they survived the suppression of the smaller religious houses in 1536 and 1539. The shaft of Legs Cross measures 5 feet 8 inches above ground at the side facing the west, and is 12½ inches across at the widest part. The back facing the north, minus the height of a small supporting stone, is 5 feet 2 inches in height and 15 inches across, and the portion standing above the base in front (facing the south) is 2 feet 2 inches high. The base projects 25 inches beyond the face of the shaft, and is slightly curved downward to the front with attrition. In the middle the base is 20 inches through, and at the bottom 26 inches, whilst at the front it measures 33 inches across and 28 inches across about half-way between the ground and the top. The shaft and base of the cross are of millstone grit, the next most durable to granite, but I cannot make out from what district the stone came. The two other large stones are sandstone of a finer kind and lighter colour. The present position of the cross may be accounted for by the fact that some drunken men threw the shaft down and the late Mr. W. T. Scarth (agent to the last duke of Cleveland) noticing this whilst out hunting, sent men from Raby the next day to fix the shaft more securely; this was done by sinking it partially in the ground on the north side of the base. Steps should be taken to rail in such a hoary relic, with unclimbable iron railing to protect it from injury, and a suitable cast iron tablet erected giving its history. With regard to the ornamentation which fortunately still can be seen on the north side of the shaft, like many pre-conquest sculptured crosses as those at Gainford and Dinsdale, a great part of the shaft was left plain, and the ornamentation was confined to the upper part of the shaft and the head. There are indications on the shaft under consideration that it has lost at the top little more than the head and arms. The sculpture is in panels, of which there seem to have been three. The lower one is so much obliterated that its design cannot be determined. The next above it has a circular band which is intersected by others placed saltirewise. The upper panel has also had a design of circular form with twining interlacements intermingled with circles.

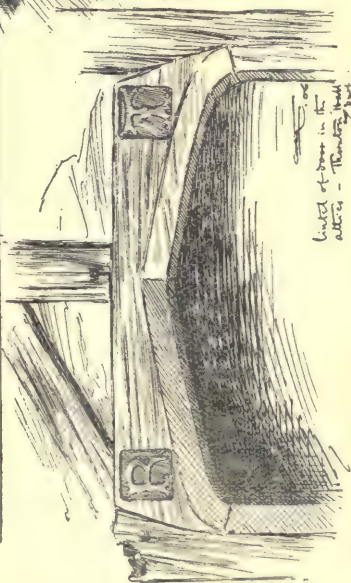
⁸ Milner's *History of Winchester*.

⁹ Pope, *Stone Crosses of Dorset*.

¹ We are told that St. Wilfrid travelled about his diocese of York with a large body of monks and workmen, among whom were cutters in stone, who made crosses and erected them on the spots which St. Wilfrid consecrated to the worship of God; and there is little doubt that his example was followed by other bishops and abbots.



The above are plaster
 ornaments on the ceiling
 of a large (now dining
 hall) 2nd floor, 1st floor
 hall (now the kitchen, 1860)
 (date, 1860?)



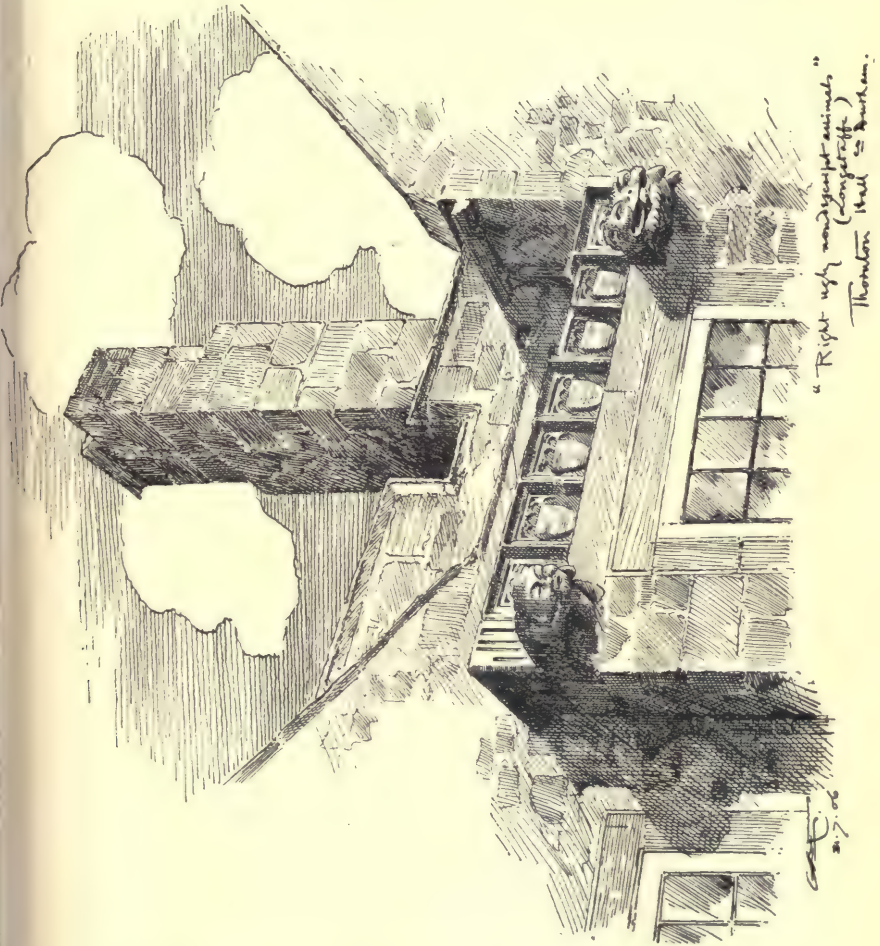
Then the journey was continued to

THORNTON HALL,

which, by the kindness of the tenant, was inspected. In the kitchen Mr. Wooller said:—My friend Mr. G. A. Fothergill of Darlington, who has taken great interest in this hall, has favoured me with an advance copy of his notes on Thornton hall, and from these I have prepared the following digest of its history. Some four miles west of Darlington, on the north side of the road to Staindrop from Darlington, there suddenly comes into view, from behind a massive orchard wall, overhung with wide spreading fruit trees, an old stone house with high pitched gables, red tiles, and here and there a mullioned window. This is Thornton hall, a building to which, with appropriateness, may be applied the epithet old-world. None of the various histories of Durham gives any authentic account of when the hall was built, but it is recorded that an heiress of Thornton of Thornton married a Tailbois and that the initials of one Ralph Tailbois are to be seen to this day on the ceiling of what was once the entrance hall. It may, therefore, be taken for granted that Ralph Tailbois (a cadet of the knightly family of Tailbois of Hurworth) either built Thornton hall on the site of a much older house, or improved the ancient structure, adding to and in other ways embellishing it. There is nowhere a detailed account of this old manor house, and only very little recorded in local histories as to its owners. Mackenzie and Ross in their *View of the County Palatine of Durham* (1834) have most to say about Thornton and its past owners; they refer to it as 'a neglected mansion now used as a farmhouse,' and go on to say that 'a younger branch of the Taylboys, whose arms remain on some of the ceilings, acquired this house and estate by marriage with the heiress of Thornton.' One Robert Tailbois (born at the end of the fifteenth century) is the first to appear in Surtees's pedigree of the family, and he is styled of Thornton but his wife's name is omitted. Next we come to his son, Ralph Tailbois (d. 1591) who succeeded his father in the estate (about the year 1550?). He was married twice, his first wife being Eleanor, a daughter of H. Killinghall, esquire, of Middleton St. George; his second, Jane, a daughter of — Bertram. His son, Robert Tailbois, also of Thornton hall, married a daughter of Richard Barnes, bishop of Durham, and 'died a prisoner in Durham Gaole in 1606,' he was the last of this line of Tailbois. Manifestly, therefore, there was a Thornton hall or house of some sort previous to the reign of queen Elizabeth. The estate then passed into the hands of the Salvins. I find in Burke's *Landed Gentry* (edition 1833) that 'Thomas (Salvin) of Thornton Hall, in the County Palatine, left at his decease, 23 February, 1609-10, by his second wife Rebecca, seventh daughter of Cuthbert Collingwood of Eslington, John (Salvin) who inherited Thornton Hall, and (having no male issue) sold it in 1620,' which fixes the date of its passing over to the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Bowes family. This John Salvin was the grandson of Gerard Salvin of Croxdale (d. 1570).

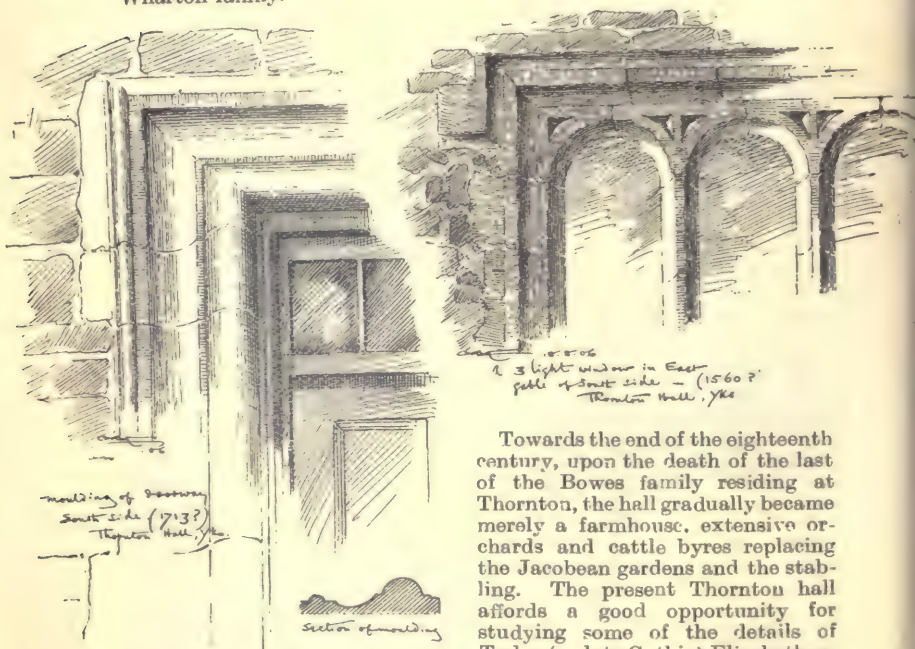
Sir Francis Bowes (to whom Thornton hall passed) married twice, his second wife being a daughter of Robert Delaval of Cowpen. He also was sheriff of Newcastle (1632-33). In the chancel of Coniscliffe church, where, until quite recently, the lairds of Thornton Hall have always had a pew of their own, is to be seen a tablet erected by this Sir

Francis, to the memory of his father and mother and wife and children.
Never have I read a more mournful epitaph.



George Wanley Bowes (d. 1752) was the last Bowes to possess Thornton. He had three daughters, who came into the property in 1772. An Act of Parliament was passed to enable Colonel Thomas Thornton and the Rev. Robert Croft to lease their respective settled estates. The former (a lieutenant-colonel in the Coldstream Guards) had married one Miss Bowes, and the latter another: whilst the share in the estate of the third daughter Margaret eventually became vested in her two

sisters, and is still known as the 'Thornton-Croft trust.' The present representative of the Croft family is Mr. H. S. S. Croft, barrister-at-law, and the Thornton side of the trust is now represented by one of the Wharton family.



Towards the end of the eighteenth century, upon the death of the last of the Bowes family residing at Thornton, the hall gradually became merely a farmhouse, extensive orchards and cattle byres replacing the Jacobean gardens and the stabling. The present Thornton hall affords a good opportunity for studying some of the details of Tudor (or late Gothic) Elizabethan,

Jacobean, and Georgian styles of architecture. Careful examination shows that it has seen many changes in design, and that the original plan has undergone much modification. A junction running down the centre of the east aspect clearly shows that the house must be divided into two parts, the southern half being considerably older than the northern. Not only is this shown by the nature of the stonework and by the relative thickness of the walls, but also by the remains of the small windows, undoubtedly not later in date than 1560. The Thorntons and Ralph Tailbois had probably most to do with the older portion, Sir Francis Bowes being responsible for the Jacobean and northernmost part of the hall. On the southern side, however, most of the older Tudor windows have been replaced by larger windows of a later (probably Georgian) period. The battlemented parapet and the narrow 'strings' both point to the Tudor period. Two curious gargoyles are to be seen near the window over the front entrance, and are probably of seventeenth century date, though they are situated one at each end of a row of blank shields which are apparently of a different period. In 1880 a large portion of the front of the house was pulled down—it extended at least 40 feet westwards—and in its place was built quite a small wing with some of the old stones. The Tudor ceiling in the present kitchen (part of the old entrance hall) is intersected by massive carved beams, but all has been whitewashed. On



THORNTON HALL, CO. DURHAM (see opposite page).



'LEGS CROSS' (see page 71).

From photographs by Mr. W. J. Mountford.



the beams where they extend into the corridor are cyphers recalling, it is conjectured by Longstaffe, Ralph Tailbois and his second wife Jane Bertram :

RAIFA (NDIAN)
E TALB(OIS and a date)



Coat of arms of Tailbois & Co.
on plaster ceiling - Thornton Hall

There is an interesting little window of late Tudor style in the west side of the portico, which looks out of place, and is probably the remains of a bay window which formerly occupied the site of the south doorway. The panelling on the wall of the parlour, to the right of the corridor as you enter is of much later date and is not of oak; here is a secret cupboard behind the wide panel, in which two or three people could stand upright, at the south-east corner of the room, the whole panel coming away from the wall with the aid of a key, the keyhole of which is now plainly visible in the moulding of one side. Here the walls are about 3 feet 6 inches thick, while in the more recent portion of the house, be-

hind, they are at least a foot less. The Jacobean staircase, associated in all probability with Henry Bowes or his son, Sir Francis, is unique in these parts. The tall newels at the angles of all the flights extend upwards to the ceiling above and resemble the posts of a tall old-fashioned bedstead. The richly moulded handrails and balusters are very massive. Two bedrooms on the first floor show the beautiful plaster ceiling, which in former days covered one large room, it may be regarded as having been designed somewhere about 1550. In one of the attics there is an Elizabethan mantelpiece of simple design; and over the doorway leading into the same apartment are carved on the oak lintel the initials R. T., evidently standing for Robert or Ralph Tailbois. Outside, to the north of the house, is a small building where a somewhat pretentious carved mantelpiece of stone may be seen. There appears to have been originally three distinct gardens at Thornton walled off from one another, two of which (that facing the east aspect of the house which is banked up all round, and the even larger one on the north) were evidently laid out in the formal fashion peculiar to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. But these gardens are now covered with grass and planted with orchard trees, some of which must have stood there for over 150 years.

Before leaving Thornton hall with its fine heraldic ceilings and oak staircase for the final stage of the day's proceedings, the tenant was

heartily thanked for so kindly allowing members to ramble at will over the building.

On arrival at Darlington the party was conducted over the fine cruciform church of

ST. CUTHBERT'S,

the finest in the county.

As the Rev. J. F. Hodgson has so fully described this interesting structure in the pages of *Arch. Ael.* (2 ser., xvii, 145) there is no need to repeat the description here, and members, therefore, are simply referred to the volume in question.

Members then separated and departed for their respective destinations after a record day for rain.

MISCELLANEA.

The following are a few notes relating to some of the places visited during the day :—

On 2 non. [4th] Dec. 1342, provision was made by the pope for Thomas Lestine of Wissande, of the canonry and prebend of Chichester, worth 25 marks, void by the consecration of Richard [de Bury] bishop of Durham, notwithstanding that he had a canonry and prebend of Auckland, and a chaplaincy of Darlington.²

On 18 kal. July [14th June], 1344, provision of a canonry of Ripon with expectation of a prebend, was made by the pope for John Wawayn, notwithstanding that he had the church of 'Braunspaz' [Brancepeth] and a canonry and prebend of Darlington. On 5 id. [9th] January, 1346, the canonry and prebend of St. Laurence in Romsey, of the value of 40 marks, on their voidance by the consecration of William, bishop elect of Winchester, was reserved to the same, at the request of Raimund, cardinal of New St. Mary's, notwithstanding that he had a prebend of Darlington, the church of Braunspath and a canonry of Ripon.³

In 1363, John de Winston, having petitioned the pope for a benefice, was given a canonry of Darlington with expectation of a prebend.⁴ In the same year Adam de Thornton, a priest of York diocese, having petitioned the pope for a canonry of Darlington and a prebend in the same, worth 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, void by the death of Wm. de Kildesly, or in any other way, it was granted to him on the 11 kal. Sept. [22nd Aug.]⁵

On 17 kal. Aug. [16 July], 1393, Thomas de Weston, rector of Longnewton, held a perpetual portion without cure in the parish church of Darlington, etc.⁶

On 2 kal. Feb. [31 Jan.] 1402, John Hildiardis, clerk, held a prebend or portion in Darlington, John, who was in minor orders only was dispensed during the then next five years from being promoted to holy orders.⁷

On 4 kal. Dec. [28 Nov.], 1411, an indult was given to William Huton *alias* de Hessel, perpetual vicar of Derlington, of the diocese of Durham, that the confessor of his choice might grant him, once only, in the hour of death, being penitent and having confessed, plenary remission of all his sins.⁸

² *Cal. of Papal Reg. Petitions*, iv, 78.

⁴ *Ibid.*, *Pet.* i, [1342-1419], 447.

⁶ *Ibid.*, *Pet.* iv, 446.

³ *Ibid.*, 111, 155, 205.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 453.

⁸ *Ibid.*, v, 329.

⁷ *Ibid.*, v, 469, 584.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1907.

NO. 7

The second country meeting of the Society was held in the afternoon of Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1907, at

HALTWHISTLE.

Members left Newcastle by the 1.15 train, reaching Haltwhistle station at 2.30 p.m. Owing to the rainy weather the attendance was very meagre. The small party then proceeded to the interesting Early English church which possesses some interesting features. In the chancel is a series of very fine monuments, including a recumbent effigy of an armed knight, which is supposed to represent a member of the Blenkinsop family. There are in the same part of the church three grave covers, bearing crosses which are of exceptional beauty.¹

The few members present then made their way on foot in the rain to

HALTWHISTLE BURN CAMP,

which has been recently excavated under the auspices of the Society by Messrs. F. Gerald Simpson and J. P. Gibson. The inspection of the camp, of which Mr. J. P. Gibson of Hexham supplied important details, amply repaid those who undertook the walk. The camp lies upon the Stanegate, which has been traced from beyond Gilsland to the North Tyne, opposite Wall railway station. Much of it is still used as a road.

¹ Sir Stephen Glynne, who visited the church in September, 1846, has left the following notes of his visit, which, as it occurred before the rage for 'restoration' arose, may be of interest for comparison:—A plain 1st Pointed Church, unmix'd save by the insertion of late & bad windows in the aisles. The Chancel is long as usual in this county & Durham and the nave has aisles and Clerestory. There is no steeple, but only a small open stone belfry at the West end. The Clerestory has a moulded parapet & 3 single lancet windows on each side. The aisles have lean-to roofs covered with stone slates, which also cover the roof of the Chancel. The substituted windows in the aisles are mostly of the vilest description, with sashes. The nave has 4 pointed arches on each side having toothed hoods & light circular columns. The Chancel arch is also pointed, springing from circular shafts. The East window is a double lancet altered. The nave has a flat modern ceiling. The South door has 1st p'd. mouldings with capitals of shafts which are destroyed—but not of the finest work. The Chancel has a fine triple lancet at the East End, with hood mouldings only *without*, but within elegant arch mouldings & banded shafts. On the N. & S. of the Chancel are 4 plain single lancets. On the S. a priests' door. Under the S.W. window but not immediately in a line with it, is square aperture divided into 2 by a central mullion—perhaps a 'confessional' window. The Chancel is narrow & wainscoted internally. The Font is in shape a circular cup. At the West end is an Organ gallery—the nave paved and on the N. of the Chancel a huge modern vestry.

The Rev. Stephen Liberty, who is now in charge of St. Deniol's library, to which the MSS. belongs, has kindly copied the portions relating to Northumberland and Durham. This note about Haltwhistle appears in the MS. It is intended to print from time to time in these *Proceedings*, the chief portion of the transcript.

It was along the Stanegate that Edward I journeyed by slow and painful stages during his last illness, when marching to attack the Scotch in the year 1307. Although the Stanegate had long been regarded as one of the earliest Roman roads in Northumberland, it was deemed desirable that more definite evidence of the fact should be obtained. Some months ago, therefore, the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries commenced excavating. Mr. F. Gerald Simpson, a member of the society, has superintended the operations and personally defrayed a great deal of the expense. Mr. J. P. Gibson has also taken an active interest in the work. The results as stated by Mr. Gibson at the April meeting of the society (p. 40), have been most satisfactory. The camp lies about half a mile behind the line of the Roman Wall, and the undertaking just referred to has proved it to have been of a totally different character from those found throughout the length of the Wall. It is of an earlier type, having inside its well-built stone wall an earthen bank, upon which the defenders could stand while repulsing an attack from the enemy. The gateways, instead of having, as usual, two flanking towers (one on each side) were formed of two semi-circles of wall, backed up with earth, probably used as foundations for engines of war. Another peculiarity of the camp is this, that it possessed only two gateways—one in the south and one in the east face—instead of the usual four. The west face was defended by the precipitous banks of the Haltwhistle-burn and the north side by an exceedingly deep ditch. Numerous buildings have been found inside the camp—all of wrought stone. The outer walls have been of squared stones, lined with rubble. Very strong evidence has been found to prove that all the best dressed stones from these outer walls had been taken away in Roman times, and the resulting impression is that the camp was made, in the first instance, by Agricola, and that Hadrian's soldiers, who worked the quarry immediately on the west side and inscribed the name of their legion there, at the same time took away all the wrought stone from the camp for the purpose of building the great Wall and the camp of *Aesica*, both of which were erected by Hadrian. There seems to have been, at some time during the short occupation of the camp, a closing up of the eastern gate. But, unlike all camps and mile castles on the line of the Wall, no signs of any general burning or conflagration exist, apparently showing that it had been occupied temporarily by Agricola and not reoccupied by Hadrian. The course of the Stanegate, which was uncertain, and which the makers of the ordnance survey and MacLauchlan attempted to determine, has been carefully traced out by a number of cuttings, and has turned out to be much to the northward of MacLauchlan's location. Careful examination has also been made of the military way to the east of Cawfield's mile castle with a view to deciding whether the three mile stones found by Mr. Clayton some years ago were actually on the line of that road. Another interesting discovery has been made at a point immediately below where the great Wall crosses Haltwhistle burn. It consists of a large building of well squared Roman stones, and is now being cleared out and the surrounding ground thoroughly examined. A portion of a very large mill stone has been brought to light; and there being a water course closely adjoining—apparently cut through the whinstone rock—it is suggested that the building may have been a mill. But, with the excavation in so incomplete a state, no definite opinion can yet be formed. Altogether the discoveries are likely to have an important bearing upon the history of the Wall.

Members then returned to Haltwhistle, and after a cheering cup of tea, departed their several ways.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1907.

NO. 8

The third country meeting of the Society for the season was held in the afternoon of Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of July, 1907, in conjunction with the Durham and Northumberland Architectural and Archaeological Society, at

HEXHAM PRIORY CHURCH.

Members proceeded to Hexham by the 1.15 p.m. train from Newcastle, and were met at the station by Mr. C. C. Hodges, who conducted them to the church. Among those present were the Rev. Canon Southwell and Mrs. Southwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Henderson, Dr. and Mrs. Laws, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Nisbet, Mr. W. H. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. Mackey, Mr. N. Temperley, the Misses Crawhall, of Newcastle, Mr. R. Oliver Heslop (Newcastle) and Mr. Robert Blair (Harton) (secretaries of the society), Miss Thompson of Whickham, Mr. W. Smith of Gunnerton, Mr. Alfred Rudd of Middleton Low Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Tomlinson of Monkseaton, Mr. J. A. Irving of Corbridge, Mr. Coroner Graham of Sacriston, Miss Richardson and Miss Gayner, of Sunderland, Mr. Chas. Hopper of Croft, the Rev. C. E. Adamson of Westoe, the Rev. E. J. Taylor and the Rev. S. L. Connor, of Pelton, the Rev. T. Stephens and Miss Stephens of Horsley, Mr. H. H. E. Craster of All Souls, Oxford, Mr. J. P. Gibson, Miss Gibson, Mr. C. C. Hodges, of Hexham, Mr. Clark of Stockton, Dr. Wilson of Wallsend, Mr. J. H. Patterson of Hexham, the Rev. F. G. J. Robinson, rector of Castle Eden, Mr. Thomas Carrick of Haydon Bridge, Mr. J. O. Head, Dr. Stewart, the Rev. R. D. R. Greene, Mr. J. T. Robb, Mr. G. A. Dixon, and Mr. T. Ellis, of Hexham, and many others.

Mr. Hodges, the resident architect, addressed the visitors in the choir of the church. He pointed out that Hexham had been a place of habitation from prehistoric times, as it was an ideal spot. They had evidence of corn growing long before the arrival of the Romans in the country. Ancient British burials had been found, showing that there was occupation in the locality from a very early period. There were roads too before the Romans came. These were the British trackways, which had characteristics of their own, being narrow and winding. The Roman roads, the medieval roads, and also the ratione tenure roads of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—made on the enclosure of the common lands—were also referred to, as were the names of the rivers. As to the site of Hexham, it had all the ancient characteristics of a town, being one of those places formed at the junction of three lane ends. That was the first germination of the site of a town. People

came from different directions and met at some convenient place to barter goods, and in process of time other things would grow, such as places for refreshments—the precursors of the modern inns. They had no evidence that Hexham was occupied as a British *oppidum*. There was one of these on the crags at Gunnerton, though the largest in this neighbourhood was at Corbridge. After the Romans left the country the Teutonic invasion occurred, and the Anglians settled in this northern part of the island. The Anglians were superior to the Saxons and Jutes, who occupied the southern portions of the country. The history of Hexham began with the battle of Heavenfield, between Cadwalla and Oswald. Cadwalla was defeated and driven south, and Oswald, who was a Christian, became king of Northumbria. Mr. Hodges then sketched the history of Hexham from the time of Wilfrid and his cathedral, which was founded in 674, and which stood on the site of the present nave. The Danish wars of the ninth and tenth centuries reduced the larger number, if not the whole, of the churches in Northumbria to an intermittent or continued state of ruin and abandonment, and Hexham shared the fate of the others. It had fallen from the status of a bishop's see to that of an ordinary parish church. Proof of the burning of the church by the Danes was obtained during the excavations for the nave. St. Wilfrid's church remained intact for 150 or 200 years, and it fell, as he had said, at the time of the Danish wars. In 1025 the elder Eilaf obtained from archbishop Thomas I. of York leave to restore the church, a work which was continued by his son, the younger Eilaf. Some years later a body of Augustine canons were introduced into Hexham under archbishop Thomas II, and were ruled by the first prior Asketill. The church was cathedral and parochial for 439 years, conventual and parochial for 424 years, and finally parochial for 362 years, up to the present day. Mr. Hodges then explained that the heritage left to Hexham by the canons who built the church was a valuable one, but there was another side to the question. It was a serious charge upon the parish to maintain such a structure, and keep it in proper repair and in a stable condition. He instanced many cases where a conventual church, as Hexham was, had only survived in a maimed and mutilated condition, as Waltham, Malmesbury, Thorney, Holm Cultram, and Holy Trinity, Micklegate, the only monastic church in York now in use. Here we were most fortunate in that the fine choir and transepts and central tower has survived that lethargic period in church history, the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, in a complete state. He referred to the work of reparation that had been carried out during the past few years, and he said they owed a certain duty as Englishmen and Englishwomen, and as members of the community to maintain in a proper manner such buildings as Hexham priory which were national monuments. He appealed to his hearers to support the scheme of the rector and churchwardens to repair and restore this ancient and noble church. There was no endowment for that purpose. If the sum of 2000*l.* had not been recently expended on the north transept it would not have been standing there to-day. The rector was unable to be present with them that day, but standing in his church he (Mr. Hodges) thought it his duty to appeal to them to support the rector in his efforts to conserve this historic building in repair and in all its completeness. The rector was worthy of all praise for the energetic and strenuous manner in which he had worked to complete the church and to preserve it from injury. More money had been spent upon it during the years that the rector had been at Hexham than at any one time since Wilfrid built his cathedral. The speaker incidentally mentioned that there were 124 men—including 81 masons—banker

hands—employed on the new nave, and that the building was expected to be completed in two years.

By the kind attention of Mr. W. H. Jones, the manager of Messrs. Holloway Bros., the party were shown the works in progress connected with the building of the nave. Mr. Hodges then addressed the visitors in the open air on the Campy Hill (near to the nave), and described some of the old stones that were found, and also gave reasons for believing that, notwithstanding the quantity of Roman stones found at Hexham it had never been a Roman station.¹

The Rev. R. D. R. Greene also briefly addressed the party, apologising for the absence of the rector, who would have been pleased to have been present to welcome them there, and also calling attention to the 'Record of all works connected with the Abbey,' which had been published by the rector and Mr. Hodges.

The party, by kind permission of Messrs. Lockhart, solicitors, next inspected the manor keep, and obtained a commanding view of the Tyne valley and surrounding country from the roof of that ancient building.

A hearty vote of thanks was proposed and carried by acclamation to Messrs. L. C. and H. F. Lockhart for their kind courtesy in allowing the party free access to all parts of the manor office. Warm approbation was expressed at the careful manner in which the building had been opened out and repaired and its interest greatly enhanced. A walk round the grammar school and into the garden of Prospect house, where some old stones are preserved, brought the proceedings of the afternoon to an agreeable termination.

Mr. Hodges was also heartily thanked for his services during the day.

[The report of the meeting has been printed from the *Hexham Courant* of July 27th, 1907.]

¹ These stones have been built into the walls of the new nave, both inside and outside.

MISCELLANEA.

HALTWHISTLE (p. 79).

The following extracts, are from the *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, II, (1272-1307) :—

On 28 Jan, 1289-90, an inquisition (under writ dated at Westminster, 29 previous Jan.) held at Werk in full court before the bailiffs of Tyndale and the keeper of the pleas of the crown, on Tuesday next after the feast of St. Mathias Apostle in the king's eighteenth year, by Richard de Thirlewalle, John de Thirlewalle, Thomas Malherbe, Henry de Bradeley, Thomas de Forester, Adam de Tyndale, John son of Ralf, John, son of Adam, Symon de Quarenleye, Adam de Grendon, Waldeve de Nunnewik, and Walter de Evelingham, whether John de Fulewodde, in the prison of Werk for the death of Robert de le Greneheued, killed him through hatred and enmity on not, and if not, who is guilty. They say, John is not guilty ; but that as he and Robert were coming from the church of Hautwysselle towards 'le Huntlande,' a strife arose between John and one Robert de Chirdene, and Robert de le Greneheued, coming to part them, hurt himself on an arrow carried in John's hand, and was wounded in the thigh, of which he languished for six weeks. He died by misadventure, for he and John were always special friends before the accident and till his death. The bailiffs of Tyndale, keepers of the crown pleas, and 12 jurors all append their seals [p. 99].

In Feb. 1389-90, Richard Knout, sheriff of Northumberland, asked a writ to the Guardians of Scotland, or one of them, for a safe conduct to and from Scotland [no date]. [p. 99.]

26 Mar. 1304.—The king to Master Wm. de Grenefeld, his chancellor, commands letters under the Great Seal to be issued to the bishop of Durham to restore the church of Hautwysel to the abbot and convent of Aberbrothok, which they held in *proprios usos* long before the Scottish war began. St. Andrews. [p. 386.]

10 June, 1304.—The king commands the bishop of Durham to restore to the abbot and convent of Aberbrothok, who have been long at the king's peace the church of Hautwysel, which they held in *proprios usos* long before the Scottish war, but which the bishop is said to have taken in his hand. [p. 402.]

In 1306-7, the prior and convent of Lanercost begged the king, having regard to the reduced state of their house and the damages they have suffered by the king and his attendants, which a great sum would not suffice to restore without perpetuity of something, that in recompense of these damages he would grant them the church of Hautwyselle, which is not worth more than 100 marks a year, and make allowance to the monks of Aberbrothok in Scotland, whose it is; if agreeable to the king and his council [no date]. [p. 503.]

The abbot for himself and his convent replied to the king and council respecting the proposed exchange of their church of Hautwyselles, that the king is 'fundour' of their house, and they have no other head to maintain their rights than him and his council. They begged the king to examine their muniments and confirmation of said church from Rome, and then to command restitution of the church, of which they had been forcibly despoiled by the bishop of Durham; and that it would please him to ordain the advancement of their house in some equally certain and profitable manner, by confirmation of the pope (*la Postoyle*). They would be ever ready to obey the king's orders for their benefit, for the abbot is sworn to maintain and not diminish the rights and goods of the house. [No date.] [p. 503.]

Corstham Church, Corstham,
Ingraryn—5 edgingfield Yks
(on a brass 14 ins square)

Peter Ysman son of

Peter Ysman of Horsehouse -

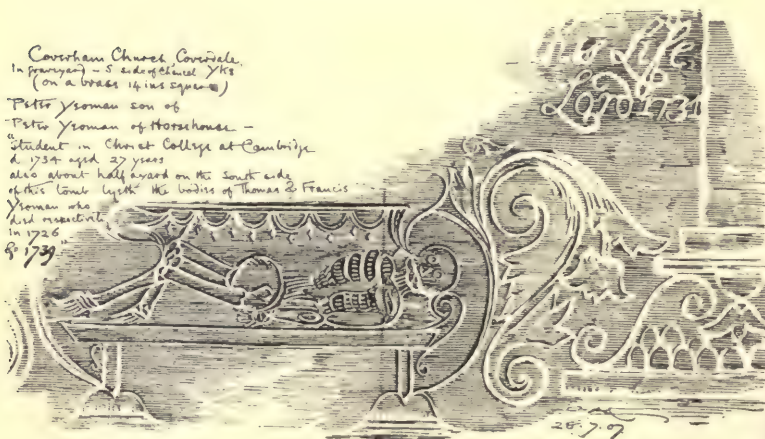
Student in Christ College at Cambridge

d. 1734 aged 27 years

also about half way on the south side
of this tomb lies the bodies of Thomas & Francis

Ysman who
had resided

in 1726
8. 1739



P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1907.

NO. 9

At the ordinary monthly meeting of the Society held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the thirty-first day of July, 1907, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L., F.S.A., etc., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the Council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected by the chairman :—

- i. William Brown, F.S.A., Sowerby by Thirsk.
- ii. Robert James Johnson, 11 Worthington Street, Dover.
- iii. John Walton Robinson, jun., B.Sc., 6 Gladstone Terrace, Gateshead.
- iv. William Selater, 8 Portland Terrace, Newcastle.

At this point of the proceedings, Mr. Richard Welford, M.A., V.P., requested permission to say a few words on a matter of interest to the Society's senior secretary and editor, Mr. Robert Blair. Paying an eloquent tribute to Mr. Blair's work as an archaeologist in the course of an amusing and characteristically graceful address, he said they would all probably remember the old proverb, 'The unexpected always happens.' Since their last meeting there on the 29th May something had happened, and that something was unexpected, at least by most of them. They would remember that that meeting was quite an ordinary sort of meeting, that their senior secretary and editor was there, serene and level-headed as usual, that he read the various items on the agenda with that firmness of tone and deliberation of manner which were customary with him, and when they left him at the close of the meeting and stepped into the night, no coming event cast a perceptible shadow either before or behind (Laughter). Yet before the week was out some of them were rubbing their eyes and wiping their spectacles to read tidings of comfort and joy attached to the name of Robert Blair of Harton in the matrimonial columns of the local press. The secret had been well kept (Laughter.) Their energetic colleague, Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, ever keen and alert about local 'finds,' no sooner saw this unexpected announcement than he summoned the Council together in order that a matter so interesting and important might receive due attention. They met and unanimously agreed that in the celebration of such a happy event in the life of one of their oldest colleagues (laughter and applause), the society at large would desire to participate. He said 'oldest' with no special reference to age. Mr. Blair was a—he

was going to say a hardy evergreen, but he objected to the word green—(laughter), he would rather say a hardy perennial, for, to paraphrase Byron, he might add, 'Time writes no wrinkle on his auburn brow' (Loud laughter). But only about a dozen members were alive now who were on the roll of the society when Mr. Blair joined the society in 1874, and, therefore, he was in that sense one of their oldest colleagues. His election at that time was a most fortunate occurrence. He was an enthusiastic young man, and he soon made his enthusiasm felt. Largely by his genius for re-organization this venerable society began to acquire new life and vigour. By the year 1883, when he was appointed co-secretary, the membership had increased from 80 odd to 174—practically double. Then set in a still greater wave of improvement. Regular monthly meetings were established, the *Proceedings* were promptly and punctually published, the *Archaeologia Aeliana* came out in proper sequence and order. For nearly 25 years under Mr. Blair's co-management and editorship the society has made continuous progress, and now they had about 350 members, and their literature would compare favourably with that of any provincial archaeological society in the empire. He didn't say that Mr. Blair had done everything, for that might involve depreciation of their noble selves, but he had been an indefatigable co-worker, a perpetual stimulus to others and a bond of union between the society and the community at large. It was a source of great gratification to the council, and especially to Mr. Heslop, Mr. Nesbit, and Mr. Parker Brewis, who eagerly undertook a labour of love in making their desires known, that Mr. Blair's long and faithful services had been so promptly and cordially recognised that at this, their first meeting after that unexpected happening, they were able to submit for their friend's acceptance the various objects now upon the table (Applause). First, there was a silver salver, bearing a suitable inscription; next, there was a silver card tray; and, lastly, in recognition of his devotion to the fascinating cult of numismatics, a few choice specimens of a most interesting coinage. There were in that collection coins of an empire greater even than that of Imperial Rome—and possessing this special advantage, that both obverse and reverse could be deciphered in a moment, putting all questions of identity quite beyond the pale of controversy (Renewed laughter and applause). Mr. Welford concluded by asking Mr. Blair's acceptance of those articles as tokens of their friendship and goodwill, and with most hearty congratulations and cordial regards upon the happy event which had called them forth. They all hoped that while these little offerings revived pleasant memories of gatherings and greetings within those venerable walls, they would remind him that the work to which he manfully set his hand thirty-three years ago was by no means finished. They trusted that under the gentle influence of a lady who, as a granddaughter of their former illustrious chief, Dr. John Collingwood Bruce (applause), naturally sympathized with the pursuits of his life, he might be encouraged to make still further efforts in organization and research; and lastly, their sincere hope was that both Mr. and Mrs. Blair would have a long life of domestic happiness and prosperity together. (Applause.)

The salver bore the following inscription:—

Robert Blair, Esq., F.S.A.,
from Members of the

Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
in recognition of twenty five years service
as Secretary and Editor.

Presented, with a Purse of Gold,

July 31st. 1907.

Mr. Blair briefly, but suitably replied. He said the words which had been spoken were much more than he deserved, but he could say that the 25 years during which he had acted as secretary had been a source of great pleasure to him, and that was sufficient compensation for any labour he had spent.

Dr. Hodgkin associated himself heartily in that tribute to Mr. Blair, who, he averred, could not possibly help being an archaeologist, because he was one by nature. They were all extremely indebted to Mr. Blair for his efficient help.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., were placed upon the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. George T. Sherwood (the editor) :—*The Pedigree Register*, No. 1.

From Mr. G. A. Fothergill :—*G. A. Fothergill's Sketch Book*, part vi., 'History of Cleasby, in Yorkshire,' etc., with coloured frontispiece, oblong fol., green paper covers.

From Mr. Robert Blair :—*The Antiquary* for July and August, 1907, Nos. 7 and 8.

By Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, M.A., F.S.A. (one of the secretaries) :—A reprint of 'The Love-sick King,' an English Tragical History: with the Life and Death of *Cartesmunda*, the fair nun of *Winchester*, written by *Anth. Brewer*, Gent., London: Printed for *Rob Pollard*, at the *Ben Jonson*-head behind the Exchange, and *John Sweeting* at the Angel in Popes-head-Alley, 1655.'

Mr. Heslop read the following note :—'This play is republished as vol. xviii in the series of works, issued, under the direction of Prof. Bang of Louvain, as 'Materials for the study of Older English Drama.' (*Materialien zur Kunde des aelteren Englischen Dramas*). The volume is edited by Prof. A. E. H. Swaen of the University of Gröningen, who presents it to the library of our Society.

The text is printed from a copy in the Royal Library at The Hague, which has been collated with the British Museum copy (644 6-4). The play itself, printed in 1655, must have been written long before that date and Professor Swaen, in his Introduction, adduces evidence for assigning the play to 1605, or at least to a not much later date. From a literary standpoint its aesthetic quality is valueless; but Prof. Swaen points out its interesting character 'on account of its threefold plot: historical-biographical (Thornton); pseudo-historical (Canutus); legendary (Grim the Collier).' Although Anthony Brewer shows an utter disregard for the unities, and revels in anachronisms, his play possesses a special interest to ourselves in the circumstance that one of its characters is the Newcastle merchant-prince Roger Thornton. In the *dramatis personae* he is styled 'Thornton the Pedlar.' The heading of Act 2 reads: 'Enter *Thornton* with *Needles*, and a *Lamb-skin*, singing,' and a long soliloquy follows in which the 'Pedlar' discusses his present position and the great future foretold him by 'a Witch or a Jugler.' He says :—

First, Here in *Northumberland*, mine own native Country, amongst poor people I change these myllan (Milanese) fustian Needles into eggs, then my eggs into money, and then I am a Merchant, not of Eels-skins but Lamb-skins; and thus poor *Thornton* of *Northumberland*, picks out a living in spite of beggary: yet this is not the living that I aim at neither; for I may tell to all men that I have a terrible mind to be a horrib'e rich man * * * and here at *Newcastle* too, into which I am now entering. * * * my Fortune says, I must get a service here in *Newcastle*, but ere I enter I must count the Wealth I have now, and that's soon reckoned, one poor half penny and a Lamb-skin is all the wealth I have yfaith * * * I must put myself in remembrance of my poverty, lest I should forget myself when I am grown so rich, I will write a note on't ere I enter the Town, and hang it here [upon some tree,] to keep it in mind, as long as the River of *Tine* runs under it,

As Thornton busies himself in making this record there enter '*Goodgift a Merchant of Newcastle*,' '*Randal* (here called *Randolfe*) a *Coal-Merchant, brother to Goodgift's Wife, George, Factor to Goodgift, and his Wife*.'

As these discourse on the subject of Newcastle Coals, Goodgift announces his intention of furthering his ventures beyond seas :

We that are Adventurers abroad, must fame our Country through all Christendom, nay far beyond our Christian Territories, to *Egypt, Barbary*, and the Tauny Moors, where not indeed ? if Sea and wind gives way unto our dancing Vessels.

At this juncture these seventeenth century personifications of the Quayside discover Thornton at his writing. As Goodgift exclaims 'Peace, peace, observe him prethee'—Thornton reads his finished couplet :—

Here did *Thornton* enter in
With hope, a half penny, and a Lambs-skin.

Proud of this '*Poetry*,' as he calls it, he adds :

I think if there be any *Helicon* in *England* 'tis here at *Newcastle*, I am inspired with it, every Coal-pit has a relish on't, for who goes down but he comes out as black as ink.

Goodgift enquiringly exclaims 'Is not this fellow mad ?' But the wife suggests :

Is hee not, think you Husband, one of those *Players* of *Interludes* that dwells at *Newcastle*, and conning of his Part.

Thornton then accosted, after a parley, hands his composition to Goodgift with 'Pray sir, read that.' 'Prethee let's see't,' answers the merchant, who reads :

Go to *Newcastle* take thy Fate,
Yet ere thou enter, count thy State :
If service in that place thou get,
Thy wealth will rise to infinit ;
And *Thornton's* name in *England* stand
The richest subject in the land.

Thornton's implicit belief in his star amuses Goodgift, who says :

I like thy confidence : How dost thou desire to have Employment ? Wilt thou go to Sea

Thornton replies :

Sea or Land, Fire or Ayr ; Let *Newcastle* be my home, and some honest man my Master. This Halfpenny, and this Millan needle, shall I multiply to a Million of Halfpence, and this innocent Lambs-skin to a Magnificent Lordship.

Thornton presently enters the service of Goodgift and fortune follows him.

A character is introduced under the name of '*Grim the Collier*.' Prof. Swaen points out (Introduction, p. viii) that Haughton's play of that name dates from March, 1600, the character of Grim, however, appeared on the stage as early as 1571.

In Act iii of the '*Love-sick King*' Grim the Collier seems to act the part of fitter. *Randolfe* had already described him as '*The main Over-seer of all my Coles*.' Accompanied by '*Colliers with Baskets and Sacks*,' he now addresses his men :

Grim. Come Bullies, fetch more Coals, and aboard with 'em lustily, shew your selves *Newcastle-men*, not proud, but honest and humble, and such as do not scorn to carry coals.

1st Collier. I warrant you Mr. Grim, wee'll send 'em going, *Newcastle Coals* are Heretics, and must be burnt at *London*. *Exeunt Colliers*

Thornton, at length the master of untold wealth, again soliloquizes :

Ha ! Have my hopes ore-tane me ? think on't *Thornton*.
 And thank Heaven for't ; here at *Newcastle* first
 In low estate, did *Thornton* enter in,
 With hope, a half-penny, and a Lambs-skin,
 And now my large Accounts, of wealth scarce told,
 I keep possession of six Tun of gold.
 The blessings strange, and I must now resolve
 To tie my vows to my auspicious fate,
 Lest the world curse, and Heaven call me ingrate ;
 To make of this my gold a household God,
 Were meer Idolatry, no't shall fly abroad :
Newcastle, to thy good, large sums of love
 My promise oweth, which ile pay, and prove,
 To grace thy fame, ile beautify thy ground,
 And build a wall that shall imbrace thee round.

The actual work of Thornton recorded in history credits him with adding strength to the West Gate ; but, in our play, the seventeenth century myth accords to him a construction of the entire circumvallation of the town. Later in the Act (p. 37) the direction is ' Enter Thornton and a Workman,' and the following colloquy occurs :

Thornton. Spare for no cost, and ply the Workmen hard, Ile pay 'em all,
 they shall not want for mony ; have you tane the compass of
 the Wall ?
Workman. We have, to a foot sir.
Thornton. How many Towers of strength may be erected, dividing each
 distance by a hundred paces.
Workman. 'Tis cast already, and the Compass falls,
 A hundred fourscore Towers to grace the Walls.
Thornton. How high de'you raise the Walls ?
Workman. As you directed sir, full a hundred foot.
Thornton. Right, and twelve in breadth.
Workman. Just so sir, 'twill be a pleasant walk to view the Town :
Thornton. So I w'd have it ; and therefore from the highest erect a Battle-
 ment above the Platform four foot high a' both sides, both to
 secure, and make the place more pleasant ; see it rais'd so.
Workman. I shall sir.

The ascription of this great undertaking to Roger Thornton shows one how in two centuries the facts of history may become the fictions of tradition. Thornton lived a hundred years after the building of our town walls. It is an evidence of the hold his name had acquired in local annals that to it the credit is attached, two hundred years after his death, for the construction of this vast fortification. But the anachronism of the dramatist in this partiucular is surpassed by the introduction, as contemporaries of Roger Thornton, of the Danish king Canute, Malcolm king of Scotland, and Etheldred king of England with Alured, (Alfred) his brother.

In the last Act Alured, (king Alfred) addresses Thornton in these words :

And now to our worthy Country-men it shall be texed to your lasting fame,
 that your *Newcastle* strength set *England* free in this dayes fair and happy
 Victory, for which, and for thy sake (most worthy Thornton) wee'l give a
 lasting honor to the Town, now beautified by thee with Wals and Towers, to
 which wee'l add all noble priviledge belonging to a Town Incorporate ; and
 for your former Government of Poretereans,* we here establish it a Majoralty,
 and *Thornton* as the first we here create Mayor of *Newcastle*, and give thee
 the power to elect a brotherhood of Aldermen, with choice of sheriffs to assist
 thy Government, your

Charter shall be drawn with fullest strength,
 Even with the fairest Cities of our Land,
 This Sword confirms it from King *Alured's* hand ;
 Bear it before ye still.

Professor Swaen (Introduction, p. xii) observes that ' In one respect the Thornton plot is important ; it adds great force to Mr. Fleay's contention that *The Lovesick King* was acted, or at all events first acted,

* Proletarians.

in Newcastle. The play was sure to appeal to the local pride in a man of Thornton's fame and importance.'

It is needless to add that the editor's work in this reprint has been most carefully and excellently done. The Introduction is of especial interest to students of our early dramas, and is replete with scholarly criticism of the subject. We in Newcastle are under a marked debt of obligation to Professor Swaen for his reproduction of this curious work, and for his generosity in making our library the recipient of so valuable an addition to its shelves.

Mr. Heslop was thanked for his communication.

Exchanges :—

From the Shropshire Archaeol. & Nat. Hist. Society :—*Transactions*, 3 ser., vii., 2.

From the Smithsonian Institute :—*24th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology*; large 8vo. cl.

From the Royal Society of Norway :—*Skrifter*, II, 1906.

From the Thuringian Historical & Archaeol. Society : *Geschichte*, xvii, 2, and xviii, 1.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, vii, 3.

From the Yorkshire Archaeol. Society :—*The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, no. 74 & 75 (xix, ii & iii), 8vo.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, no. LXIV & v, 2nd ser, xiv, ii & iii (the latter part, except two pages, consists of a very important paper by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, M.A., etc., on 'Anglian and Anglo-Danish Sculpture in the North Riding of Yorkshire'); 8vo.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland : *Journal*, xxxvii, 2.

From the Huguenot Society of London :—*Publications*, x, 3; *Proceedings*, viii, 3; and *Bye Laws and List of Fellows*, 1907.

From the Nassau Society :—*Annalen*, xxxvi, 1906.

From the Surrey Archaeological Society :—*Collections*, xx, 8vo. cl.

From the Kungl. Vitterhets Historie :—*Månadsblad*; Stockholm, 1903-05; and *Fornvännen*, 1906.

From the Brussels Archaeol. Society :—*Annales*, xxi, i & ii, 8vo. [In it is an interesting fully illustrated article on 'Les épées et les pommeaux d'épées: une histoire de l'épée et du poignard'; also an article on Belgian town halls, etc.]

Purchases :—A History of English Furniture, vol. III, pt. xiii; *The Oxford English Dictionary* (vol. vi, Meet-Monopoly); *Mitteilungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Archaeologischen Instituts*, vol. xxi, part 3; *Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes*, part xxviii, (Castell Cronstatt); *Northern Notes and Queries*, vol. I, No. 7; *Notes and Queries*, 10 ser. nos. 179 to 186; *The Registers of Almer, co. Dorset*. (Par. Reg. Soc.); *The Reliquary*, vol. xiii, No. 3; *Manx Crosses*, by P.M. C. Kermode; *A History of Northumberland*, vol. viii; *The Scottish Historical Review* for July, 1907 (iv. 4); *Wills and Inventories*, III (112 Surt. Soc. publ.); and twenty four MS. plans of ancient earthworks, by the Rev. E. A. Downman, being of Bratton, Bury Ditches, Casterley, Castle Combe, Castle Ditches, Chisbury, Clack Mount, Clearbury, The Conyger, Devizes Castle, East Castle, Figsbury, Fosbury, Knock Castle, Lidbury, Liddington, Membury, Ogbury, Ringsbury, Rushmore, Olivers Castle, Sidbury, Wickball, Yarnbury, all in Wiltshire, making 260 in all.

DONATIONS :—

The following were announced, and thanks voted to the respective donors :—

(By Messrs Heaton and Austin's Company.

At the THEATRE in the BIGG-MARKET,

Wednesday, being Feb. 10, will be perform'd, A Concert of Music.

TICKETS,—BOX, 2s. 6d.—PIT, 2s.—First GAL. 1s.—Second, 6d.

Between the Two Parts of the CONCERT will be presented, (*gratis*,
A COMEDY, (not perform'd here these two Years) call'd THE

SCHOOL FOR RAKES.

Sir William Evans, Mr HEATTON.

Mr Frampton, Mr AUSTIN.

Lord Eustace, Mr SIDDONS.

Colonel Evans, Mr SMITH.

Willis, Mr JEFFERYS.

Robert, Mr JOHNSON.

Captain Lloyd, Mr PRESTON.

Mrs Winifred Evans, Mrs JOHNSON.

Lucy, Mrs JEFFERYS.

Miss Harriet Evans, Miss PATTISON.

End of Act 2d, SINGING by Mr JEFFERYS.

End of Act 4th, SINGING by Mr JEFFERYS.

to which will be added, a new Musical ENTERTAINMENT,
(compos'd by Doctor Thomas Augustine Arne) call'd

C O M U S.

As alter'd by G. Coleman, Esq; and now performing with great Applause
at the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden.

Comus, (with Songs) Mr CUBIT.

First Spirit, Mr SIDDONS.

Elder Brother, Mr PRESTON. | Younger Brother, Mr SMITH.

First Singing Bacchanal, Mr JEFFERYS.

Bacchanals, Mr JOHNSON, Mr MASON, Mr BIRCH, Mr WHARTON, &c.

The Lady, Miss HURST.

Sabrina, and the Pastoral Nymph, Mrs BOGLE.

Nymphs, Mrs JOHNSON, Mrs HURST, Mrs JEFFERYS, and others.

Euphrosine, (with the Songs) Mrs AUSTIN.

To begin exactly at Half past Six o'Clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Theatre every Morning from Ten till One o'Clock.

Boxes to be had at Mr Parker's, the Turk's Head; the Coffee-house; and at T. Black's, in the Middle-street,
T. Sains's Printing-office, Pilgrim-street; and at Mr Heaton's, at the White-crofs.

The two new Farces, call'd CROSS PURPOSES, and the IRISH WIDOW
are preparing, and will be performed as soon as they possibly can be got ready.

From Mr. L. W. Adamson, LL.D. :—Two large steel keys, modern, in use at Morpeth gaol when dismantled.

From Mr. W. J. Mountford of Darlington :—An iron key, 9½ in. long, of comparatively modern date. Mr Mountford wrote in the accompanying letter : ‘Capt. Welford of Darlington, who gave me the key, says it was the one in use at Gallowgate, Newcastle-on-Tyne. He got it from his father, Mr. Welford, an ironmonger in business in Newcastle many years ago, and added he had heard it said the gate-keeper there struck a boy with this key, causing his death.’

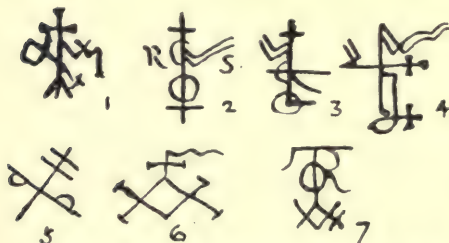
EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. L. W. Adamson, LL.D. :—Several photographs : (i) Hesselset church near Bury St. Edmunds, in process of restoration ; (ii) ‘a burse or corporax case, about 8½ in. square, designed to hold the corporal during the communion service. On one side is painted in red outline within an ogee quatrefoil the head of Christ surrounded by a gilt aureole. At the corners are the emblems of the four evangelists. There is a silken tassel on each of the top corners. On the reverse is the Agnus Dei on a gold ground within an elaborate geometrical border of pale blue’ ; and (iii) a *sindon*, pyx cloth or Corpus Christi cloth. Both objects belong to Hesselset church, Suffolk. The pyx cloth is illustrated in these *Proceedings* (2 ser., VI, 93).

By Major Roddam (per Dr. Adamson) :—An Ancient British urn found near Roddam, 5 inches high, 7 inches in diameter.

Major Roddam writes :—‘The urn was found quite 50 years ago on a mound near Roddam hall, known in the district as Athelstane’s mount, from which king Athelstane is popularly supposed to have made the grant of the land to the Roddams, as mentioned in Sir Walter Scott’s *Tales of a Grandfather*. Another urn was found also, but it unfortunately got broken to bits some years ago. It was rather higher than the exhibited, quite plain, with a pattern roughly marked round the neck. I shall be very pleased for you to keep it, as long as you require it.’

By Mr. J. P. Gibson :—A brass ring, bearing on the bezel the merchant’s mark,¹ shewn in the first illustration (1) below. At each side of the bezel is engraved a thistle ornament. The ring was found at Holy Island.



1. On brass finger-ring from Holy Island.
2. On brass of Spycer family, Cirencester.
3. On gold ring, British Museum.
4. On brass, Brit. Museum.
7. Mark of A. Aldworth on door of his house, Bristol. (For 2, 5, 6 & 7, see *Trans. of Glouster & Bristol Socy.* : for 3 & 4, see *Catalogue of Medieval Antiquities*, British Museum.)

By Mr. F. W. Shields :—An old play bill for a performance at the theatre in the Bigg Market, Newcastle on 10 Feb., 1773. A reproduction of it on a reduced scale is given on page 91.

¹ Merchants’ marks were commonest from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century, and were frequently engraved on rings. English merchants probably borrowed them from the Flemings. In the British Museum is a gold ring of the sixteenth century, with a merchant’s mark.—*Guide to Medieval Room*, British Museum, p. 200, where the gold ring is figured. See also p. 77 for a sixteenth century mark on a brass. See likewise *Proceedings*, 2 ser., for other examples of merchants’ marks.



ANCIENT BRITISH URN FOUND AT RODDAM,

(see opposite page)

From a photograph by Mr. Parker Brewis.



A CORPORAS CASE, HESSETT CHURCH, SUFFOLK,

(see opposite page)



P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1907.

NO. 10

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of August, 1907, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Richard Welford, M.A., one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the Council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. T. V. Holmes, F.G.S., the author :—(i) 'A Recent Subsidence at Mucking, Essex'; and (ii) 'Miscellaneous Denehole Notes, 1906'; 8vo. (overprints from the *Essex Naturalist*).

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for September, 1907.

Exchanges :—

From the Royal Numismatic Society :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, fourth series, no. 26.

From the Powys-land Club :—*Coll. Hist. and Arch., relating to Montgomeryshire and its Borders*, xxxiv, iii, 8vo.

From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society :—*The Yorkshire Arch. Journal*, part 75.

From the Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville :—*Bulletin Trimestriel*, 1907, no. 2.

From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, xxvi, nos. 14, 15, 16.

From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—*Proceedings*, no. XLVII.

Purchases :—Macquoid's *A History of English Furniture*, part xiv.; *Notes and Queries*, 10th series, nos. 188-191; *Muggleswick Registers, 1784-1812*; and George A. Fothergill's *Sketch Book*.

The Council's recommendation to subscribe for the Rev. Caesar Caine's *Capella de Gerardegile*, and for *Knaresborough* was agreed to.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The following were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—

From Dr. T. M. Allison :—A 'luchet' or wooden barn shovel, and a Suffolk corn dibbler. (See illustration of them on plate facing p. 94.)

[Dr. Allison then read the following notes on the objects :—I have pleasure in asking the Society to accept a dibbler which I have been able to obtain from Suffolk. They were there used for other crops, but especially for corn and beans. In other counties (about 1800), sowing

broadcast was the usual method with corn, though beans were commonly planted by the dibble. But in Suffolk and the Eastern counties the dibble was preferred even for grain. There was not only a saving of seed (the broadcast method being somewhat wasteful), but the sandy soil was consolidated round the seeds, and moisture was thus retained to assist in germination. So loamy was the soil that the country was almost a rabbit warren, and a certain duchess is said to have told the principal proprietor (Coke, of Norfolk) that she saw two rabbits quarrelling for one blade of grass. The dibble consists of an iron cone-shaped head, with an iron shaft (in this case three feet long), terminating in a spade-like handle. There is sometimes a cross-head instead of a handle, but the latter was desirable in Suffolk, to turn the implement in withdrawing it from the soil. It was used by a man, one implement being employed in either hand. He went backwards making two parallel holes with great quickness, and giving a turn of the wrists to consolidate the sides and prevent loose clods from falling into the holes. Two girls or women followed him with baskets which they pulled along the ground by a handle held in one hand, whilst they dropped the seeds into the holes made by the dibbler, with the other. A man and two helpers could dibble and plant from three-quarters to an acre of wheat in a day. Dibbles are now entirely superseded by drills, and even the sower has now almost ceased to go forth and sow. I must say, however, that I rather resent Crabbe's lines :—

But treading still as their dull fathers trod ;
Who lived in times when not a man had seen
Corn sown by drill, or thresh'd by a machine.

It is very easy and equally foolish to slight the past, but I for one have a great deal of respect and admiration for the countryman who, with his helpers, dibbled and planted an acre of corn a day.

The 'lutchet' so termed in West Yorkshire, and a barn shovel in Suffolk was used to pile up the corn and chaff in the barn, after using the flail; or it was employed to heap up the grain after winnowing with the fan or winnowing machine, being of wood, it was light for use, and did not bruise the grain. It was also used (in pre-machinery days) on the top of a hill to throw up the grain and chaff against the wind. These hills, Mr. Heslop informs me, were 'shilling-hills' in Northumberland, whilst they were termed 'dighting-hills' (deeting-hills) in Cumberland. The winnowing-machine in the latter county is a 'dighting-machine.' In Prof. Bradley's list of agricultural implements (1725) an engraving is given of the barn shovel as an oblong wooden spade with a long straight handle. It is described as 'an instrument like a peel, to toss up the thrashed corn that the wind may blow away the chaff, *pala* (Lat.) *tluvov* (Greek).' There can be little doubt but that the lutchet, peel, or *pala* is the direct descendant of the wooden shovel, cut from one piece of wood (like the West Yorkshire and Suffolk examples) with which the Egyptians and Hebrews threw up their grain against the evening breeze on a hill to winnow it. It would be interesting to know how the tool and method reached this country, possibly through the Romans.]

From Mr. C. D. Newby of Durham :—(i) Impression in leather of the great seal of Victoria ; and (ii) an embossed leather envelope, open and with wax removed, showing device (damaged) of the great seal, probably that of William IV.

EXHIBITED :—

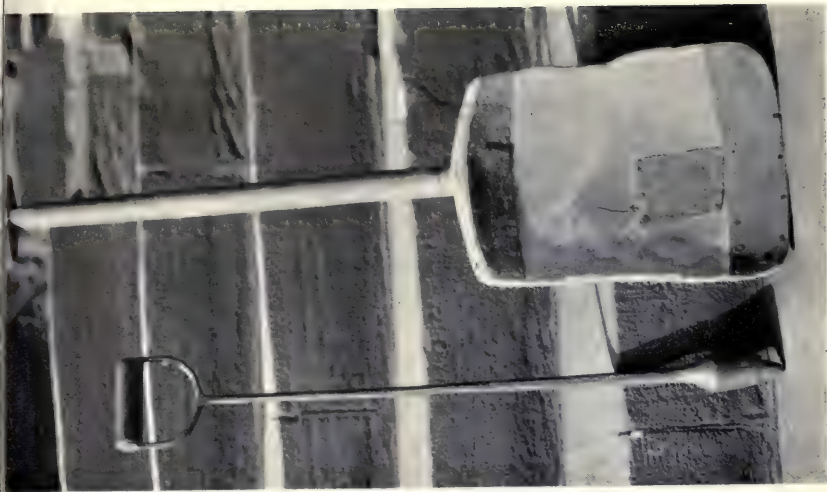
By Sir Archibald Lawrie, bart. (per Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A.) :—A certificate, of the Rev. J. Ramsey, in favour of Mrs. Anna Ord.



BULL RING, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE.

(see page 100).

From a photograph by Mr. C. R. Newbegin.



A CORN DIBBLER AND A 'LUTCHET.'

(see opposite page)

From a photograph by Mr. Parker Brewis.



[Mr. Hodgson then read the following note on the document :—'The wayfarer who visits Holy Island by way of Beal passes, and generally marks the appearance of, the manor house of Beal-on-the-Hill with its ancient walls and roof of grey slates. This manor originally held of the see of Durham, in drengage, by a family deriving its name from the place, passed through the hands of the Herons and other proprietors, and was finally purchased 1 June, 1588, by Oliver Selby and John Ord of Berwick, who held it in moieties. The moiety so acquired by John Ord, was held, in 1631, by William Ord; he may be identified with William Ord, alderman of Berwick, who, having ranged himself on the royalist side during the Civil War, was compelled, in 1649, as a delinquent, to compound for his estates in Beal, Grindon, Felkington, Newbiggin, and Berwick. The fine paid was 564*l.*, and, in calculating the amount, allowance was made for annuities charged on the property in favour of the delinquent's mother, Eleanor, widow of John Ord, alderman of Berwick, and of his brother and sister, James and Ann Ord (Welford *Royalist Compositions*, 111 Surt. Soc. publ., p. 305). Alderman William Ord, was succeeded by another William called 'Justice Ord,' probably his son, whose wife Mary was buried in the parish church of Holy Island, 13 Jan, 168*½*. His younger brother, George Ord, an attorney married at Holy Island church, 22 June, 1682, a certain Anna Ord, whose parentage has not been ascertained. Of this marriage the following children were born and were baptized at Holy Island :—Mary, bapt. 3 July, 1683; Eleanor, bapt. 29 June, 1684; Anna, bapt. 5 Jan., 1685-6; Martha, bapt. 13 Dec., 1687; and John, bapt. 23 June, 1691. George Ord settled at Wooler, where he died and was buried 28th Jan, 1704-5. His widow and family thereupon removed to Kelso, at which place his daughter Anna engaged herself to marry the rev. James Lawrie, minister of the parish of Kirkmichael, and their descendant, Sir Archibald C. Lawrie of the Moss, Stirlingshire, the learned editor of *Early Scottish Charters* possesses the following very curious document :

'These are to certify to all whom it may concern that Mrs. Ann Oard, lawful daughter to Mr. George Oard, brother german to Justice Oard, of Beel, in the county of Northumberland, is a gentlewoman, as honorably descended and allied as any in the county of Northumberland, and has always behaved herself as becomes a gentlewoman and a good christian, as many persons of honour and reputation in this town and parish of Kelso are willing to declare—and now with the greatest freedom and assurance asserted to me.

Given at Kelso, October the first, One thousand Seven hundred and Sixteen years.
J. Ramsay.¹

By Major Tempest of Broughton Hall, Skipton, Yorkshire :—Three ancient documents relating to Northumberland from the Tempest MSS., and one belonging to Sir Algernon Legard, bart., who has kindly consented to its republication² : (i) Grant from Will: Hayer of Rouchester to Sibella his daughter, relict of Thomas tincter of Newcastle upon Tyne, of rent out of premises in Rouchester; (ii) Walter Petipas with the consent of Ric: de Umfravill grants to Roger de Campo florido all the lands he held in Thokerintun except a toft & 30 acres given by William, son of Elstan to the Hospital of Jerusalem; (iii) Grant from Odinel de Umframville to Eliaf, son of Roger, of all Rucestre; and (iv) Deed of Confirmation of a settlement of 23 April, 1380, by Roger de Widingerton witnessed by the

¹ The Rev. James Ramsay, sometime minister of Eyemouth, was minister of Kelso for over forty years. He was one of the four Scottish clergy who, in 1714, accompanied Principal Carstairs to congratulate George I on his accession to the throne, and, with each of his companions, received the royal gift of 100*l.*—*Ex inf.* Mr. William Madden of Berwick-on-Tweed.

² The document was printed with a full description in the *Genealogist* (vol. vii, p. 81). A very excellent phototype of it is also given.

abbot of Alnwick, prior of Tynemouth, and Henry earl of Northumberland (with three large seals, that of the earl of Northumberland, finer than any in the British museum).

The following are from transcripts of the documents made by the Rev. W. Greenwell, D.C.L., &c., of Durham :—

I.—Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris uel audituris, Willelmus Hayer de Rouchestre salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noueritis me concessisse et assignasse Sibillae filiae meae relictæ Thomae tinctoris de Nouo (astro super Tynam illum annum redditum vnius marcae argenti in quo Symon dominus de Rouchestre et heredes sui tenentur michi et heredibus meis uel assignatis, pro vno mesuagio et duabus bovatis terre cum pertinenciis in villa de Rouchestre, sicut patet per scriptum inter me et dictum Simonem inde confectum. Habendum et percipiendum dictæ Sibillae et heredibus suis uel assignatis in perpetuum, ad duos anni terminos, videlicet, medietatem ad festum pasche et aliam medietatem ad festum S. Michaelis archangeli de prædictis mesuagio et duabus bovatis terræ periter, et de omnibus aliis terris et tenementis cum pertinenciis quæ prædictus Simon habet in villa de Rouchestre prædicta. Ita quod bene licebit prædictæ Sibillae et heredibus suis et assignatis omnia tenementa prædicta in villa de Rouchestre libere distringere pro prædicto annuo redditu quocienscumque et retro fuerit in toto uel in parte ad aliquem terminum ultra quindenam, sicut scriptum inter me et dictum Simonem confectum plenius testatur. In cuius rei testimonium præsentis cartæ sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus. Johanne de Hydewyn, Roberto de Hydewyn, Roberto de Throckelaury, Germano de Houystun, Symone de Ôvinketun, Roberto de Proudouy et aliis. [Seal gone.]

II.—Omnibus sanctæ matris Ecclesiæ filiis presens scriptum uisuris uel audituris Walterus Petipas salutem. Nouerit vniuersitas uestra mei consensu domini mei Ricardi de Vmfranuille, dedisse, concessisse et hæc præsentis cartæ meæ confirmasse Rogero de Campo florido totam terram quam tenui in Thokerintun cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, et totum ius quod in ea habui, eidem Rogero quietum clamauimus, exceptis uiginti acres terre et tofto quod fuit Willelmi filii Elstan quæ dedi fratribus hospitalis ierl'm. Tenendum at habendum sibi et heredibus suis de domino meo R. de Vmfranuille et heredibus suis in feudo et hereditate cum omnibus pertinenciis et aisiamentis ad uilla de Thokerintun pertinentibus, libere et quiete ab omni seruitio et consuetudine sicut cartæ Willelmi Petipas auunculi mei testatur. Addendo tamen annuatim domino meo R. de Vmfranuille et heredibus suis unam libram piperis ad festum Sancti Cuthberti in Septembri, et faciendo forinsecum seruitium quantum pertinet ad tantam terram in uilla de Thokerintun. Homines autem prædicti Rogeri et heredum suorum dabunt multuram ad molendinum prædictæ uillæ, et domus propria eiusdem R. et heredum suorum quæta erit de multura ad idem molendinum. Hiis Testibus. R. de Vmfranuille, Gilberto filio eius, Roberto et Willelmo fratribus eiusdem G., Gilberto de Valle, Adam de Tindale, Othuro de Insula, R. de Insula, Willelmo, uiccomite Norhumbriæ, Roberto de Biddlesdene, Roberto de Fenwic, Waltero Bataille, Johanne de Herle, Hugone de Herle, Thoma de Clenchil, Ricardo de Natfert', Willelmo de Hawelt', Adam Bertram, Orm pincerna, Ricardo de Colewelle, Roberto fratre suo et multis aliis. [Pointed oval seal of green wax.]

III.—Odinellus de Vmfranuille omnibus amicis suis et hominibus, Francie et Angliæ, clericis et laicis, tam futuris quam presentis salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse Eilaf filio Rogeri totam Rucestre. Volo itaque et firmiter præcipio ut eam teneat ipse et heredes sui post eum,



SEALS ATTACHED TO A WIDDRINGTON DEED.

1. The first Earl of Northumberland.
2. The Priory of Tynemouth.
3. The Abbey of Alnwick.

(See opposite page.)

et ordini concessis quibus cor
 Dat. Grenob. 2. off. die
 tra Pape
 Reg. Car. ^{ly} polus. Ley

SIGNATURE OF CARDINAL POLE

Attached to the Refoundation Charter of Syon Abbey.

(See pages 2 and 109; also *Proc.* 3 ser., II., page 300.)



de me et de heredibus meis, bene et in pace, libere et quiete, in bosco et plano, pratis et pascuis, aquis et viis, et omnibus aliis locis, per seruicium dimidii militis, sicut aliquis militum meorum liberius tenet, praeter operationem stagni mei et multuram praedictae uillae, multura uero domus eius proprie existente libera. Presentibus testibus. Gil' deUmfram' const', Roberto deUmfram' et Gil' fratre suo, Jord' dumfram', Waltero filio Willelmi, Willelmo dinsula, Radulfo filio Velardi, Wall' filio Alden cum fratribus suis, Waltero filio Estanteelin cum filio suo Willelmo, Liolfo filio Elwoldi, Roberto filio Roberti, Waltero bataille, Roberto Wise', cum omnibus brobis (*sic*) hominibus domini Odinelli. Apud Hingehou [Inghoe], Hugone clerico teste.

iv.—Wautier de Hebbescotes Abbe de Alnwyk Clement priour de Tyne-mouthe et Henry de Percy Count de Northumbr' a tous ceux que ceo presentz verront ou orrount salut Come chose est meritoire tesmoigner verite, si vous signifions que uous auouis benne lui et examine vne escript enseallez de la seall Roger de Widingtone du dants del tierce jour dapprille lan de grace mille trois centz septant seconde contenaunts qil enfeoffa per meisme lescript monsieur Thomas Surteys Donald Hesilrigge Willam de Hesilrigge & Eamon de Hesilrigge en le manoir de Widingtone et tous ses autres terres et tenementz oue leur appurtenanz en Northumbr', Tyndalle, Riddesdalle et Gillesland a eux et leur heirs en feo simple qelle seaisine et possession continue per oitz iours le dite Roger declarra as dites feoffez, que sa volunte fust qils enfeoffierent Johan de Widingtone son fiz et heire des ditz manoir, terres et tenementz oue leur appurtenantz a tenir et auoir au dit Johan et ses heirs males de son corps engendrez et en case que le dit Johan deuieroit sans heir male de son corps engendrez qadonqs les ditz manoir, terres et tenementz oue leur appurtenantz susditz remaindrent a Nich. Heron et ses heirs males de son corps engendrez portaunt les armes et le noum de Widingtone et si le ditz Nich. deuieroit sans heir male qadonqs les ditz manoir terres et tenementz oue leur appurtenantz sudit remaindrent a Eamon Hesilrigg et ses heirs males de son corps engendriers portaunt le noum et les armes de Widingtone. Et si le ditz Eamon deuieroit sans heir male qadonqs les ditz manoir terres et tenementz oue les appurtenantz susdites remaindrent a Thomas fiz Willem de Hesilrigg et ses heirs males de son corps engend ers portaunt le noum ou lez armes de Widingtone, Et si le dit Thomas deuieroit sans heir male qadonqs les ditz manoir terres et tenementz oue leur appurtenantz susditz remaindrent a Roger fiz Wauter Heron et ses heirs males de son corps engendriers portaunt le noum ou les armes de Widingtone Et si le dite Roger deuieroit sans heir male qadonqz les ditz manoir terres et tenementz oue leur appurtenantz susditz remaindrent a Raignault fiz Mons. Bertram Monbouchier et ses heirs males de son corps engendriers portaunt le noum et les armes de Widingtone, Et si le dite Raignault deuieroit sanz heir male qadonqs les dites manoir terres et tenementz oue leur appurtenantz susditz remaindrent as procheines heirs du dite Roger de Widingtone. En tesmoignes de quelle chose ces presentz auouis mys nos seal A Werkworth le xxiiij jour de Aprille lan du regne le roi Richard second & puyz le conquest tierce.

[Three seals are attached to the document, those of the abley of Alnwick, of Tynemouth priory, and of Henry, the first earl of Northumberland. They may be thus described: (1) Alnwick abbey, a pointed oval seal of red wax, two inches long, on it are two figures seated, one, a female, with right hand apparently raised in the act of blessing, the other is seated with hands together in prayer; tree, a branch

over each; all enclosed in a richly decorated canopy. Beneath a figure holding a pastoral staff in the act of prayer. Inscription.... B. TYS.... NEWYC DUNEL.... LESIE. (II) Tynemouth priory, also a pointed oval seal of red wax $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long (similar to that on plate VII, no. 5, of the new *History of Northumberland*, vol. VIII); half figure of king facing, holding sceptre in right hand; beneath a half figure praying. Inscriptions over each illegible, and (III) a round seal of red wax, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, of Henry, first earl of Northumberland, representing an armed man standing, holding in front of him a shield with arms of lion rampant, and also holding in his left hand a banner with lion rampant (see *Annals of the House of Percy*, vol. I, plate facing p. 480, no. 14) (see plate facing p. 96).]

[Mr. Craster made some remarks upon the deeds, with particular reference to the seal attached to the deed of confirmation of 1380. The document, which belongs to Sir A. Legard, bart., has been reproduced in facsimile as the frontispiece of volume VII of the *Genealogist* (new series). The seals of the earl of Northumberland and the abbot of Alnwick were in excellent preservation. That of the prior of Tynemouth was remarkable; the signatory was Clement de Whethamstede (prior from 1349 to about 1389), but the seal used was that of his predecessor, Simon de Walden, whose priorate lasted with a brief interval, from 1280 to 1311; prior Walden's seal had likewise been affixed to a document at Durham by prior Richard de Tewing in 1380. It therefore continued to be employed by successive priors for upwards of a century.]³

By Mr. H. T. Rutherford:—A photograph of a fine early eighteenth century doorway at Greenhead (shewn on the plate facing this page).

CORSTOPTITUM.

The Council's recommendation to hold the next monthly meeting of the Society on the 18th September, instead of the 25th, to enable Mr. C. L. Woolley, who has superintended the excavations this year at Corstopitum, to give a description of them with lantern illustrations, was unanimously agreed to, as was also the recommendation to hold an afternoon meeting at Corstopitum on the 13th September for the purpose of inspecting the site of the discoveries.

Professor Haverfield gave an 'interim' account of the excavations, of which the following is an abstract:—The Roman site at Corbridge occupies a flat hill-top and a steepish bank sloping to the Tyne. Work has been carried on at three points. (i) Close to the river, a part of the northern approach to the bridge bearing Watling Street across the water has been uncovered. The work has been difficult, since the remains lie buried deep in soil heaped up by floods or washed down by rains from the hill side. But the traces are clear and striking—massive masonry, stoutly built drains and the strata of three successive roadways. (ii) On the slope of the hill, the excavators have opened out a complex of buildings provided with baths, hypocausts, water supply, and latrines, and plainly intended for inhabitation. Two, if not three, successive periods of occupation can be distinguished, but the reconstructions involved by these periods are difficult to disentangle, and at present little can be said of the ground plans, except that the apartments seem to be arranged on terraces along the hill side. Peculiarly noteworthy is a deep-sunk cistern, once decorated with a group of sculpture in the round, placed on its coping. The group represents a lion over a prostrate stag, the lion's mouth being used as the spout of a fountain. The piece has classical precedents, but it is remarkable for its lively vigour as well as for its excellent preservation, and has deservedly aroused

³ Tate (*Alnwick*, I, 19) says that he had 'not met with the seal of the abbey.'



18 CENT. DOORWAY, GREENHEAD.
From a photograph exhibited by Mr. H. T. Rutherford.
(see opposite page)



OLD MEASURE BELONGING TO DARLINGTON CORPORATION.
(Scale 1. See plate facing page 190.)



wide interest. (iii) Above this complex of habitable buildings comes a vacant space on which no structures nor traces of them (beyond a miserable drain near the surface) have been found and which, in my judgment, was probably always unoccupied. But beyond the brow of



the hill, on the flat top, the excavators have come upon numerous and well-preserved foundations, including stately walling provided with plinths (such as was found last year) and a broad street running roughly east and west. It is plain—as last year's work suggested—that Roman Corstopitum contained many important structures, and that its ground plan can be substantially recovered entire. The later builders of Corbridge and Hexham have taken much away, but they have left us ample material for investigation. Indeed, our chief trouble is like to be, not their ravages, but the disentanglement of the reconstructions and alterations effected during an inhabitation of three centuries. Among the detailed finds are several inscriptions, of which one, datable to about A.D. 140, seems worthy of special mention.

IMP . CAES . [T.] AEL [*io Hadriano*]

ANTONINO . A [*ug. pio trib. pot.*]

III . COS [iii]

SVB CVRA Q [*Lollii Urbici*]

LEG . AVG [*pro praetore*]

LEG II [*Aug.*]

'To the Emperor Antoninus Pius, erected under the care of Q. Lollius Urbicus, governor of Britain, by the Legio II. Augusta.'

It is a stately decorated slab, resembling others of the same date found at Bremenium and in Scotland, and it suggests that when Pius advanced to occupy Southern Caledonia and build his wall from Clyde to Forth, he reconstructed (or perhaps first made) the Watling Street from Corbridge to the North. Of other smaller finds scarcely any need belong to any period previous to that of Pius, though an altar now at Newcastle, if it has been correctly read, probably dates from Hadrian's reign.

Professor Haverfield was thanked for his report.

BULL RING ON THE SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE.

Mr. E. R. Newbegin presented a photograph by himself showing, *in situ*, the bull ring just unearthed below the pavement on the Sandhill, at a point about fifteen yards north of the Exchange, and about midway between the entrance door and Watergate. (See it on plate facing p. 94.)

Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, in thanking the donor, said that many serious accidents attended the once popular pastime of bull-baiting. In consequence of a succession of these, in the year 1768, the removal of the Bull Ring on the Sandhill was ordered by the magistrates (see *Sykes's Local Records*, 1, p. 265). Newcastle thus set an early example of the abolition of this 'barbarous sport' which continued to be practised in neighbouring towns as late as 1825. When preparations were being made, on July 10th, 1821, for erecting the temporary wine-pant, used in celebrating the coronation of George IV, the workmen uncovered a large stone with an iron ring. Here must either have been a second bull ring, or else the ring of 1768 must have been buried and not 'removed.' This would not be an improbable method of carrying out the order of the magistrates: and the same ready method may again have been adopted by the erectors of the wine-pant, who thus saved themselves the trouble of carrying away the cumbrous and useless stone. Be this as it may, we have now the discovery, or the re-discovery, of a ring and stone at, or near, the site of the original bull ring. It is an ordinary Newcastle grindstone about two feet in diameter, finished and holed. Evidence of lengthened adaptation for the purpose of bull-baiting appears in the renewal of rings on its face, the present much-corroded ring being apparently the successor to earlier ones, the sockets for two of which remain. Mr. Herbert Shaw of the Newcastle Commercial Exchange, has placed the stone and ring, now discovered, in the Exchange annexe for preservation, and representation has been made to the city engineer to mark the site of the ring in the new pavement now being laid down.

MISCELLANEA.

Under date of 6th September, 1907, L^t Col. F. R. N. Haswell of Monkseaton, thus writes:—'Mr. Wooler's account of Aycliffe church, (p. 65) (which I heard read by him in the church), which is very good, unfortunately omits reference to one most important fact, viz., the existence of limestone altar slab, with unusually fine five crosses (fourteenth or early fifteenth century type), as part of the pavement of the chancel, immediately below the prayer desk—which slab has been barbarously utilized by a man and his wife as a flat tombstone, and has the two figures incised in the stone with legend. Don't you think it within the province of the society to suggest to the vicar the desirability of placing this slab below the wood top of the Holy Table, as I did in the restoration of Barnard castle church. There we have three however, the stone one, and the wood top in use up to the time of the restoration, and a new and larger one which I had put up.

I think I have something to say also about Heighington east end. In last month I visited Compton church in Surrey, which has a Transitional Norman vaulted east chamber, opening through a second chancel-like arch into the chancel, the chancel arch proper being of the same period. It is unique in my experience. In the fourteenth or fifteenth century the east wall, with a three-light window, was carried up in the outer or east wall of this chamber, and a staircase up to it formed. I had not time to measure it, but have sketches of it in my memorandum book.'

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1907.

NO. 11

An afternoon meeting of the Society was held on Friday, the 13th day of Sept., 1907, at

CORSTOPITUM.

On the same day, but earlier, the members of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society also visited the remains.

The members of the Newcastle society and friends assembled at Corbridge railway station at 1-28 p.m., on the arrival of the 12-40 train from Newcastle, and proceeded direct to the site of the discoveries on a farm not far west of the pleasant village of Corbridge, where, for hundreds of years, the plough has been driven and rotations of crops garnered over the site of the ancient Roman town of *Corstopitum*. Those portions of the many stone edifices which remained were plundered, at least of their superstructure, either by 'the iron tooth of time,' or by the pilfering medieval builder. What was left has lain for hundreds of years buried beneath the accumulated soil of ages. Quite recently, however, it became necessary, in writing the *History of Northumberland*, to deal with the Corbridge district, and it was felt that this could not be thoroughly done without making some exploration of this buried Roman town. A committee was consequently formed, and a fund started for the purpose of excavating the site and laying bare the foundations of the deserted town, with the object of allowing the stones themselves to record the hitherto unwritten history of the place. His Grace the duke of Northumberland became president of the committee, and it was estimated that 2000*l.* in money and five years in time would be necessary to do the work thoroughly. This year the trenching has covered about two-and-a-half acres, and the total area of the town is reckoned to be about thirty acres. Up to the present the promised donations and subscriptions have amounted to 1700*l.*, so that more money for completion will be required. An appeal is therefore made, not only to Northumbrians, but to all who care for the early history of the island; and, if it will be any inducement to those who have not yet contributed, it may be mentioned that an illustrated report of the work done will be presented annually to donors of 10*l.* and subscribers of 2*l.* 2*s.* and upwards. The owner of the ground under which the site of *Corstopitum* lies is Captain J. H. Cuthbert of Beaufront castle, and he is an active supporter of the efforts now being made to uncover the site.

He has also undertaken to bear the cost of any necessary compensation to the tenant (Mr. Thomas Reed) for the use or deterioration of the land taken for the excavations. The work is being carried out on strictly scientific lines, and this year it has been under the charge of Mr. C. L. Woolley, M.A., of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. He has been assisted by Mr. R. H. Forster, who will probably superintend next season's work.

The special interest in these excavations is that *Corstopitum* was occupied in Roman times not as a fort, like Housesteads or Chesters, but as a town. Of such a civil town we have no vestige north of York and Aldborough, except, perhaps, at Carlisle, near the west end of the Wall. But Roman Carlisle lies beneath the houses of a modern city, and cannot be excavated. *Corstopitum*, on the other hand, can be entirely uncovered, and the nature of the site promises results of unique interest. At present, it may be remarked, that with the exception of the small portion excavated, there is a good crop of oats growing upon it. The site is on the slope which runs down to the northern bank of the river Tyne, about half-a-mile west of Corbridge. The immediate, and one of the principal objects of the work, is to link up the old bridge with what has been called the Watling street, and to find out whether it went through the town or skirted the western side of it.

A large number of members and friends took part in the proceedings, one party being under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, and the other under that of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society.

Mr. Woolley, who takes an enthusiastic interest in the work, described the operations. He remarked that at least three important conclusions might be arrived at. Under all the Roman strata was found a Neolithic stratum, from which flint chippings and small flint scrapers have been taken. This lends support to the theory, which had previously been held without support, that there was a British settlement there prior to the Roman occupation. The stones of which the Roman town had been built have been traced to quarries a little south of the Tyne, and some near Portgate. The time also at which the Roman evacuation took place has been approximately fixed by the finding of coins. This took place only the previous Thursday in 'the china shop,' or potter's establishment (from which a large quantity of fragmentary pottery has been recovered), when the contents of the till were found and examined. The place had been burned down at the end of the occupation, and there was a layer of burnt stuff six or seven inches thick, whence a great mass of pottery was unearthed. The till and coins being there, they were able to date the pottery fairly accurately, and to upset by nearly 200 years the accepted date for it. The Romans carried on the manufacture of that red pottery for nearly 150, certainly for more than 100 years later than anybody had hitherto thought. Above a plinth in the gutter of the roadway at the two adjoining houses a heap of 300 or 400 *minimi* were found. They had probably been dropped there in a bag when the place was evacuated. All the coins were of the fourth century A.D., mostly of the time of Constantine and his family. Mr. Woolley then described the remains of the north abutment of the bridge, leading to the main road north, called, in the middle ages and down to a couple of centuries ago 'Dere Street' which, he said, probably ran along the western outskirt of the town with gateways from it leading into the town. The large quantity of rubble on the west side of the bridge abutment, and the absence of it on the east side, showed the protection which was needed when the river, which then flowed in a channel slightly farther to the

north than it does now, was in flood. The next point of interest was a large building with terraces behind it, built on a projecting cliff some 15 feet high. In a cement cistern at the back, the carved stone lion (an illustration of it, from a pen-and-ink drawing by Mr. Henry Clarke, is given on p. 99), which had been used as a fountain, was unearthed, it having apparently been thrown there with other unconsidered rubbish. Here, as elsewhere in the excavations, floor levels of two, and sometimes three, different periods of construction were found. The later periods were always inferior in workmanship and material to the earlier. A coin found between two floor levels in this house was of the time of Carausius. It was interesting to find that some of the walls of the house were of lath and plaster. On the brow of the hill the Roman stratum is lost, wiped away by weather or the operations of agriculture, and does not re-appear till the summit of the hill is passed, except where rubbish pits have been dug, and from these some very interesting objects have been obtained. Some of them, with gems, ornaments, and implements found elsewhere, were exhibited on a table on the site.

Amongst the members and friends present were Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hodgson and Miss Hodgson of Newby Grange near Carlisle, Prof. Haverfield of Christ Church, Oxford, Mrs. and Miss Thompson of Whickham, Mr. Charles Hopper of Croft, Mr. R. L. Allgood of Titlington Hall, The Rev. T. and Miss Stephens of Horsley, Miss Miller and Mr. J. A. Irving, of Corbridge, Mr. S. S. Carr of Tynemouth, Dr. Thos. Hodgkin of Barmoor Castle, Prof. R. C. Bosanquet of Liverpool, Mrs. Brown and friends of Swinburne Castle, The Rev. S. Savage and Messrs. J. P. Gibson and C. C. Hodges, of Hexham, Lt. Col. F. R. N. Haswell of Monkseaton, Mr. and Mrs. R. Blair and Miss Elsie Blair of Harton, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Rutherford of North Shields, Mr. H. H. E. Craster of All Souls' College, Oxford, Messrs. R. Oliver Heslop, R. S. Nisbet, N. Temperley, R. Pybus, R. H. Forster, W. H. Knowies, W. Philipson, M. Mackey, John Gibson (Castle), and Dr. Hardcastle, of Newcastle.

Some of the party afterwards visited the church, interesting from the fact that the tower is of pre-conquest date, and that the arch between the tower and the nave is formed of stones which appear to have been removed from the neighbouring Roman town of *Corstopitum*.

Sir Stephen Glynne, in his 'Notes,'¹ thus describes the church as it was 'before 1840,' when he visited it:—

'This Church has a West Tower, a nave, side aisles, large Transepts and Chancel with N. aisle. The Tower in its lower parts is Norman², like many others in the North, tall and narrow, and without buttresses, the windows extremely small. The upper part is modern. The Tower opens to the nave by a plain narrow semicircular arch. The South door is Norman with chevron moulding and shafts, having the hollowed squares in the capitals. The buttresses are flat above the string course, the lower part projects and has a triangular pediment. The nave is separated from each aisle by 2 lofty pointed arches springing from octagonal columns, and there are similar arches to the Transepts. The aisles open to the Transepts by half arches. At the East end of each Transept is a 3 light window, apparently early Decorated, without feathering. The North transept had once a western aisle, now destroyed, the arches visible in the wall. The Chancel arch springs from single shafts set above the capitals of other octagonal ones. The

¹ Continued from page 79, note 1

² But see before.

Chancel is large and has on the S. side 4 lancet windows²—2 of which have trefoil heads, and the inner opening of like form—beneath them a string course. The S. door is curious, having a trefoil head with hood moulding of like form exactly, and an impost moulding. The East end had 3 lancets originally but now walled up and supplanted by an ugly modern window. The North aisle of the Chancel has been partially destroyed, there were once 4 arches to it, springing from octagonal pillars, and the 2 eastern ones may still be traced in the wall. The altar, seats, etc., are neat, as things go. There is a plain trefoil niche with drain on the S. of the altar. The Font, a circular cup-shaped bowl on a cylindrical stem with attic base. The windows are nearly all vile modern insertions. On the N. side of the Church yard is a square Tower with battlement and machicolation.'

MISCELLANEA.

The following are additional extracts from the same 'Notes':—

(Before 1840.)

BYWELL (NORTHUMBERLAND).

St. Andrew.

This church has a West Tower, nave, S. porch and Transept. and [chancel³] small in size and rude in architecture. The porch is wholly of stone, the work is chiefly Norman and Early English. The Tower resembles that at Ovingham, and has no buttress or battlement, there are two heights of plain small round headed windows—one with shaft on the S.—and those of the belfry resemble Ovingham almost exactly, but has a circle within the head of the general arch. The tower opens to the nave by a plain low arch, just pointed, upon imposts. The Chancel arch is pointed—and above it is a square recess—that to the S. Transept also pointed on an impost with nail heads. Many of the windows are modern and bad. In the Chancel on the N. are some lancets, on the S. square ones of Elizabethan style. The Font is octagonal. The nave has a high tiled roof.

(Before 1840.)

BYWELL (NORTHUMBERLAND).

S. Peter.

This Church has also much of early work—consists of a low West Tower, a nave with S. aisle, and a Chancel with N. Chapel. The Tower is low but massive—with a battlement and double lancet belfry windows. The nave is lofty, the parapets plain. The nave is Norman, having on the North side 4 original windows set very high in the wall, it is divided from the aisle by 4 high Early English arches springing from circular columns with octagonal capitals. There is a small window, perhaps Decorated, of 2 lights at the E. of the S. aisle, the Chancel is large but narrow, and opens to the nave by lofty but narrow semicircular arch upon imposts. At the East end are 3 lancets—on the South two—on the N. one very long and one smaller. On the S. of the Chancel is a late square headed window opening now into the S. aisle, which is prolonged beyond the Chancel arch. The North chapel opens to the Chancel by a door of the depressed trefoil form, and an arch has been closed. In this Chapel are 4 singular square headed windows of 2 lights, and very narrow—the tracery appears Decorated—and at its W. end a similar one of 4 lights. There is some painted glass. The Font is a circular cupshaped bowl on a cylinder with round base. The S. aisle has one window of 2 trefoil lancets—the others modern—The river Tyne winds round the Churchyard, which is shaded by fine trees, and commands an enchanting view.

³ Illegible in MS.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1907.

NO. 12

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the 18th (instead of the 25th) day of September, 1907, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Richard Welford, M.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

An ACCOUNT, recommended by the Council for payment, was ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

- i. Malcolm Dillon, 17 Victoria Square, Newcastle.
- ii. Noel Llewellyn Parmeter, 18 Windsor Terrace, Newcastle.
- iii. T. Coke Squance, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., 15 Grange Crescent, Sunderland.

The following NEW BOOKS were placed on the table :—

Present :—

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for June, 1907.

Exchanges :—

From the British Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, N.S. XIII, ii. [On page 89 is an interesting fully illustrated article on the sixteenth century walls of Berwick, by Mr. R. H. Forster.]

From the Clifton Antiquarian Club :—*Proceedings*, vi, ii.

Purchases :—The Pedigree Register, no. 1; *The Registers of Alnham* (North. & Durham Par. Reg. Soc.); *Jahrbuch des Kaiserlich Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*, xxii; *Notes and Queries*, 10 ser., nos. 192-194; *English Church Furniture*, by J. C. Cox and A. Harvey ('Antiquary's Books'); and *Knaresborough and its Rulers*, by William Wheater.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Thanks were voted for the following :—

From Mr. J. J. C. Allison of Lunt-on-hill, Butterknowle :—A wooden barrow six feet long by two feet broad, a wooden shovel three feet seven inches long, the spade part being sixteen inches long by eleven inches broad, &c., found in some old coal pits near Cockfield.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. C. D. Newby of Durham :—The following documents :

i.—A note of plumber's work done in Durham cathedral church in 1706, as follows :—

' July 29th, 1706.

		li. s. d.		
A note of Plumers Work Done for the Hon ^{ble} the Dean & Chaptr of Durham, at the West Cloyster Leads.				
Imps for Casting & Laying of 11 Tuns 138 Stones & 4 pound of		14	17	6
new Sheet Lead at 14. 5s. p. Tun		00	02	6
for 36 ^{lb} . of Sowler		00	02	6
pd for a waine Load of Coales		15	02	6
Sum		15	02	6

Hen: Dobson, Treas.

Jo: Mountagu, Dean.

Recd the full Contents of this Bill
By me Wm Brockett.'

ii.—List of Freemen admitted at Durham, from July, 1837, to 4th February, 1839; and

iii.—Forms of Oath administered to the Freemen of Durham.

Mr. Newby thus wrote :—' The accompanying paper is most interesting as a piece of local history. The freemen of Durham were described as ' Free and Independent,' but this document hardly shews them as such. It seems to have been customary for the candidates for parliamentary honours to pay the fees of the young freemen on admittance to their various trades or guilds. In this case the candidates are Harland, Trevor, and Granger, and what makes the paper interesting and valuable to myself and my people is the fact that my grandfather Christopher Newby and the late John Shields (whose son is a member of the Society) are, in the whole list, the only two who were independent enough to pay their own fees, you will see that they are marked ' self ' in the margin. I enclose also our freelage papers, and would be glad if you will tell me whether they differ at all from those in use in Newcastle, though, of course, they must differ in their having the declaration of allegiance to ' my lord of Durham ' inserted in them.'

The following are the documents referred to :—

I Christopher Newby do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. So Help me God.

I Christopher Newby do swear that I do from my heart abhor, detest, and abjure, as impious and heretical that damnable Doctrine and Position, that Princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope or any Authority of the See of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects or any other whatsoever. And I do declare that no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm. So Help me God.

Christopher Newby, You shall swear that you shall Faith and true Allegiance bear to our Sovereign Lady the Queen THAT NOW IS, her Heirs and Successors; You shall Faith and Truth bear to the Right Reverend Father in God, Edward by the Grace of God, Lord Bishop of Durham and lawful Successors; You shall be obedient and always aiding and assisting, to the Mayor of the said City of Durham, and Borough of Framwellgate, his Officers and Ministers for the time being, in all lawful things for the good and benefit of the said City and Framwellgate to the utmost of your Power, and of the Incorporation thereunto granted, and of the Corporation of the Society and Fraternity of the Art and Mystery of a Plumber whereunto you are now admitted a FREEMAN; You shall well and truly trade, deal, use, occupy and exercise in the said Art and Mystery when you shall use the same, as well for the Good and Benefit of her said Majesty's Subjects as for your own Profit and Gain. So Help you God.

Christopher Newby, Apprentice to Thomas Charlton, and assigned to John Dickinson, Plumber, was on the fifteenth Day of November, in the second Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and thirty Eight, admitted a FREEMAN of the said Company and City, before me, Thos. Greenwell, Mayor of the said City.

Approved at Three Guilds, 3d call the twelfth day of November, 1838. J. Hutchinson, Town Clerk.

On the 6th May, 1861, the same oaths were taken by George Dixon Newby, the bishop named being Henry Montague.

The following oaths, taken in 1895 by Mr. Christopher Newby, are now in use :—

I, Christopher Dixon Newby, do swear That I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, Her Heirs and Successors according to Law. So Help me God.

I, Christopher Dixon Newby, do declare that I will Faith and true Allegiance bear to our Sovereign Lady the Queen THAT NOW IS, Her Heirs and Successors; I will Faith and Truth bear to the Right Reverend Father in God, Brook Foss, by the Grace of God, Lord Bishop of Durham, and his lawful Successors; I will be obedient, and always aiding and assisting to the Mayor of the said City of Durham, and Borough of Framwellgate, his Officers and Ministers for the time being, in all lawful things, for the good and benefit of the said City and Framwellgate, to the utmost of my power, and of the Incorporation thereunto granted, and of the Corporation of the Society and Fraternity of the Art and Mystery of a Plumber and Glazier, whereunto I am now admitted a FREEMAN. I will well and truly trade, deal, use, occupy and exercise the said Art and Mystery when I shall use the same, as well for the Good and Benefit of Her said Majesty's Subjects as for my own Profit and Gain,

Christopher Dixon Newby, was on the sixth day of May, in the Fifty Eighth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, and in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and ninety five, admitted a Freeman of the said Company and City before me, Edward Jenson, Mayor the said City.

Approved at three Guilds, third call, the 6th day of May, 1895. F. Marshall, Town Clerk.

Mr. Heslop at the same time exhibited a copy of the Oath taken by the Freeman of Newcastle, and also that on entering one of the companies. They are here given :—

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. [Arms of the City.] YOU declare that you shall from henceforth hold with our Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty that now is, and with Her Heirs and Successors, Kings and Queens of Great Britain, against all Persons, to live and to die; and maintain the Peace, and all the Franchises of this Town of Newcastle upon Tyne, and be obedient to the MAYOR, ALDERMEN, SHERIFF, and all other the Officers of the same, and their Counsel keep; and no Man's Goods avow for yours unless he be as free as yourself, and of the same Franchise: And you shall observe and keep to the best of your Power, all lawful Ordinances made by Common Consent, on High Court days; and all other Things you shall do that belong to a FREEMAN of the said Town. So Help you God.

was this Day of in the Year of our Lord, 19 ,
admitted a Free Burgess of this Corporation before the Right Worshipful
Esq., Mayor, and stands charged with a musket for the defence thereof. Mayor.

The OATH of a FREEMAN of the Company of PLUMBERS, GLAZIERS, and
PEWTERERS in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

YOU shall swear to be true to our Sovereign the that now is,
Heirs and Successors, Kings or Queens of the united Kingdom of Great
Britain and Ireland, for ever:—You shall be true and faithful to the Company
of Plumbers, Glaziers, and Pewterers, in this Town and County, and their
secrets keep:—You shall be tractable to all Manner of Charges for the Good
of the said Company:—You shall observe, perform, and keep, all lawful Orders
and Ordinances now made, or hereafter to be made, by the said Company or the
major Part of them; and shall give Place to the Ancient of the said Company.
All these Things you shall well and truly observe, fulfil, and keep, to the
best of your Power.

was admitted a free Brother of the Company of Plumbers, &c.,
in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, sworn and enrolled this Day of in the
Year of our Lord 18

SECRETARY.

Mr. Newby and Mr. Heslop were thanked for their communications.

CORSTOPTUM.

Mr. C. L. Woolley, M.A., then gave an address on the interesting discoveries made at Corstoptum.

Mr. Woolley, speaking of the two seasons' work at Corbridge, described first the main Roman road, leading to the north abutment of the bridge, which has been partially bared and shows three periods of construction, this feature being consistent with results obtained at other parts of the site. East of this, upon the south edge of the town, lay a large residential building, partially excavated last year: it con-

tained a fine early hypocaust, and to the north of it was the eistern or tank in which the lion was found. In a field higher up the hill, to the north, a street was found with buildings on either side of it, the first and perhaps most interesting being a pottery store or shop. The great importance of this lay in the evidence that it afforded for the dating of terra sigillata, the so-called 'Samian' ware, whose manufacture had generally been supposed to have ceased in the third or at latest at the beginning of the fourth century, whereas now it could be brought down to the last years of the Roman occupation of North Britain. Of the other buildings on the street, one had produced two inscriptions, giving the name of the Second Legion, and belonging to the period of the construction of the Antonine Wall in Scotland; another, still being excavated, shewed already unusual features, and promised to be of great interest; the numerous carved and worked stones found about it, together with a fragmentary inscription of the Twentieth Legion, seemed to have belonged to a shrine of rather curious plan. The fact that these latter buildings lay to the north, and practically untouched side of the road, gave promise of even better results in future seasons than had been obtained by this year's work.

The address was illustrated by a fine series of lantern slides, the lantern being worked by Mr Parker-Brewis, who had kindly lent it for the occasion, for which he was thanked.

A vote of thanks was accorded by acclamation to Mr. Woolley on the motion of Mr. J. P. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Heslop.

Mr. R. Blair exhibited a square communion token of lead, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in., belonging to Ladykirk, inscribed on one side LK and on the other '1716.'

MISCELLANEA.

The following is another extract from Sir Stephen Glynne's 'Notes' (continued from p. 104):—

(1834)

OVINGHAM (NORTHUMBERLAND).

S. Mary.

A handsome cruciform Church of excellent, though not rich, Early English work, with a Norman Tower at the West end, and a South porch of large size, within which is a good Norman doorway with cylindrical mouldings and shafts. The Tower is early and without buttresses—its parapet quite plain—the belfry story has two very narrow round-headed arches springing from a large circular shaft in the centre and included within a larger general arch, also semicircular. In the other stages are smaller round headed openings. The North aisle of the nave has been destroyed. On the South side are 4 lofty pointed arches—the most Eastern opening to the Transept—2 of the columns are tall and of circular form with octagonal capitals—the 3rd is octagonal, at the corner of the Transept—and that on the S. has a foliated capital. Each Transept has a western aisle, opening to it by 2 arches with a circular central column, but having the respond against the wall formed of clustered shafts having toothed capitals.

The Transepts are very uniform, each has at the S. end 2 long plain lancets, and on the east side 4. The Chancel is large and lofty—at its E. end are 3 long lancets—on the N. & S. are 3, also of great length, the whole very light and elegant. There is a stone bench along each side of the Chancel under the windows. The Tower opens to the nave by a low plain round arch. The Font—a circular bowl on a cylinder surrounded by 4 shafts. The parapets are all plain—the aisle slated—the Chancel tiled.

REFOUNDATION CHARTER OF SYON ABBEY.

(See page 2.)

The following are the transcription and translation of Cardinal Pole's charter of refoundation of Syon abbey, exhibited by Mr. Oswin Charlton at last January meeting.

The deed is on parchment, measuring 36 in. by 20 in. Attached by a long plaited red silk cord, is the lower part of a silver seal case, a pointed oval 5 in. by 2½ in. The seal is entirely lost.

The signature in the lower left hand corner is apparently that of Cardinal Pole (see plate facing p. 96).

There are endorsements in Portuguese and English, the former probably written while the community was established in Lisbon, in the eighteenth century. There is also endorsed what appears to be an early library reference number.

Reginaldus Miseratione divina tituli Sanctae Mariae in Cosmedin Sanctae Romanae Ecclesiae Presbyter Cardinalis Polus Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis sanctissimi domini nostri papae et Sedis Apostolicae ad Serenissimum Phillipum et Serenissimam Mariam Angliae et Hiberniae Regem et Reginam et universa Angliae et Hiberniae Regna et partes illis adiacentes de latere Legatus Ad perpetuam rei memoriam Cum Monasterium sancti Salvatoris et sanctarum Mariae Virginis et Brigidae de Syon ordinis Sancti Augustini Londonensis diocesis quod quondam clarae memoriae Henricus Quintus Angliae Rex Illustris ad ripam Tamesis e regione domus regularis Jesu de Bethlehem loci de Shene ordinis fratrum Carthusianorum Wintoniensis diocesis ab eodem Henrico liege fundatae erectae et dotatae similiter fundavit erexit et dotavit eodem modo quo domus de Shene prefata tempore perniciosissimi schismatis nuper hoc in Regno vigentis expulsi ab eo mulieribus et viris religiosis licet temere et de facto penitus dissolutum ac in Fisci Regii dominium cum eius bonis translatum et sublata inde ecclesia et secularibus edibus inibi extructis ad profanos usus reductum fuerit Serenissimus Philippus et Serenissima Maria Angliae Rex et Regina qui ab illo inde tempore quo singulari Dei misericordia eorumque studio et opera dicto schismate extincto ipsum Regnum ad unitatem ecclesiae et sedis apostolicae obedientiam reductum fuit ea quae calamitosissimo illo tempore diruta et collapsa fuerunt restaurari maxime cupiverunt et ad id indes totis viribus incumbunt Monasterium de Syon prefatum restaurari et ad pristinum statum reduci summopere desiderantes ut id auctoritate apostolica per nos efficeretur a nobis multa cum instantia postulaverunt Nos igitur prout Legationis qua fungimur officium ac munus postulat tam piis iustisque eorundem Regis et Reginae votis annuentes auctoritate apostolica nobis hac in nostra Legatione concessa qua fungimur in hac parte tenore presentium locum de Syon predictum in pristinum statum regulare reponimus et reintegramus ipsamque domum in Monasterium sub eodem titulo sancti Salvatoris et Sanctarum Mariae Virginis et Brigidae de Syon quem ante dictam dissolutionem habebat erigimus et institui-
mus utque idem Monasterium Abbatissam cum Priorissa seu Presidente necnon Confessore generali et certo numero sororum et fratrum eiusdem ordinis sancti Augustini et regulae sanctae Brigidae iuxta facultatem reddituum ipsius Monasterii inibi instituendum omniaque alia et singula iura ad Monasteria et Conventus regulares eorundem ordinis et regulae pertinentia et quae ante dictam dissolutionem habebat et exercebat perpetuo habeat decernimus et declaramus in eodemque Monasterio religiosas mulieres sorores seu Moniales Catherinam Palmer Johannam Rushe Annam Unkes Clementem Tresham Rosam Pachet Margaritam Dele Aliciam Elderton Johannam Deane Dorotheam Gotherington Mariam Whetnall Agnetem Merett Ursulam Fetiplace Elizabeth Knottisford Eleonoram Fetiplace Elizabeth Faax Elizabeth Yeates Andream Dele Mariam Nevell Annam Dawnsy Dorotheam Slyght et Margaritam Monyngton ordinem et regulam predictos professas et religiosos viros fratres Johannem Grene Antonium Litle et Johannem Stewkyn eorundem ordinis et regulae professores inibi scilicet mulieres in uno et viros in altero distinctis et separatis conventibus sub obedientia suorum superiorum ac alias secundum Deum et ordinationes ordinis ac regulae predictorum fundationemque et statuta loci seu Monasterii predicti et alias constitutiones quae pro felici dicti Monasterii regimine ac statu per Nos seu alios ad id potestatem habentes canonice sancientur victuras et victuros et in eodem Monasterio Altissimo deservituras ac deservituros instituiamus et ordinamus Et eidem Monasterio Abbatissae solatio destituto pro hac vice de persona Venerabilis sororis Catherinae Palmer predictae quam ob fidei Catholicae puritatem morum honestatem devotionis fervorem aliaque multiplicia virtutum et meritorum dona quibus eam Altissimus insignivit ad onus idoneam

iudicavimus providemus ac ipsam eidem Monasterio in Abbatissam preficimus regimen et gubernationem ipsius Monasterii eidem in spiritualibus et temporalibus plenarie committendo Necnon Venerabilem patrem Johannem Grene prefatum in Confessorem eidem Monasterio ac eisdem viris religiosis presidentem preficimus et deputamus ac mulieres professas superius nominatas in Conventum Monasterii de Syon predicti erigimus et instituimus illasque eiusdem Monasterii Conventum facere decernimus et declaramus Necnon eidem Monasterio ac Abbatissae et Conventui nunc et pro tempore inibi exeuntibus domum de Syon prefatam ac quaecunque alia bona mobilia et immobilia iura et actiones quaecunque cum omnibus annexis et pertinentiis suis de quibus Serenissimus Philippus Rex et Serenissima Maria Regina predicti idem Monasterium dotare pronunt si et postque per eosdem Regem et Reginam Monasterio ac Abbatissae et Conventui prefatis in puram et perpetuam eleemosynam data concessa et elargita fuerint in perpetuum absque alicuius preiudicio applicamus et appropriamus et in eventum predictum Serenissimos Regem et Reginam prefatos et ipsius Serenissimae Reginae heredes et successores eiusdem Monasterii veros et indubitatos fundatores dotatores et patronos existere ac sic dici et ab omnibus reputari ac ita in premissis per quoscunque Iudices et Auditores sublata eis quavis aliter iudicandi et interpretandi potestate facultate et auctoritate iudicari et diffiniri debere et quicquid secus attemptari contigerit irritum et inane fore decernimus Non obstante apostolicis necnon bonae memoriae Othonis et Othoboni olim hoc in Regno sedis apostolicae Legatorum ac in Provincialibus et Synodalibus Conciliis editis speciebus vel generalibus constitutionibus et ordinationibus statutis et consuetudinibus Monasterii et ordinis prefatorum etiam Juramento confirmatione apostolica vel quavis firmitate alia roboratis Privilegiisque eidem Monasterio et ordini concessis quibus eorum omnium et singulorum tenores pro sufficienter expressis habentes ipsis alias in sue robore permansuris pro hac vice duntaxat specialiter et expresse derogamus ceterisque contrariis quibuscunque Datum Grenewichi Roffensis diocesis Anno a Nativitate domini Millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo septimo Kalendis Martii Pontificatus Sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri domini Pauli divina providentia Papae Quarti Anno Secundo
Reginaldus Cardinalis Polus Legatus

D Lampsonius

Endorsed :

L. octavo Folio 102 R. Jordanus a
Regionad ap^{ca} e restauraça de Mosteiro de Sion
empo' dos tres Reys Phillipe e Ma^a
The restoration of the monastery of Sion
in the reign of King Philipp and
Queen Mary by Cardinal Pool assistance.
No. 2^o Cardinal Pool. Kal. Martii, 1557.

The following is a translation of the document :—

Reginald Pole, by divine pity cardinal-priest of the Holy Roman Church of the title of Saint Mary in Cosmedin, Archbishop of Canterbury, *Legate de latere* of our most holy lord the Pope and of the Apostolic See to their Highnesses Philip and Mary, King and Queen of England and Ireland, and to the whole kingdom of England and Ireland and the parts adjacent to them, in perpetual remembrance. Whereas Henry v, illustrious King of England, of famous memory, founded established and endowed the monastery of the Holy Saviour and of the Holy Virgin Mary and of St. Brigid of Syon, of the order of Saint Augustine, in the diocese of London, on the bank of the Thames, out of land belonging to the monastic house of Jesus of Bethlehem of Shene, of the order of Carthusian friars, in the diocese of Winchester (which had been founded established and endowed by the same King Henry), in the same manner as the foresaid house of Shene; and whereas at the time of the most hateful schism lately rife in this kingdom, the religious men and women were expelled from it, and the house was wholly (albeit unconstitutionally and *de facto*) dissolved, and transferred with its property into the control of the Royal Treasury, and brought to profane uses, the church being removed thence and secular buildings erected there; and whereas their Highnesses Philip and Mary, King and Queen of England, from the very time that the schism was ended by the singular mercy of God and by their own endeavour and help, and that kingdom brought back to unity with the Church and to obedience to the Apostolic See, have greatly desired that those things which had been pulled down and had fallen in that most disastrous time should be restored, and they labour thereto daily with all their power, especially desiring that the foresaid monastery of Syon should be restored and brought back to its former state, and have required from us with great instance that that may be effected by us under apostolic authority. We in accordance with the demands of the office and task of the legateship which we hold, consent to the pious and just resolves of the said King and Queen, and,



by the apostolic authority granted to us in this our legateship which we exercise in this realm, by the terms of this present writing, replace and reinstate the aforesaid house of Syon in its former recognised position. We set up and establish that house as a monastery under the very title of the Holy Saviour and of the Holy Virgin Mary and of Saint Brigid of Syon, which it had before the said dissolution and we determine and declare that that monastery may for ever have an abbess and a prioress or president, together with a confessor general and a definite number of sisters and brethren of the aforesaid order of Saint Augustine and of the rule of Saint Brigid, in accordance with the means furnished by the rents of that monastery there to be imposed, and that it may have all other and singular rights pertaining to monasteries and regular convents of that order and rule, and which it held and exercised before the said dissolution. And we establish and ordain that in that monastery the religious women, sisters or nuns, Catherine Palmer, Johanna Rushe, Ann Unkes, Clement Tresham, Rose Pachet, Margaret Dele, Alice Elderton, Johanna Deane, Dorothy Gotherington, Mary Whetnall, Agnes Merett, Ursula Fetipace, Elizabeth Knottisford, Eleanor Fetipace, Elizabeth Faax, Elizabeth Yeates, Audrey Dele, Mary Nevell, Ann Dawnsy, Dorothy Slyght and Margaret Monyngton, who have professed the aforesaid order and rule, and the religious men, brothers John Grene, Anthony Litle and John Stewkyn, professors of the same order and rule, shall live therein, to wit the women in one place and the men in another, in distinct and separate convents, in obedience to their superiors, and otherwise in accord with God and the ordinances of the aforesaid order and rule, and the foundation and statutes of the aforesaid place or monastery, and the other constitutions which have canonic sanction from us or others (having power thereto) for the happy rule and state of the said monastery, and that in that monastery they shall serve the Most High. And for this time we make provision to that Monastery, which is without the advantage of having an abbess, of the person of the aforesaid venerable sister, Catherine Palmer, whom we have judged fit for the task of governance through purity of Catholic faith, uprightness of conduct, fervour of devotion and the other and varied gifts of virtues and merits with which the Most High has endowed her; and we set her over that Monastery as abbess, committing to her fully the rule and governance of that monastery in spiritual and temporal concerns. Moreover we appoint and depute the venerable father John Grene as confessor to that monastery and president of those religious men. We establish and institute the professed women above named as the convent of the aforesaid monastery of Syon, and we determine and declare them to make up the convent of that monastery. Moreover we apply and appropriate to that monastery and to the abbess and convent that now are and for the time to come shall be therein, the aforesaid house of Syon, and whatsoever other goods, moveable and immoveable, rights and actions whatsoever, with all things dependent thereon or belonging to the same, with which their Highnesses the aforesaid King Philip and Queen Mary propose to endow that monastery, if and after they be given, granted and bestowed, by that King and Queen, to and upon the aforesaid monastery and the abbess and convent in pure and perpetual alms for ever, without prejudice to any. And in that event we decree their aforesaid Highnesses the King and Queen and the heirs and successors of her Highness the Queen to be true and indubitable founders, benefactors and patrons of that monastery and so to be styled and by all to be reputed and so to be necessarily judged and defined in the premises by all or any judges or auditors, taking from them any power, means, and authority of and for judging and interpreting otherwise, and we pronounce null and void whatever may be attempted to the contrary; notwithstanding the special or general constitutions, ordinances, statutes and customs of the aforesaid monastery and order, of Otho and Othobon, of apostolic and good memory, formerly legates of the apostolic see in this realm, as well as those that have been pronounced in provincial and diocesan councils, or confirmed by oath apostolic confirmation or any other binding power. And we specially and expressly, for this occasion only, derogate from the privileges granted to that monastery and order, and from other things to the contrary whatsoever, holding the meaning of all and singular of the said privileges to be sufficiently expressed, and the privileges themselves to continue otherwise in full force. Given at Greenwich in the diocese of Rochester, in the year from the birth of the Lord 1557, the kalends of March, in the second year of the pontificate of our most sacred father in Christ and lord, Paul IV, by divine providence Pope.
Reginald Cardinal Pole Legate.

MISCELLANEA.

The following notes relating to Cheste-le-Street, are from the *Calendar of State Papers* :—

On 23 Feb, 1379, Thomas Kyngesbury was nominated to a canonry in the collegiate Church of Chester. On the 6 April, John de Waltham was appointed to the same, and on 18 Sep. Michael de Ravendale to the same.¹

On 2 Dec, 1385, of the king's clerk Thomas Haxeye to W. archbishop of Canterbury, for presentation to the first vacant canonry, prebend, or other dignity in the collegiate church of Chester, in accordance with the power granted by pope Urban VI.

On 26 April, 1382, the estate which Henry de Hedelham had as dean of the collegiate church of Chester was ratified. On 22 Feb. 1384, his estate in the prebend which John de Refham lately held in Darlington collegiate church was ratified. On 14 Sep, 1384, his estate as vicar of St. Nicholas', Newcastle, was ratified.²

On 31 July, 1388, the estate of Robert Scampston as prebendary of Lamesley in Chester collegiate church of the portion lately Thomas Fulthorpe's in Norton church and of Westone in Lanchester (*Langa Castria*) church was ratified.

On 25 Oct, 1389, Matthew William Salesbury, prebendary of Uprathe [Urpeth] in Chester Church, was presented to the church of Dodynghurst in London diocese in the king's gift by reason of the judgment against Robert de Veer late duke of Ireland; on an exchange with Richard Elande.

On 23 Jan, 1390, a grant was made to Thomas de Weston of the same prebend of Lamesley in the king's gift by reason of the temporalities of the bishopric being in his hand, and a mandate issued to W., bishop of Durham, and the dean and chapter of the said church.³

On 18 Oct, 1399, the estate which the king's clerk, John de Walesby, had as parson of the church of Walesby in Linc. diocese prebendary of Pelton in Chester collegiate church, etc., was ratified.⁴

On 30 April, 1400, the estate of John Burgh in the prebend of Chestre in Chester collegiate church, to which he had been collated by Walter, bishop of Durham.⁵ At the same time a protection for two years was granted to him and his men and servants, his canonry and prebend, and his goods provided that the king had not previously granted the prebend to anyone else.

In a letter of 2 Sep, 1640, dated at York, secretary Vane informed Windebank that the rebels had encamped the previous night at Chester-le-Street, and he was of opinion they would come on. On the same day Newcastle was occupied by Scotch rebels, and that certain ships, twelve in number, lying outside Tynmouth bar should go to Hull and ride thereabouts in some secure place. In a despatch of 9 Mar., 1643-4, it is said that the Scots had passed over the new bridge at Chester to Sunderland which could not be hindered, 'our troops passing on the 6th inst., at one o'clock, and the Scots following, some bullets were exchanged.'⁶

¹ Richard II, 1377-81, 328, 330, 367.

² Richard II, 1381-5, 513, 112, 874, 458.

³ Richard II, 1385-9, 498; 1388-92, 122, 182.

⁴ Henry IV, 1399-1401, 54, 259, 262.

⁵ XXVIII, 4; XXIXa, 43.

⁶ XXVIII, 4; XXIXa, 43.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1907.

NO. 13

At the ordinary monthly meeting of the Society, held in the library of the Castle, on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of October, 1907, at seven o'clock in the evening, the Rev. C. E. Adamson, M.A., a member of the Council, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the Council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBER was proposed and declared duly elected :—

The Hon^{ble} James Arthur Joicey, Longhirst Hall, Morpeth.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Robert de Rustafjaell, F.R.G.S., the author :—‘ Palæolithic Vessels of Egypt ’ (overprint, 8vo.).

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary*, III, 10 and 11 (Oct. and Nov.), 1907.

From the author, George Blundell Longstaff, M.A., M.D., F.S.A. (a member of the society) :—*The Langstaffs of Teesdale and Weardale*, large thick 4to., brown cloth.

Exchanges :—

From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire :—*Transactions*, new series, XXII, 8vo, red cloth.

From the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, XXIX, ii.

From the Society of Antiquaries of London :—(i) *Proceedings*, second series, XXI, i, 8vo. ; and (ii) *Archæologia*, 60, i, 4to. cl.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland :—*Journal*, XXXVII, iii ; large 8vo.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archæologia Cambrensis*, sixth series, VII, iv.

From the Shropshire Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, 3 ser., VII, iii, 8vo.

Purchases :—Twenty-three MS. plans of ancient earthworks in Wiltshire, by the Rev. Edward A. Downman, comprising Ludgershall, Giant's Grave, Morgan's Hill, Oldbury, Old Sarum, Scratchbury, Silbury Hill, Soldier's Ring, Stapleford Castle, Stonehenge, Stourton, Wansdyke, White Sheet Castle, Whitsbury, Winkelbury, Bincknoll Castle, Broad Blunsdon, Cricklade, Marlborough Mount, Old Bowling Green, Martinsell, Norwood Castle, and West Dean Mount (these make 283 in all sent to the society) ; *The Pedigree*

Register, I, no. 2; *Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes*, part XXIX (Kastell Grosheim, Kastell Gunzenhausen, Kastell Pfünz, and Kastell Böhming); *Die Altchristlichen Grabstätten Siziliens*; *Mitteilungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*, XXI, part 4; *The Reliquary*, XIII, no. 4; *Notes and Queries*, 10th series, nos. 195 to 200; and *The Scottish Historical Review* for Oct., 1907 (v no. i).

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The following were announced, and thanks voted to the donors :—

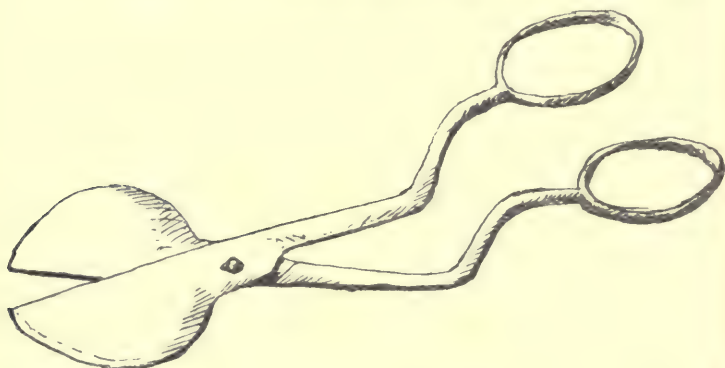
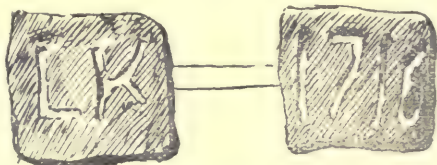
From Mr. James Caygill, miner, Consett :—A number of old hand drills, hammers, picks, etc., from several old pits in the Consett district. The hand drills were used for both stone and coal before the introduction of machine drilling. The following are amongst the articles given :—A slide, an old pick, an old hammer, a drilling hammer, a hand pusher drill, a scraper, a pricker, a stammer or beater, three hammer drills. (The donor pointed out in an accompanying letter that the tools are of iron, and that since the Mines Regulation Act of 1870 all have been in copper). He also sent an old hay fork got out of the ground four feet down.

From R. Blair :—

(i) The Ladykirk lead-en communion token exhibited by him at last meeting (see *Proceedings*, p. 108).

(ii) A pair of primitive iron snuffers or wick trimmers shewn

in the annexed illustration, from a drawing by Mr. Henry Clarke.



OUR GRANDFATHERS' DAYS (see p. 16).

Mr. Maberly Phillips, F.S.A., exhibited a number of interesting old world objects, including a 'powder monkey,' a pair of ember tongs, a small box for holding gunflints, a shepherd's tally, three pairs of steel snuffers with rather elaborate arrangements for snuffing, caricatures shewing to what length the dressing of ladies' hair had gone, etc., etc.

Mr. Phillips said:

'At the close of my lecture on 'Manners and Customs in our Grandfathers' Days,' given February 27th of this year, our member, Mr. Henry Clarke, asked if I had ever seen or heard of a 'powder monkey,' a small machine made of leather to puff hair-powder on to the head or wig, previously well greased to receive the same. He stated that he well remembered such a thing being about the house when he was a boy, but it had got lost. No one present had ever heard of such a machine. Subsequently Mr. Clarke favoured me with a drawing from memory of a powder monkey.

On my return to London I examined many local museums, and enquired of many curiosity dealers, but with the result that no one had ever heard of such a thing. The editor of the *Hair Dressers' Chronicle* also failed me, but kindly inserted a letter in his paper asking for information. This letter fortunately brought an answer from Mr. G. C. Nash of High Wycombe, who stated that he owned a 'powder monkey,' which he afterwards kindly lent me to exhibit this evening. It is the only one I have seen.

POWDER MONKEY.—A machine used for powdering the hair in the days when hair powder was in fashion. It is made of leather, so that it can expand and contract like a concertina. It stands $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, has a wooden bottom which screws off, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Fine gauze at top through which to puff the powder. The inside was loosely packed with horse hair, hair powder being also inserted. When the patient, with head well greased, was seated in the powder closet, the dress covered with a sheet, the powder was puffed out as from a pair of bellows. The *Gentleman's Mag.* of 20 Nov, 1746, informs us that fifty-one barbers were fined 20*l.* each for having hair powder not made of starch contrary to the Act. In 1795 a tax of 1*l.* 1*s.* was put on the use of hair powder. It was repealed in 1869, and was then used by 800 persons.

A FLINT BOX of tin, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height and $\frac{7}{8}$ in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. with lid slightly overlapping, now containing one gun flint. It is marked on the front with the broad arrow, and under that letters that appear to be B.O. [Board of Ordnance]. It was recently purchased from a woman who said she was born on the field of Waterloo two days after the battle, and that this box was carried by her father, a soldier, who took part in the engagement. It would hold about a dozen flints. It is presumed that a similar box would be carried by each man. Waterloo was probably the last battle of any importance when flint locks were used.

A pair of **EMBER TONGS** used for holding a piece of burning wood or cinder to light a pipe before the days of friction matches.

SNUFFERS, three elaborate specimens:—No. 1 has an ingenious arrangement without spring for raising and closing a shutter to carry away the snuff. As far as I can make out it is marked 'Hobday's Patent.' No. 2 has a revolving shutter, worked by a spring, for carrying away the snuff; at the back is a little spring door for cleaning purposes. No. 3 has a rising shutter, worked by a spring, that carries the snuff into an inner chamber. Underneath is a sliding door for cleaning purposes.

A WOODEN TALLY, $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. long by $\frac{3}{8}$ in. by $\frac{3}{8}$ in., still used by the shepherds in North Wales for recording the flock at shearing time. It registers sheep 520, lambs 115, wethers 40, rams 2. The notches are cut most evenly on the various faces of the stick, the rams by two cuts on one end of the tally. It was used at Nantycar, Carnarvon, July 10th, 1882, and was kindly procured for me by the Rev. J. Davies of Llaniestyn, near Pwllheli.

Special thanks were voted by acclamation to Mr. Phillips for his interesting lecture, to Mr. Parker Brewis for lending and working the lantern, and to Mr. G. C. Nash of High Street, High Wycombe, for exhibiting the 'powder monkey.' (An illustration of this is shown on the plate facing this page).

Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, in supporting the vote of thanks, expressed their great obligation to Mr. Phillips for his interesting paper. Objects relating to the immediate past and to the obsolete customs and habits to which they referred became difficult to trace as time went on. It was, therefore, of value that these should be rescued and recorded before they had altogether passed into oblivion. Mr. Phillips had done that service in the most interesting manner. It had been said that the flintlock musket had been discarded after Waterloo, but it was still in service for a considerable time after that date. Mr. Heslop had talked with an old soldier who had been drafted with his regiment to India in 1849. Their weapon then, and during the period of their Indian service, was the old flintlock. The flints were carried in a tin case; but a flint was only required when actual firing took place. Besides the flints, each man carried a piece of bone, shaped like a gun-flint. For drill, in loading and presenting, the flint itself was unscrewed and the bone flake was substituted. In the repeated snapping during drill, the bone and not the flint was thus struck. The object was, of course, to economize the flint and to avoid unnecessary wear of the steel action, which would otherwise deteriorate by too frequent percussion.

BRONZE FIGURE FROM ROMAN STATION, SOUTH SHIELDS.

The little bronze figure which, from the attribute—a thunderbolt—in the right hand, represents Jupiter, found at South Shields, and presented to the Society's museum by Mr. R. Blair, having been carefully cleaned by Mr. John Gibson, was exhibited (see illustration, from a photograph by Mr. Parker Brewis, on plate facing this page).

MISCELLANEA.

LOCAL BONDS OF THE 18TH CENTURY.

(From the MS. Collections of Mr. Richard Welford.)

1701. May 1. 74*l*. Edward Lainge, yeoman, Upper Shiels, Alnwick, to Thomas Dunn, yeoman, Sharperton, f.p.o. 37*l*. 10*s*.¹
Witnesses: Henry Taitt, Robert Grey.

1704. Sept. 10. 100*l*. Ralph Douglas, hostman, Newcastle, to George Punshon, barber chirurgion, Newcastle, f.p.o. 50*l*. to Henry Milbourne, merch^t. Newcastle. Witnesses: Will. Milbourne, William Varey, not. pub.

1705. May 9. 60*l*. William Shawter, clockmaker, Kingston upon Hull, to John Clutterbuck, gent., Newcastle, f.p.o. 30*l*. Witnesses: Thos. Ord, jun., Jno. Brown.

1709-10. Jan. 28. 200*l*. Anthony Bulman, mariner, and Benjamin Bulman, felt maker, both of Gateshead, to George Bulman, felt maker,

¹ The meaning of this condensed entry is that on the first of May, 1701, Edward Lainge entered into a bond of 74*l*. to secure payment of 37*l*. 10*s*., money lent by, or in some other way due from him to, Thomas Dunn. The contraction 'f.p.o.' signifies 'for payment of.'



BRONZE FIGURE OF JUPITER FROM SOUTH SHIELDS.

From a photograph by Mr. Parker Brewis.



A 'POWDER MONKEY,' (see opposite page).



Newcastle, for performance of covenants in an indenture of release, bearing same date, between said Anthony Bulman and Elizabeth his wife and said Benjamin Bulman of the one part and said George Bulman of the other part. Witnesses : Richd. Eaglesfield, Thomas Metcalfe.

1725-26. March 7. 156*l*. William Errington, mariner, and William Fletcher, mariner, both of Newcastle, to Anne Swinbourne, spinster, Newcastle, f.p.o. 78*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. Witnesses : W. Paston, John Steell.

1727. Sept. 19. 40*l*. John Taylor, yeoman, Ovington Ferry, to Andrew Phillip, yeoman, Lintzford, f.p.o. 19*l*. 10*s*. Witnesses : Eleanor Cowen (her mark), Edw. Nash.

1727. Sept. 23. 30*l*. Robert Moffat and Robert Drummer, yeoman, Ovington, and Gerard Readhead, yeoman, Ovington, to Matthew Pearson, yeoman, Lintzhall, f.p.o. 13*l*. 11*s*. 2½*d*. Witnesses : Mary Chambers, Robt. Chambers.

1727. Nov. 8. 200*l*. George Bulman, feltmaker, Newcastle, to John Day, joiner, Gateshead, for performance of covenants in an indenture of release, bearing same date, between said George Bulman and Elizabeth his wife, and said John Day and Isabel his wife. Witnesses : George Bulman, jun., Edw^d Amory, Ra: Burdon.

1727-28. Feb. 12. 102*l*. Robert Hills, yeoman, Newcastle, to Michael Batty, chapman, Newcastle, f.p.o. 51*l*. 8*s*. Witnesses : Phills Hogg, Geo. Cuthbertson.

1728. Aug. 1. 100*l*. John Day, yeoman, Gateshead, to Sarah Manlove, widow, Newcastle, f.p.o. 50*l*. Witnesses : Geo. Rutter, W^m Rutter.

1729. Nov. 1. 30*l*. Gerard and Bartholomew Readhead, yeomen, Ovington, and Thomas Robson, yeoman, Prudhoe, to Matthew Pearson, yeoman, Lintzhall, f.p.o. 14*l*. 19*s*. 3½*d*. Witnesses : Robt. Chambers, John fern.

1730. June 2. 40*l*. Joseph Angas, yeoman, Hexham, Henry Angas, yeoman, Blackhill, and John Angas, yeoman, Wylam New Rift, to Jane Forster, spinster, and Margaret Forster, widow, both of West Acomb, f.p.o. 20*l*. Witnesses : John Armstrong, Robert Dent.

1730-31. Jan. 18. 100*l*. Timothy Punshon, gent. Killingworth, to Nathaniel Browning, cooper, N. Shields, f.p.o. 50*l*. Witnesses : John Bradley, Samuel Tavenor.

1732. April 17. 60*l*. Matthew Readhead,² yeoman, Ovington, to Thomas Robson, yeoman, Prudhoe, f.p.o. 30*l*. Witnesses : Jos^r Maughan, Robert Dent.

1737. April 6. 120*l*. Thomas Bowes, gent. Quarryhill, Durham, to John Hunter, jun., gent., Witton on the Wear, f.p.o. 60*l*. Witnesses : Thos. Smith, Geo. Forster.

1737. Nov. 9. 100*l*. Thomas Bowes to John Hunter (as above), f.p.o. 50*l*. Witnesses : Jo: Hutton, Geo: Forster.

1747. May 18. 100*l*. Matthew Richardson, gent., Newburn, to Robert Surtees, gent. Milkis Burn, Durham, f.p.o. 50*l*. Witnesses : Antho: Surtees, Antho: Surtees.³

1748. April 8. 50*l*. John Smith, serjeant at mace, to James Honeyman (occupation omitted), both of Newcastle, for observance of an award to be made in arbitration by Christopher Fawcett, esq., Joshua Douglas, gent. and John Widdrington, gent. all of Newcastle. Witnesses : Cha: Handasyde, Thos. Locke.

1748-49. March 11. 1000*l*. John Gibson, jun., mercht., to John Gibson, sen., both of Edinburgh. Reciting that the two Gibsons

² Addressed 'To Mr Mathew Readhead, at Mr James Thompson, Linin Draper, at ye Naked boy in the Strand, London.'

³ The same Christian name in both cases, but the signatures are in different hands.

entered into a bond of 520*l.*, dated Sept. 22, 1746, f.p.o. 260*l.* to Geo Longstaff, coal-fitter, Sunderland Shore, and another bond of 480*l.* dated May 1, 1747, f.p.o. 240*l.* to William Longstaff, coal fitter, also of Sunderland Shore, and that both bonds had been renewed by John Gibson, jun., alone; in consideration whereof said John Gibson, sen., stands indemnified, and the obligations remain to John Gibson, jun. Witness: John Widdrington.

1749. July 23. 120*l.* Sanderson Ilderton, gent. Newcastle, to William Haze, butcher, Wylam, f.p.o. 60*l.* Witnesses: John Hogg, John Saint.

1750. Aug. 10. 2000*l.* Thomas Humble, distiller, Newcastle, to Freeman Flower, esq., Gainborough, f.p.o. 1000*l.* Witnesses: William Allon, Saml. Maxwell.

1752. Nov. 6. 54*l.* Edward Brewis, baker, Swalwell, to Benjamin Ambler, smith, late of Swalwell, but now of Whitby, f.p.o. 27*l.* Witnesses: Thomas Latham, Will: Hunter.

1755. Aug. 9. 200*l.* Francis Rudston, merch^t, Newcastle, to Sir Walter Blackett, bart., Wallington, f.p.o. 100*l.* Witness: Jno. Richmond.

1756. Dec. 4. 1000*l.* John Hall, gent. Whitley, to Thomas Hurry, master and mariner, Great Yarmouth, f.p.o. 500*l.* Witnesses: John Widdrington, Jno. Richmond.

1757. June 25. 23*l.* 8*s.*, Henry Ridley, yeoman, Riding Mill, to Elizabeth Furness, widow, Wigton, f.p.o. 11*l.* 14*s.* Witnesses: John Widdrington, Jno. Richmond.

1758. July 17. 39*l.* 16*s.*, Amos Barnes, gent. Little Benton and John Barnes, gent. Sunderland by the Sea, to Adam Bird, gent. N. Shields, f.p.o. 19*l.* 16*s.* Witnesses: Robt. Dunn, Jno. Letteney.

CONCEALED LANDS.

Miss Edleston of Gainford, has kindly sent the following from the Public Record Office:—

Exch. Special Commissions, no. 741, places named. (15 Eliz.) Inquis. held at Durham.—A tenement burgage & parcel of land in Framwelgate in parish of St. Margaret, Durham, between messuage called Paynter's Hall on North & Lee Castle Chaire on S.; a tenement in the Old Borough, Durham, between the burgage or Priory & Convent of Durham on E. and burgage in tenure of George Bawdkyne formerly Wm. Richardson on W.: a free waste chapel & land called Chapell garthe & a messuage in Erynwod, co. Durham; 9 closes in Thornley in Bishopric of Durham, called Mawton Gares, Le Gore, Brome Close, Myln field, Le feild *als* le Myln field, Lee Calfe Close & three closes called Lee Corne fieldes; a chapel in Eden in said bishopric, with offerings, tithes & profits in Eden, parcel of late Monastery of Gisbroughe, co. Yorks.

No. 739 (14 Eliz.) [great part illegible]
'chapel in Woolston, co. Durham, called
Lands in Staynton Parva.

A cottage & half kirkland in Chester in said co. & three gardens or orchards there called garthes.

Close called Thorny Close & garden in Neither Heworth, the profits to maintain a priest in the chapel there.

St. Leonard's Chapel land in Silkesworth.

A priest to be kept in Silkesworth Church.

Free chapel called St. Bartholomew's Chappell in parish of St. Margaret, Durham, with garden called a garth & a small close.

Lands called St. Margaret's Lands in Walridge.

A waste chapel called St. Mary Magdalene's Chappell & lands in Ravensworth.

Garden called a garth & lands in Woolsingham.

Garden in a lane called the Lane of Eighton in parish of Lamesley, co. Durham.

A messuage in Staynton Magna, formerly parcel of dissolved Monastery of Exham, co. Northumberland.

Messuage called The Chauntry House in Dinsdell.

Three closes in Lamysley in sd. co.; profits thereof to maintain a priest in Lamesley Church.

Tithes called the Thrushes or Thrushe tithes in parishes of Chester in Strete, Lamisley & Tanfeld in sd. co.

Cottage & garden in Chester in Strat.

Two gardens there called Deakin Garthes.

No. 3751 (5 Jas. I.) 12 acres of land in Egliston, co. Durham, late parcel of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Egliston, co. Yorks. [Commission gives names of people who, and dates at which they concealed the said land.]

No. 3767. (13 Jas. I.) Concerning money in the hands of Wm. Clopton, esq., late collector of the possessions of the late Monastery & Church of St. Agatha, (Archdeaconry of Richmond & Bishopric of Durham). Money parcel of sd. Monastery, of possessions of Wm., late Marq. of Northampton, of a late free chapel & chantry in Bishopric of Durham, of chantry in Hartlepoole, of a chantry in city of Durham & of a chantry in Sedgfield.

No. 758. (26 Eliz.) Totally illegible.

DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND CHURCHES.

The following are extracts from Sir Stephen Glynne's 'Notes' (continued from p. 108):—

[April 15, 1869] PONTELAND (NORTHUMBERLAND). *St. Mary.*

This Church is cruciform, but with Western tower, with aisles to the nave, the Chancel spacious and very long. The Tower is perfectly Norman, has on the west side a doorway of that character, with semi-circular arch of 2 orders with chevron ornament and shafts. The belfry windows are small single lancets on the N. & E.; the others have been altered. The walls are very strong, and there are no buttresses, but 2 string courses. The nave has on each side an arcade of 4 pointed arches, of which the most eastern are opposite the Transepts. The arches are very plain upon octagonal piers without capitals, of coarse character and uncertain date. The Transepts or chapels open to the aisles by pointed arches. The north Transept has at the North end a triplet, the centre lancet being the highest, and on the E. side 2 lancets of which the inner arch is trefoil headed. In the wall is a plain piscina. The South Transept arch is lower than the opposite one, rising from a square pier with impost moulding. In the W. wall of this Transept is a square recess, at the S. end a Perpend^r window of 3 lights, on the E. side a square headed one of 3 lights, transitional from Deco^d to Perp^r. The nave is fitted with new open seats. The windows of the S. aisle are Perp^r of 3 lights, the W. end of the N. aisle has a slit shaped opening,

these windows are modern. The Chancel arch is very wide, of pointed form rising from corbels each formed of 2 heads intermixed with scrollwork (?) on the south; on the north rather different. The Chancel has a new roof of open timbers rising high and covered with slates. On the N. side of the spacious Chancel are 2 single lancets, and next the W. end a Dec^d 2 light window. The lancets have trefoil headed rear arches, and under the most eastern is a square recess. The E. window is of 3 lights, and has tracery of somewhat Flamboyant character. On the South are 3 Dec^d windows of 2 lights filled with coloured glass. Under the S.E. window is a good E. E. piscina with shelf having toothed moulding and a trefoil arch also toothed. The Font has a plain octagonal bowl on a stem. The nave Transepts and porch have moulded parapets. There is the mark of a higher roof against the east wall of the Tower. The south porch has a stone roof with strong arched ribs. The outer and inner doorways are plain pointed, the former rather obtusely.

1843.

STRANTON (DURHAM).

All Saints.

A Church of some appearance, but with little good work. Plan. West Tower, nave aisles, S. porch, Chancel with North chapel. The quatrefoil poor Perpendicular. The Tower has a battlement and 8 small pinnacles, corner buttresses. A 3 light W. window, and in the belfry story coarse windows of 2 lights. The Tower is not square, but larger from N. to S. The nave is divided from each aisle by two wide pointed arches of unusual span, on the N. the pier is octagonal, with capital of like form, and square base; on the S. the pier is also octagon, but in the German fashion has no capital, the arch mouldings springing straight from the pier. The Tower arch is pointed, also springing straight from the wall. The Clerestory windows on the S. are square headed and late of 2 lights, those on the N. are closed. All the windows seem to be late Perpendicular and mostly square headed in the aisles, those East and West of the South aisle of 3 lights and not square. At the East end of the South aisle is a mutilated ogee niche with groining under the canopy. Whether it has had a piscina is doubtful from its state of mutilation. The nave contains several ends of benches with poppy heads and though pews exist, they are not overcrowded.

The Chancel arch is pointed, springing from half octagonal shafts. The Chancel is fitted up with plain stalls, the desks in front having ends with poppy heads. The East window is Perpendicular of 4 lights; two other windows on the S. are Decorated, one with flowing tracery, beneath that nearest to the altar is a semicircular opening, but with no drain. The space enclosed by the altar rails is large. The North chapel is now improperly occupied as a school, between the Chancel are 2 depressed pointed arches, springing from an octagonal pier, but these arches are closed by a modern partition. In this Chapel all the windows are Perpendicular, the Eastern of 3, the others of 2 lights. Against the East wall are 2 pedestals or brackets. The Font is modern and [blank]. The roof ceiled. In the N. aisle is a large Italian monument, now in a wretchedly mutilated state, to . . . The whole in bad taste and painted, the figure in an old costume is represented as rising from the tomb.

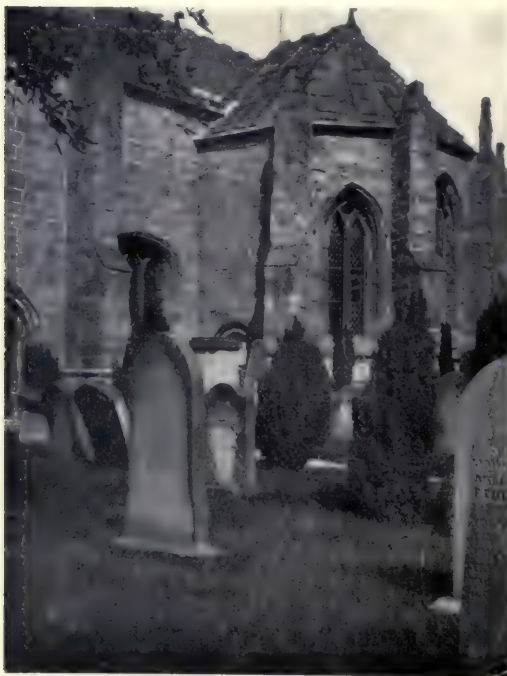
CORRECTION :

P. 100, line 2, for 'Newbegin' read 'Newbigin'; and on plate facing p. 94, for 'O. R. Newbegen' read 'E. R. Newbigin.'



EXTERIOR FROM THE S.E.

(From a photograph by the Rev. W. S. Moodie, the minister.)



SOUTH TRANSEPT FROM THE S.W.

(From a photograph by Mr. Joseph Oswald.)

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1907.

No. 14

Members have had few country meetings so full of pleasure and information as that on Wednesday, the eleventh day of September, 1907, when they visited

LADYKIRK AND NORHAM.

The weather was fine, the neighbourhood chosen for the outing full of historic interest, as well as beautiful scenery. Amongst those who were present were Dr. Laws, Mr. F. W. Shields, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Higginbottom, Miss Weddell, Newcastle; Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Rutherford, North Shields; Mr. J. T. Irving, Corbridge; Mr. and Mrs. R. Blair, and Miss Gladys Blair, Harton; Mr. Edward Wooler, Darlington; Mr. R. L. Allgood, Titlington Hall; Dr. and Miss Wilkinson, and Mr. S. S. Carr, Tynemouth; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. and Miss Markham, Newcastle; Mrs. Chambers, London; Mr. J. and Miss Cooke, Corbridge; Mr. T. Matheson, Morpeth, and others.

Members and friends travelled by the train leaving Newcastle at 9-30 a.m. to Berwick, where carriages were in waiting. After a short drive on the north side of the Tweed they came to the entrance gates to Gainslaw House, where Sir Gainsford and Lady Bruce met and entertained them to light refreshments. Continuing their drive along the north side of the Tweed, the next stop was made at

LADYKIRK PARISH CHURCH.

At the church the party was kindly met by the Rev. W. S. Moodie, the minister, who read the following notes:—

'Ladykirk parish lies along the Scottish side of the Tweed, opposite to Norham, and was formed before 1600 by the union of the two ancient parishes of Upsetlington and Horndean. Horndean parish must have existed at an early date, as the church is referred to in the twelfth century, but only its foundations are now to be seen, surrounded by an old graveyard. The hospital of St. Leonard, founded about 1150 for the maintenance of a chaplain and two old men, has now wholly disappeared. Of the church of Upsetlington no trace remains except a holy well. Part of the parish was for long held by Durham monastery, and complaints were made in 1539 by the bursar that no money was received from it, because it was unjustly held by the Scots.¹ On May 31st, 1559, a treaty was signed between England and Scotland in the church of St. Mary at Upsetlington. The present church dates from 1500, and is said to have been built, and dedicated to Our Lady, by James IV of Scotland, as a result of a vow when he narrowly escaped drowning

¹ *Feod. Prior, Dun.* (58 Surt. Soc. publ.), 303.

in the Tweed. In the accounts of the High Treasurer of Scotland for that year, there are payments recorded for the building of the church. It stands about the spot where the Scottish camp must often have been placed during the various sieges of Norham castle, and a neighbouring field still bears the name of the camp. It is one of the few parish churches that escaped when Hereford destroyed so many of the Scottish abbeys and churches south of Edinburgh. The building is in good preservation, and can be little altered in appearance, with the exception of the top of the tower, which was added in 1743 after a design of William Adam, the architect of many prominent buildings in Edinburgh. The church is 96 feet long by 46 feet broad at the transepts, while the chancel and nave are both 23 feet in width. The height is 36 feet to the top of the arch, and the roof is wholly of stone. Outside this is covered by overlapping stones, and the walls are strengthened by nineteen buttresses. These have carved figures on their top. One bears St. Andrew's cross, and another is said to have been a sundial. There is a priest's door in the chancel, and north and south doors in the nave. Above the north door, it is said, were placed the royal arms of Scotland, surrounded by the Order of the Garter. Above the south door some figure may have stood, but its niche has been filled up. A spiral stair leads to the priest's rooms in the square tower; one of them has a fireplace. The church contains many family memorials of the Robertsons of Ladykirk, who purchased the estate in 1741. Among the stained glass windows is one to the memory of professor Dobie of Edinburgh University, who was killed in a railway accident. A bust by the late Handyside Ritchie, sculptor, Edinburgh, represents the builder, James IV, and a brass tells of the gift of the clock by Lady Marjoribanks as a thankoffering. An old carved oak chest in the church bears the date of 1651. Ridpath, the author of the *Border History*, was born in Ladykirk manse. One incumbent, the Rev. John Tod, won fame as the subject of a song by one of Scotland's best known song writers, Lady Nairne. Another, who was afterwards deposed for non-residence in his parish, is commemorated in a curious minute of the heritors—'Whereas it has been represented that the Rev. Mr. Thomas Mill, minister of this parish, has taken away the old pulpit belonging to this church, and that the said Mr. Mill has by letter not only acknowledged the taking away, but likewise burning the same, and has couched his avowal of the fact in terms very disrespectful to the Heritors Resolved that his behaviour was highly culpable and unwarrantable, as the said pulpit was the undoubted property of the Heritors, and to prevent such depredations in future, order the above resolution to be entered in this book.' Attached to the present pulpit is a moveable bracket of twisted iron, about 12in. in diameter, in which the baptismal basin is placed when in use; it appears to be of late seventeenth or early eighteenth century date; an illustration of it is given on plate facing p. 123.

The church records go back only to 1697, and contain many references to social customs of the olden times. The care of the poor was then in the hands of the church, and full details are given, including even the candles provided for their wakes. Escaped slaves from Turkey, wounded soldiers from Flanders, poor students at the University, and beggars licensed by Presbyteries, and others, are helped, and money is given towards bridge building, or for many whose houses had been burnt down. The tokens at one time in use at the Holy Sacrament, date from 1716. See illustration of one of them on page 114.

The following is a list of the communion plate:—An old pewter plate 13in. diameter with rim 1½in. wide, inscribed 'For the use of Ladykirk



INTERIOR LOOKING EAST.



IRON SUPPORT, FOR THE BAPTISMAL BASIN, ATTACHED TO PULPIT.

LADYKIRK CHURCH.

(From photographs by the Rev. W. S. Moodie, the minister.)



Parish,' three large plates, one 17in. diameter with rim 2ins., the second and third 14in. diameter, two cups and flagon; all with the stamps KINNIBURGH, X crowned, and device of an eagle with outstretched wings standing on a globe, with the name of the maker, ROBERT ———, above; silver flagon and cups given by Lady Marjoribanks; and two silver patens by the widow and family of the Rev. Wm. Dobie, the late minister.²

On 7 Nov. 1315, bishop Kellawe granted to Robert de Sokpeth a toft and twelve acres of land with appurtenances in Upsetlington, which Adam de Prat of Upsetlington held, it having escheated to the bishop.³ *Temp.* Edward I, according to the papal taxation, Upsetlington was worth 21l. 18s. 2d., the tithe being 43s. 9d., *ob. qt.*⁴ In 1394 Richard de Tavernant, a priest, petitioned the anti-pope (Benedict XIII) for a benefice in the gift of the abbot and convent of Holyrood, notwithstanding that he had the church of Upsedlington, value 15 marks, but then worth little or nothing, as it was near the English march, and devastated.⁵ In 1465 in the proceedings against lords Patrick and John Hume for expelling the prior of Coldingham, the messenger, not without danger, affixed the original citation in the porch of Upsedlington within the kingdom of Scotland and quickly returned to the English side of the Tweed.⁶ In 1503 Upsetlington was granted to Alexander, Lord Hume, great chamberlain of Scotland.⁷

After thanking Mr. Moodie, the minister, for his kindness, the carriages were rejoined and the journey resumed across the Tweed to

NORHAM.

Mark (*Survey of Northumberland*)⁸ writing in 1734, says that the parish then 'contained in all 432 families and 26 villages, the principal being Norham, famous for the convention of the Scots nobility held there by Edward I of England . . . The village formerly had been very considerable, and extended itself over a great part of the low ground between it and the Tweed, as appears from the vestiges of the foundations of houses discovered in ploughing. There were [in 1734] in Norham itself 106 families and 555 inhabitants.'⁹

In 854 Eardulf received the bishopric of Lindisfarne, to which belonged Carlisle, and also Norham called of old Ubbanford.⁹

Writs were dated from Norham by Edward I, on 4, 5, and 8 June, 1291.¹⁰

In 1305, the prior of Durham complained of the seizure, on the Monday after Michaelmas day, and for several days following, of corn at Norham, Upsetlington, &c., and of 240 lambs at Norham belonging to him. The bishop denied this, asserting that the corn belonged to other people, and that the lambs were bought of the prior's steward.¹¹

In the same year Reginald, master of the school of Norham, and another, the bishop's servants, were charged by the prior for barbarously beating the latter's agent on Holy Island, and imprisoning him. They did not appear, after repeated requests, and so warrants were issued for their capture.¹²

² For a description by him of the church when members last visited Ladykirk (in July, 1801), see these *Proceedings*, 2 ser., v, 56.

³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, II, 1292.

⁴ *Priory of Coldingham* (12 Surt. Soc. publ.), ex

⁵ *Cal. of Papal Reg.*, Pet. I, 585.

⁶ *Priory of Coldingham*, 205: see also p. 126.

⁷ *Exch. Rolls of Scot.*, 1502-7, 118, 502; 1508-13, 6, 719.

⁸ *Inedited Contributions to the History of Northumberland*.

⁹ *Symeon Dunelm.* (51 Surt. Soc. publ.), I, 67; (*Rolls ed.*) II, 101. St. Cuthbert raised a boy from the dead in a vill which was called 'Examforda.'—*Ibid.*, 231.

¹⁰ *H. MSS. Comm. App.* to 8th Rep. 346b.

¹¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, IV, 33-35, 63.

¹² *Ibid.*, 65, 74.

In April, 1311, the manor of Heton, with a toft and 13 acres of land in Norham, was granted in fee to Walter de Wodeham, king's yeoman. They lately had belonged to Juliana Gray, but had been escheated³ on account of the rebellion of John Gray, her son and heir.

Nicholas de Farnham [1241-1249] having resigned the bishopric of Durham, had for his provision Norham and other episcopal manors, bishop Walter de Kirkham, who succeeded [1249-1261], having to be content with the rest.⁴

In 1355 a party of Scots, under Sir William Ramsay, plundered and burnt the town.

According to the *Feodarium* sums received from Norham, etc., by Durham monastery were in 1293, 260*l.*, in 1348 (second year of the war and first before the great pestilence) 139*l.* 3*s.*, shewing a marked decrease; in 1350, the first year after the great pestilence, 111*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* ob., this dropped to 23*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* in 1392; and 28*l.* 4*s.* in 1420. The decrease, it appears, was owing to several causes: viz. (1) nothing was received from the churches in Scotland since 1348 because the Scots would not allow it; (2) war between the two kingdoms, and especially in Northumbria where divers churches were situate; (3) because of the lands which were formerly arable being now pasture, hence no tithes of corn; and lastly on account of the frequent pestilences whereby many places had been made desolate. In 1430 and 1436 the income was a little better as in the latter year it amounted to 39*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* In 1464 the monastery received only 20*l.* from Northumbria, etc., on account of the war and invasions of the Scots, and devastation caused by the rebels of the king.⁵

On 10 Feb. 1427-8, Sir Thomas Gray of Horton granted all his lands in Northumbria, etc., to Laurence de Actone, John Raymes, and John Clerk of Nesbit.⁶

Temp. Edward IV [1461-1483], Robert Maners, knight, some time lieutenant of Norham, was sued in the Court of Chancery on an obligation entered into by him with Mr. Parker, citizen and tailor of London.⁷

In the list of 24 May, 1549, of the towns in Northumberland at which the army was placed is Norham, where 100 horsemen were stationed under George Bowes, and at Hornccliffe, 100 under Sir Francis Leek.⁸ On 6 August, 1561, Sir Wm. Cordell reported to the earl of Rutland, lord president of the north, that the commissioners were ready to depart from Berwick towards Norham and Wark.⁹

Mark in his 'Survey'¹⁰ says that the 'manor was originally part of the estate of the earl of Essex, but by the marriage of George Hume of Dunbar, to a daughter of that family, it became for some time the possession of the said earl.'

Several ordinations, apparently of natives of Norham, took place in the fourteenth century.¹ On 6 kal. April [27 March], 1334, William de Norham, an acolyte, by John, bishop of Carlisle, in Durham cathedral church. Brother Adam de Norham,² sub-deacon in Corbridge church, on the 17 Dec. 1334, by John, bishop of Carlisle; John de Norham, a monk of Durham, an acolyte, on the 23 Dec. 1335, in Durham cathedral

³ *Cal. of Patent Rolls*, Edw. II, 1307-1313, p. 332.

⁴ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres* (9 Surt. Soc. publ.), 42. ⁵ *Ibid.*, ccxlviii-ccli, ccxc, 98.

⁶ H. MSS. Comm. Rep. (Lady Waterford's MSS.), p. 72.

⁷ *Early Chancery Proceedings*, bundle 59, p. 278.

⁸ *The Belvoir Papers* (H. MSS. Comm. Rep.), i, 37. ⁹ *Ibid.*, 74.

¹⁰ *Inedited Contributions to the History of Northumberland*, 79.

¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, III, 152, 157, 167, 168, 183, 191, 197, 216.

² An Adam de Norham is one of the witnesses to documents relating to the hospital at Northallerton, *temp.* archbishop Gray (1215-1225).—*Arch. Gray's Register* (56 Surt. Soc. publ.), 178. William Norham, a hermit, foretold the captivity of king Richard II.—*Leland, Coll.*, II, 406.

church; on the 14 kal. of May [18 April], 1337, in the same place, sub-deacon 'religiosus,' by John, bishop of Carlisle; on 20 Dec, 1337, deacon 'religiosus' in the chapel of Auckland manor, and on 28 Mar, 1338, priest 'religiosus,' in Durham cathedral church, by Boniface, bishop of Corbana. On 7 Sept, 1338, John de Norham was sworn as curator of Kirknewton vicarage, John Gray being vicar at the time. On the same day letters dimissory were given to John de Norham. Richard de Norham received the first tonsure in Easington church from John, bishop of Carlisle, on 3 Dec, 1335. In 1344 a John de Norham was a monk of Durham.³

Reginald of Durham tells us that the church of Norham was founded before the time of Cuthbert; in the neighbourhood was a hill called Munegedene, where the earth in time of old opened its mouth and swallowed up many thousands of Scots who were invading the land of Cuthbert. Attending the school in the church, a custom then 'common enough,' was a lad named Haldene who, aware that punishment awaited him for his idleness, threw the key of the church into a deep pool in the Tweed, now called Pedwell,⁴ or Peddle, a well known fishing station on the river, hoping thus to escape punishment, the key soon afterwards was found sticking in the throat of a salmon of great size, caught in a net by fishermen in the pool into which the key had been thrown by the boy.⁵

A monk of Durham carried about with him a little book containing a life of St. Cuthbert suspended in a little bag from his neck; in the book was a piece of St. Cuthbert's winding sheet. He gave a piece of it to a friend who received a command from bishop Pudsey to repair Norham castle; while there he went to Berwick and lost his belt together with the bag containing the relic; it was found and restored to the owner who, from his great skill, received the name of *Ingeniator*.⁶

A man charged with a crime professed his readiness to wage a battle. As a preliminary he went to his parish church of Norham to take the necessary oath of innocence upon a cross made of the wood of a table upon which St. Cuthbert had been in the habit of eating his meals.⁷

The carriages were stopped at the churchyard gate, where members alighted and proceeded to

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH,

which formerly bore the names of Saints Peter, Cuthbert, and Ceolwulf.

Egred (bishop of Lindisfarne 831) built the church⁸ in Norham and transported thither the body of St. Ceolwulf the king, in whose honour and of Saints Peter and Cuthbert he dedicated it. He gave the vill itself with the two 'Geddewordis' etc., to the church.⁹ King William gave to the bishop of Durham the church of Norham, with land in the adjacent vill. Pope Urban confirmed the church of Durham in its possessions, including the church of Norham with the chapel of Cornhill,¹ and

³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, IV, 299.

⁴ On 30 May, 1577, Richard Barnes, bishop of Durham, demised to queen Elizabeth all the fisheries in the Tweed, including Pedwell in the liberties of Norham and Northamptonshire.—*The Hutton Corresp.* (17 Surt. Soc. publ.), 269.

⁵ *Reg. Dunelm.* (1 Surt. Soc. publ.), 149.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 96, 111.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 115.

⁸ 'The church of Norham, as tradition says, was built by one of the kings of England out of ambition and to outvie another called the Lady Church, built within speaking of it on the Scots side of the river by David the second.'—Mark's 'Survey' (*Inedited Contributions to the History of Northumberland*), 74.

⁹ *Symeon. Dun.*, I (51 Surt. Soc. publ.), lxxvij, 142; Leland, *Coll.*, I, 328, 371.

¹ At a later time there was a dispute between bishop Richard Poor and the prior and convent of Durham, with respect to the chapel of Cornhill and other matters, for which see *post*, p. 130.

all its other appurtenances.² Cospatrick, earl of Northumberland, dying at Ubbanford, was buried in the porch of the church.³

Repairs were necessary in many churches on the border in 1446, as the income from them for 200 years, owing to wars, had been so little partly owing to war between the two kingdoms, the churches of Holy Island, Norham, and Ellingham being situate in the marches. In 1533-4, according to the bursar of Durham's accounts⁴ for those years, repairs were made in the chancel of the church, as a workman received 5s. 10d. for twenty-one days in making forty-two feet of new work at 2d. ; 8s. 4d. for the mending and 'le lettyng' [? leading of glass] there of divers holes in the choir at 5d. a day ; 1s. 4d. for 4lbs. of 'soudar' ; 8s. for half a 'credyll' of glass, bought by Robert Sanderson ; 2s. for six 'ferri' [iron stays] bought for the windows, and six stone of lead ; 1s. 6d. for iron work ; and 5d. for lime and coals. Again in 1539 10s. was paid to the prior for half a 'credell' of glass ; 7s. 6d. to Robert Fawchus for 45 feet of new glass in divers windows in the chancel and choir at 2d. ; 12d. to the same for mending holes in different windows together with the soldering for 2 days at 6d. a day ; 1d. for carrying water ; and 3d. for lime and a load of coals.' The vicar was paid 20l. his accustomed pension.⁵

In 1467 Lords Patrick and John Hume were, on the day of the Feast of St. Cuthbert (4 Sept.) excommunicated in solemn form in Norham church for expelling the prior of Coldingham and intruding themselves. This took place after the reading of the Gospel at high mass, relatives and friends and other Scots and English being present. The same form was gone through in St. Nicholas's church, Newcastle. The proceedings began in 1465 when a citation was issued against them, but as it could not be given effect to in Scotland on account of the fear of Alexander Hume and his accomplices, it was published in the nave of Norham church though the original had, as before stated, been affixed to the door of Upsetlington church, dom. Matthew, curate of Norham, being a witness to this.⁶

At a synod held in the galilee of Durham cathedral church on 4 Oct., 1507, the *proprietary* and vicar of Norham were present.⁷

The following are a few extracts from wills relating to the church :—

James Marley of Wilton, on 27 May, 1524, directed his 'bonyis to be beriede within the sanctuary grownde of the kirke of Sancte Cuthberte in Norham.' He appears to have accompanied Sir Wm. Bulmer on military service at Norham and to have died there.⁸ Gerard Selby of Pawston, on 30 June, 1549, desired that his body should be buried in the church. He appointed his brother, Robert Selby, vicar of Norham [1537-1565] one of his executors.⁹ William Bell 'prest and p'son of middleton in tesdail,' in 1558, directed his goods to be 'bestowed vpon poore scolle's in Norham,' etc.¹ Thomas Gray of Elwick, Northumberland, on 2 May, 1571, mentions Guy Carleton, constable of Norham.² William Clavering in November, 1586, gave 10s. to the poor of Norham.³ Sir Thomas Gray of Chillingham, on 20 Dec, 1589, gave all his lands, etc., lying in the town and fields of Norham, to the yearly value of 5l. 6s. 8d. to Thomas Gray of Wark for his life.⁴

² *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres* (9 Surt. Soc. publ.), xxvi, 1vj.

³ Leland, *Coll.*, II, 135. ⁴ *Durham Household Book* (18 Surt. Soc. publ.), 268.

⁵ *Feod. Prior. Dunelm.* (58 Surt. Soc. publ.), 305 & n.

⁶ *Priory of Coldingham* (12 Surt. Soc. publ.), 198, 295.

⁷ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres*, cccevi.

⁸ *Test. Ebor.*, v. (79 Surt. Soc. publ.), 175 & n.

⁹ *Wills and Inq.*, III (112 Surt. Soc. publ.), 6, 7.

¹ *Ibid.*, I (2 Surt. Soc. publ.), 171. ² *Ibid.*, 306 ; II (38 Surt. Soc. publ.), 218n.

³ *Ibid.*, 71n, 151.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 174.



EXTERIOR FROM THE SOUTH EAST.



INTERIOR LOOKING EAST.

NORHAM CHURCH.



'Felles Claveringe' of Berwick, widow of Thomas Clavering, on 8 March, 1596-7, desired to be buried in the church.

Walker (*Sufferings of the Clergy*, 230) informs us that 'Alexander Davinson, A.M.,' vicar of Norham, was dispossessed of the vicarage by the Parliament, but was restored (Calamy, *Nonconf. Mem.*, III, 75), at the Restoration, the intruder Edward Doyle, who remained a nonconformist, being ejected.

At the church members were met by the Rev. A. R. Stogdon, the vicar, who said:—'As the church shows the same peculiarities of building material as the castle, I conclude it was built by the same two bishops that built the castle. Bishop Flambard seems to have built with a local red sandstone, and bishop Pudsey with a white sandstone. I notice that the greater part of the castle is red, while in the church the red and white are about equally used; from this I infer that the church is not quite as old as the castle. The pointed windows in the east bay of the chancel are interesting, inasmuch as they are referred to in the Durham Rolls of 1338-9, and testify to the style of architecture then in favour. Just where the east bay commences a strong foundation wall was found by Dr. Waite when he was preparing the foundations for the present communion rails. Probably the east end was originally apsidal and destroyed by the Scots. I imagine that the church was originally of much the same design as it is now, that is, a chancel, a nave and two side aisles. The north aisle was the first to go, either from the lapse of time or the neglect of the inhabitants (to quote from an inscription in the church at Ladykirk), or from the attacks of the Scots. Then in 1617 the south aisle was pulled down, and the spaces between the Norman pillars built up, and thus, when Dr. Gilly became vicar in 1831, he found only a chancel and a nave, and in his two restorations he rebuilt both aisles. He was misled by his architect (Bonomi) and built the pillars on the north side octagonal instead of cylindrical like the original pillars on the south, and also placed them nine inches too far south. These slight blemishes were found out when Dr. Waite, in 1885, undertook the last restoration. He began by excavating 21 inches of rubbish which had accumulated in the church, and thus laying bare the bases of the original pillars on the north side of the nave. This disclosed the fact that the original pillars had been nine inches farther north and had been cylindrical. Dr. Waite also records that he could find no traces of any distinction of level between the nave and chancel. Many conjectures have been made about the effigy in the chancel, one thing is clear, viz., that the canopy was not built for the effigy, being of a much later date. The general opinion is that the effigy is that of the first Norman earl of Northumberland. There used to be three chantries in this church—St. Cuthbert, the Virgin Mary,⁵ and St. Nicholas—I can find no traces of them. The piscina and aumbry still remain in the chancel. The beautiful carved oak of bishop Cosin's time formerly in Durham cathedral church, but turned out at one of the 'restorations,' was brought from Durham by Dr. Gilly. The church used to afford sanctuary for 37 days.'

See *Proceedings*, 2 ser. IV, p. 243, for note on the church, and v, p. 49, for Dr. Waite's description of it; and for notes of communion plate and

⁵ 'Landes and possessyons belonging to the use and stypend of a Prest, singing within the Parische Church of Norham, at Our Ladye Alter. George Johnson, Incumbent, of the age of [blank] yeres, meanely learned, having no other lyving then the same chauntry. And ther is no land, &c., solde, &c. And ther be of howseling people within the same parische MM. Yerely valewe xlijs. iiijd. Plate, none. Goodes, none.—*Eccl. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, lxxxiv.

bells, see *ibid.*, 244; amongst the plate is a Newcastle cup of 1712. One of the bells was made by Anthony Bartlett in 1670.⁶

Mr. Stogdon was thanked for meeting members and pointing out the chief objects of interest in the church.

The following are Sir Stephen Glynne's notes on the church, which he visited on the 31st July, 1856:—

'A large church with nave and aisles, a large chancel, and a western tower. The whole church is of Norman origin, but with later alterations. The church is in excellent order, having recently undergone a restoration, and the south aisle has been entirely rebuilt in a suitable style. The nave has on each side an arcade of five large semi-circular arches of good advanced Norman work. The piers on the north are octagonal, those on the south circular, both massive, and with octagonal capitals having good foliage. The south arcade has finer mouldings than the northern. The south aisle has been widened and the wall entirely new, with Norman windows having shafts. The roof seems to be new. The pews are neat and low, but have doors, though with poppy heads to the standards. The chancel arch is a fine late Norman one, with three orders or shafts with abaci and capitals of foliage, almost Early English. The chancel is very long and grand, the eastern bay decorated, the rest good Norman, The Norman part has five original windows on the south, and four on the north, which have two orders of shafts and hoods with string courses. The buttresses flat faced, and under the parapet, externally, is a corbel table. The eastern bay has on each side a decorated window of two lights. The east window is also decorated of five lights. In the south wall is a very fine canopied tomb of decorated character, the canopy pedimental, lofty and crocketed and flanked by pinnacles, and the space between the pediment and the arch of the recess enriched with open tracery. Under it is a cross-legged effigy of a knight, having a shield with armorial bearings. The altar is neat, and the whole of the chancel is in good order, with stalls and carved desks. The font is modern. There is an organ at the west end of the south aisle. The tower is small and modern, but with some Norman ornamental features. The churchyard is unusually spacious. In it is a cross, the shaft of which has ancient scroll or fut work and an illegible inscription.' Added in the margin of the manuscript, 'The northern windows have externally no ornament.'

The following are a few notes from different sources relating to Norham:—

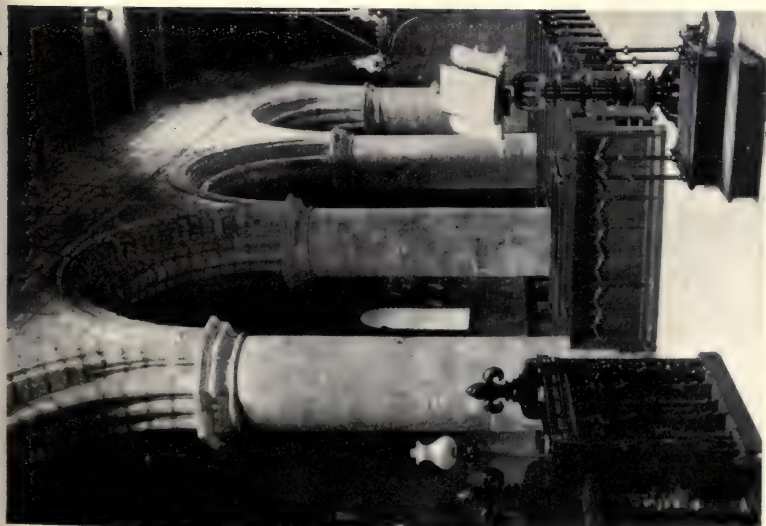
The values of the rectory and vicarage of Norham were according to the 'antiqua taxa' (1306): 'rectoria de Norham,' 200*m.* and the tax 6*ss.* 8*d.*; and the vicar's portion, 20*m.* and the tax 6*ss.* 8*d.*⁷

The *Clavis Ecclesiastica* gives it as 'vic. Norhame, xvl. vjs. viij*d.* [24*l.*] Deane and Chapter of Durhame,'⁸ and Bacon (*Liber Regis*, p. 1271) as 'Norham, v. (St. Cuthbert), Prox. episc. 9*s.* Mon. Dunelm. olim prop'. Dean and Chapter of Durham, 5*l.* 8*s.* 1½*d.*; yearly tenths, 1*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*'

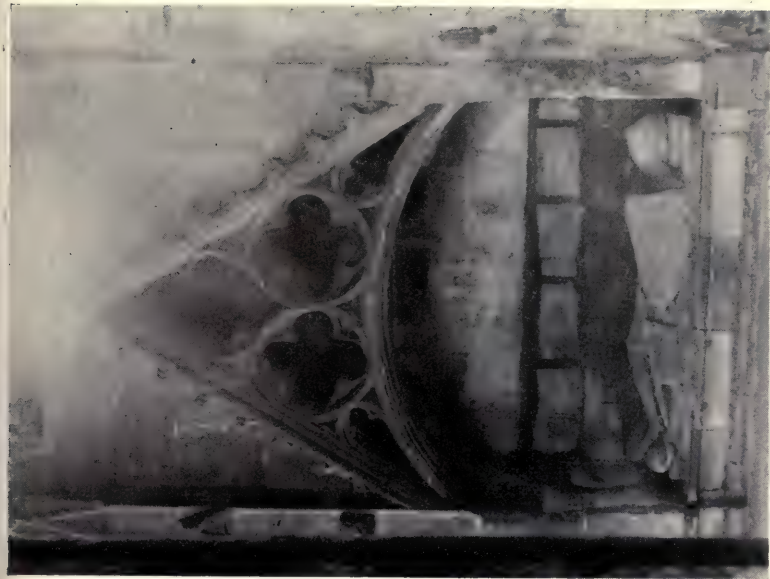
⁶ See also Mr. C. C. Hodges's account of Norham church in *Transactions of the Durham and Northumberland Archaeological and Architectural Society* (vol. v, cx). The Rev. J. F. Hodgson described the church as a stately piece of Northumberland work, possessing dignity, solidity, and solemnity of effect. The north aisle dated from 1190 to 1200. He denounced the restoration of 1861 as done without knowledge, and as being destructive of the best features of the church. The new windows were unworthy of the building, and showed an entire ignorance of architecture, as well as an absence of any artistic feeling.—*Ibid.*, II, viii.

⁷ *Reg. Pal. Dun*, III, 97.

⁸ *Ecc. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, p. 10.



SOUTH ARCADE OF NAVE LOOKING WEST.



EFFIGY, SOUTH SIDE OF CHANCEL.

NORHAM CHURCH.

(From photographs by Mr. G. Thuriow Miller of Whitley).



Bishop Chandler, in his notes of a visitation, 'supposed in 1736,' says of 'V. Norham, Tho: Drake, Resid^t. Dn. & Chapt. Patr. & Imp', w^{ch} is worth 560l. p. an. Value 115*li*. of w^{ch} 67*l*. money from the Chap^r. Fam. 430, 248 Presb., 8 Papists. 3 lic^d meeting houses, not used but for or injunction before a communion. Those of the Town go every Lds. day to Lady Kirk in Scotland, those farther off to a lic^d meeting at Etal in Ford & Barmor in North^d. Teachers Js. Wood & Geo. Redpath from Scotland. Petty schools taught by Scotch Presbyt. A F.C. School in the town. Between 40 & 50 com. every month and under 60 at y^e great Fest.'

On 10 May, 1290, a convention was held in the parish church at Norham before Edward I, for the purpose of deciding as to the claims of the competitors to the Scottish throne, all of them recognizing the overlordship of Edward I. Judgment was given in favour of John Baliol on 20 November following.

On 11 kal. June [22 May], 1311, the vicar of Norham and Adam de Norham, chaplain, were appointed on an inquisition as to the right of presentation to the chapel of 'Tyllemowe.' [Tillmouth].⁹

By writs of *levari facias* and *pluries* of 10 Dec, 1311, 17 Feb, 1312, &c., 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. had to be raised from the vicarage of Norham. The bishop in one case stated that he had obtained 20*s*. In more than one of the returns the bishop reported that he could not raise anything from several churches, including Norham, as all the churches and vills had been burnt and destroyed by the Scots.¹

On 13 Dec. 1313, William de Norham, chaplain, following the issue of a commission, was granted absolution by the bishop of Durham for wounding Ralph de Rooper, a clerk in minor orders, in the chancel of Bishopwearmouth church. He was ordered to fast on bread and water for twelve Fridays say twelve 'psalteria' for the souls of the bishop's parents and all faithful dead, and feed every day for three Fridays a poor person.²

On 15 kal. Jan. 1315 [20 Dec. 1314] a commission was issued by the dean and chapter of York (the see being vacant) to the bishop of Durham to ordain William de Ellewyk, an acolyte, to the vicarage of Norham.³

On 20 April, 1315, a commission was issued to the prior of Holy Island to enquire concerning a violation of sanctuary in the church of Norham by John Tyllok, William Godard, William de Kyrkeby and Walter Russel who took out of the church William le Spycer of Berwick and detained him in Norham castle, and to adjudge whatever penance they deserved.⁴

Robert de Norham was instituted to the vicarage of Ilderton on the 7 Aug. 1315, on the presentation of the prior, &c., of Kirkham, and on the same day a mandate was issued to the archdeacon of Northumberland for his induction.⁵

On 6 Feb. 1344, the bishop of Durham granted a licence in mortmain to William de Twysyl to apply 6½ acres of land in Norham, and many acres of land, houses, and cottages in West Upsetlington for the endowment of a chaplain in the parish church of Norham to perform divine offices every day for the salutary state of the bishop while living, and for his soul when he died (*ab hac luce migraverimus*), and for his father's and mother's souls, and for the souls of William and his father and mother and his ancestors and heirs, and also for the bishop's predecessors and successors, bishops of Durham, and for all the faithful dead.⁶

⁹ Reg. Pal. Dun., I, 50.

¹ Ibid. II, 835, 848, 850, 859, 861, 875, 876, 880, 896, 899.

² Ibid., I, 481, 482.

³ Ibid., II, 766.

⁴ Ibid., II, 700.

⁵ Ibid., 715, 716.

⁶ Ibid., III, 368.

In 1363 Walter Jabes petitioned the pope (Urban v) for the vicarage of Norham, value 20 marks, void by the death of Wm. de Elwick, which had been unlawfully held for two years by Richard Cave, an apostate Cistercian, notwithstanding that Walter was litigating about the church of St. Mary in the Bailey, Durham, which he was ready to resign. The petition was granted on 4 id. [10th] June.⁷ In 1366 Sir Nicholas Tamwith, also petitioned the same pope on behalf of his priest, John Moises, for the perpetual vicarage of Norham, void by the death of the same, which Richard de Fores, an apostate brother of Kinloss, had unlawfully occupied for three years, notwithstanding that John was master of the lazar-house of St. Bartholomew, Twedmuth [Tweedmouth] from which he had got no fruits save those which he had applied to the uses of the said house. The petition was granted on 4 non. [2^d] Jan., but he had to resign the lazar-house.⁸ In the same year (1366) John de Lowyk likewise petitioned for the same, void by the death of Wm. de Elwyk, then held by Rich. de Fores. This petition also was granted on 18 kal. Feb. [15 Jan.]⁹ On the 19 kal. Sep. [14th Aug.], John de Lowyk was confirmed in the collation, void by the death of Wm. de Elwyk, the same having been really void by the resignation of William.¹

The church was then left. A short walk took the party to

NORHAM CASTLE.

The following are one or two references to the chantry in the castle:—

About the year 1228 there appears to have been a dispute between the bishop of Durham and the prior and convent concerning many things, including the chapel in the castle of Norham, as witnesses were produced by both parties in support of their respective contentions. On the side of the bishop, William, dean of Northumbria, deposed that the chapel of Cornhale was within the limits of the parish church of Norham, and was commonly known as a chapel to it, the chapel paying 10 marks yearly as a pension to the monks, Alexander was the chaplain. Other witnesses agreed with this. Patrick de Chesewie said that the constable of Norham appointed the chaplain to the castle, who received the oblations, another witness adding without licence from any one, Henry de Feringtone deposed that he was constable for seven years, in the time of bishops Hugh [Pudsey] and Philip [de Poitou], that he placed there the chaplain by his own will without licence from anyone, and without contradiction, and that the chaplain received the oblations peacefully. Anketill, a monk and priest, on behalf of the prior, etc., deposed that when he was a clerk at Norham he was present in the castle when the chaplain of the castle celebrated mass and received oblations, but he could not say for how long.²

On 12 Nov. 1335, John Papedy, Adam and John de Twysel, John Dychand, and several others, received the first tonsure in the chapel of Norham castle.³

On 14 Feb. 1506, according to the certificate of all chantries, etc., the following particulars of 'The Chauntry of Norham, founded within the Castell there, within the county of Northumberland,' are given:—'Rowland Prate, Incumbent, of the age of xlvij yeres, well lerned, of honest conversacion and qualytes, having no other lyvinge then the same chauntrye. And ther ys no landes solde sythe, etc. Yerely valew, iiijl. xjs. iiijd.; reprice, viijs. ; clere, iiijl. iijs. iiijd. Plate, none. Goodes, none.'⁴

⁷ *Cal. of Papal Reg., Pet.* 1. 434.

¹ *Cal. of Papal Reg., Letters*, IV, 57.

³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, III, 165.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 511.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 512.

² *Feodarium*, 221, 225, 235, 238, 237.

⁴ *Ecc. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, lxxxiv.

The following picturesque description of Norham castle,⁵ probably by the late professor E. A. Freeman, is from the *Saturday Review* of 7th June, 1884:—

'Founded by the Red King's bold and unscrupulous minister, Ralph le Flambard,⁶ as the 'Northern home' of the see, restored and partly rebuilt by Hugh Pudsey,⁷ raised to almost regal splendour by the magnificent Antony Bek, 'the maist prowld and masterful Busshop in all England'—king, patriarch, bishop, and palatine all in one—strengthened by Wolsey's early patron the wise and politic bishop Fox, the negotiator of the marriage between James IV of Scotland and the princess Margaret, who made Durham one of the steps of his ladder of episcopal preferments which, beginning at Exeter and mounting by Bath and Wells, ended at Winchester—its last episcopal occupant was the saintly and deservedly revered Cuthbert Tunstall,⁸ whose ill fate it was to fall on troublous days of religious change, ill suited to his gentle and peace-loving spirit. Not even the proud height of Durham itself, with the vast mass of the cathedral and castle frowning down upon the swiftly flowing Wear, is more completely identified than Norham with the grandest memories of the historic see of St. Cuthbert, whose banner again and again went forth from its walls, at the head of the forces of 'the bishoprick' and was never tarnished by defeat, and of the long line of spiritual princes who, in strange contrast with the meek ascetic of Lindisfarne, ruled the Palatinate. Nor is its place in civil history less conspicuous. The object of never-ceasing disputes between the English and Scottish kings, now in the hands of one power now of the other, repeatedly visited by the ubiquitous John, who in 1211 here received the homage of Alexander,⁹ the son of William the Lion, who had himself knelt before John as his feudal lord ten years before at Lincoln; besieged in 1215 by the same Alexander for forty days, with the ill success which usually attended the attempts on its massy walls; the scene of the meeting four years later, 1219, between Alexander and Pandulf, the Papal legate, to settle disputes between the two kingdoms; the head-quarters of Edward I, the 'malleus Scotorum,' in his Scottish campaigns, who here with a large following of northern barons, in 1291, as 'overlord' of the kingdom, in the church still standing, heard, weighed, and decided on the rival claims of Baliol and Bruce to the Scottish Crown; Baliol, it is said, owing the preference, so disastrous to the peace of Scotland, to the influence of the all-powerful bishop Antony Bek, who, in 1296, brought a force of 1000 foot and 500 horse and 140 knights to his sovereign's aid, heading it himself in full armour,

⁵ For descriptions of the castle, see *Proc.*, 2 ser., v, p. 52, by the late C. J. Bates; *Arch. Jour.*, XXXIII, p. 307, by the late G. T. Clark, including a good plan of the castle, which may be referred to with advantage; see also *Trans.* of the Durh. and North. Arch. Soc., II, vii, and Bucks' view of the castle.

⁶ In 1121 Ralph Flambard, bishop of Durham, began to build the castle at Norham upon the bank of Tweed near the place called 'Ethamesforda' to protect the borders from the Scots.—*Symeon Dun.*, I (51 Surt. Soc. publ.), 114: Rolls ed., II, 101. Leland, *Coll.*, II, 357. 'Examforda,' where St. Cuthbert raised a boy from the dead.—*Sym. Dun.*, I, 231. On Christmas eve, 1121, an unusual wind threw down not only houses but the stone towers.—Leland, *Coll.*, II, 203. See also 372. 'I had also from the inhabitants a traditionary account of the building of the castle, which, they told me, was by one of the bishops of Durham, at the expense of his daughter's patrimony, and for the defence of the church, which was dangerously exposed to the insults of the Scots.'—Mark in his 'Survey,' 79.

⁷ Pudsey repaired the castle of Norham, adding to it a very strong tower.—*Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.*, 12.

⁸ Bishop Tunstall repaired the castle in several places.—*Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.*, 515.

⁹ 'Alexander [II], King of Scotles, Sun to King William, did entre yn to England, and did muche Despite to King John. He assigid the Castel of . . . Norham and toke Homages of divers Nobil Men of Northumbreland—Leland, *Coll.*, I, 535.

no place played a more distinguished part in all the stormy scenes of Border warfare. The castle was long fruitlessly besieged by the forces of Robert the Bruce,¹ and was at last taken by storm as the crowning exploit of the Border campaign, which ended in the recognition of Scotland as an independent sovereignty, and of Bruce as its king, by the treaty of Northampton. It was more than once attacked by James IV of Scotland. The first time was when, in 1497, he crossed the Border with his forces

To back the cause of that mock prince,
Warbeck, that Flemish counterfeit,

and appeared before it in person, but after a fortnight's sharp assault was forced to retire. Two years later a trifling affray beneath the walls of the castle between some Scotch marauders and the keepers of the fortress led to wearisome negotiations between the two monarchs, which issued in the marriage of Henry VII's daughter to James IV, and thus eventually brought about the union of the crowns. Once again, shortly before the disastrous battle of Flodden, James besieged Norham, which, though not without suspicion of treachery was surrendered to him and very roughly handled.²

At Norham castle, members were joined by Sir Hubert Jerningham and his house party, which included Sir William and Lady Young.

Sir Hubert Jerningham expressed his pleasure in receiving the visitors, and then proceeded to give an interesting description of the castle and its surroundings. A distinctive feature of the place, he said, was the fact that it had never been a residence. It had never belonged, like Alnwick, Raby, and other places of that kind, to private individuals who made fortresses of their own houses. That was a very important consideration to remember when looking at the place. It was the desire of William the Conqueror that at that place, at Wark, and generally on the Borders, military fortresses should be erected to protect the country against the incursions of the Scots. There were two main fords, one at Norham, well known and much used by the monks, who founded Lindisfarne, and the other at Wark. The position of Norham castle was a somewhat remarkable one. Turner, in his painting in the National Gallery, had a conception of what it must have been in former days, standing high from the river. Bishop Flambard, who was a very military bishop, in 1121 built the castle, and bishop Pudsey considering it was not big enough, enlarged it. The second point he would draw their attention to was that the castle was not a ruin of last century or the century before. It had been in ruins since 1603. The day queen Elizabeth died Sir Robert Carey was dispatched to announce to James VI of Scotland that he was James I of England. He did that journey to Scotland in two days; and only halted at Norham castle. King James gave Sir Robert Carey the castle, and he

¹ 'Robert Bruce, King of Scottes, had asseged the Castel of Norham, where Robert Maurs was Capitayne: wich with his Garnison issuid oute one Day, and discomfited the Scottes, killing William Mouhand, a Baron of Scotland. The Counte of Morref, and James Douglas, besegid the Lorde Percy in his Castel of Alnewic: but they sone depertid to Robert Bruce theyr King, lying at the Seage of Norham.'—*Leland, Coll.* i, 551. In 1322 the Scots gained possession of the castle, but after an assault of ten days they were compelled to abandon it. 'The Counsel of King Edward sent one William Denson, a Man of Law, to Bruce beseging Norham, to treatre for a Mariage betwixt Johan, King Edwardes Sister, and David, Robert Bruce Sonne.'—*Ibid.*, 548, 549, 551.

² In 1497 the Scottish king laid siege to Norham castle on the south bank of the Tweed, but being easily outflanked by the English troops, who under the earl of Surrey had occupied Ayton, in Berwickshire, they raised the siege of Norham. Ere long a truce followed, and Perkin had to leave Scotland.—*Records of the Northern Convocation* (113 Surt. Soc. publ.), 204.



NORHAM CASTLE FROM THE W.

(From a photograph by Mr. G. Thurlow Miller of Whitley).



LONGRIDGE TOWERS.



sold it to the lords of Dunbar, whose family still had a residence near. It was an incident trivial in itself that occurred there, which ultimately had a glorious ending in the union of England and Scotland. An affray between Scotchmen, who had crossed the Tweed to plunder, and a number of soldiers from Norham castle, occurred in the village; communications between the kings of England and Scotland followed, with the result that an embassy was sent to king Henry VII on the part of James IV to ask the hand of Margaret Tudor: The request was granted, and ultimately resulted in the union of the two kingdoms.

Dealing with the structure, Sir Hubert Jerningham said the way in which the Normans had of building their castles was excellent. It was always done in a uniform manner. They began with the keep; Then they surrounded it with a big wall, and afterwards came a second wall to strengthen the place. Besides that wall, they had a moat, which was crossed by a drawbridge. There was a Marmion gate, but that, of course, was subsequently named after Sir Walter Scott's poem. Marmion never came to Norham, and, of course, never existed.³ Sir Hubert pointed out the various features of interest, especially noting the beautiful specimens of Norman and Early English windows, the circular staircase, which led to the vigil tower, and the fireplace of 1560. Norham was only possessed by the Scots on two occasions, and only for three days. Besides the historic incident when the fight between the soldiers of Norham and the Scotchmen produced a result which was altogether unthought of, there was another of interest. That was when the claims of Bruce and Baliol were settled.

³ In Tanfield church, Yorkshire, there are some fine tombs of the Marmions, one with an iron hearse over it. The story of Marmion, if story it be, is however much older than Sir Walter Scott's time, as Leland (*Coll.* I, 548, 549) thus gives it:—'At this tyme [1318] Thomas Gray and his Frenedes defendid Norham from the Scottes. Then follows the story of a lady bringing a 'Heulme.... with a very riche Creste of Golde.... to William Marmion, knight, with a Lettre.... that he should go in to the daungerust Place in England, and there to let the Heulme to be seene, and knowen, as famose. So he went to Norham.... Thomas Gray, Capitayne of Norham, seying this, brought his Garison afore the Barreires of the Castel, behynde whom cam William, richely arrayed as al glittering in Gold, and wering the Heulme his Ladys Present.... He toke his Cursore and rode emong the Throng of Eennemyes, the which layed sore Stripes on hym, and pulid hym at the last oute of his Sadel to the Grounde. Then Thomas Gray with al the hole Garnison lette prik yn emong the Scottes, and so wonded them, and their Horses, that they were over throwen, and Marmyon sore beten was horsid again, and with Gray pursewid the Scottes yn Chace. There were taken 50. Horses of Price, and the Wemen of Norham brought them to the Foote men to folow the Chace. Adam de Gordon, a Baron of Scotland, cam with 160 Men to dryve a way the Catel, pasturing by Norham, but the yong Men of the Countrey ther aboute encounterid with them, whom Thomas Gray seing to stand in Jeopardy went owte with onely 60 Men, and killid most Parte of the Scottes and their Horses.' Then we are told that Gray was twice besieged in Norham, once for a year, and next for seven months. 'His Eennemyes made Fortercesses before the Castel, one in Upsedelington, a nother yn the Church of Norham. The Castel was tuse vitailid by the Lord Percy and Neville.... The utter Ward of Norham Castel was ons taken yn Thomas Grays tyme, on the Vigile of S. Catarine, but they kept it but 3 Dayes; for theyr purpose yn mynyng faylled them.'

'The Lordes Percy and Neville, Gardians of the English Marches, toke Trewis with the Lorde William Dugles at the tyme that he had conquerid the Landes that the English Men had won of the Scottes. Patrik, Erle of March,.... wold not consent to this Trews, and so with other cam yn roode to the Castel of Norham, and imbuschid them self upon the Scottisch Side of Twede, sending over a Banaret with his Baner, and 400 men to forage, and so gathering Prayes drove them by the Castelle, Thomas Gray (Constable of Norham, Sunne to Thomas Gray, that had beene 3 tymes besegid by the Scottes in Norham Castel yn King Edwarde the second Dayes) seing the Communes of English thus robbid, issuid out of Norham with few mo the 50 Menne of the Garnison, and a few of the Communes, and, not knowing of Patrikes Band be hynd, were by Covyn be set both before and behind with the Scottes. Yet for al that Gray with his Men fighting apen foote set apen them with a wonderful Courage, and killed mo of them then they did of thenglish Men. Yet wer there vj Scottes yn Numbre to one English Man, and cam so sore on the Communes of England, that they began to fly, and then was Thomas Gray taken Prisoner.'—Leland, *Coll.*, I, 565.

The interest which Sir Hubert and the late Lady Jerningham have taken in the preservation of the ruins of the historic pile, was referred to in terms of warm appreciation by the visitors, and Mr. H. T. Rutherford, on behalf of the members of the society, expressed their thanks to Sir Hubert for his exceptionally interesting remarks.

The party subsequently drove to

LONGRIDGE TOWERS.

On 29 April, 1649, Thomas Ord⁴ of Longridge, gent, begged to be allowed to compound for his delinquency, he having been in arms against the parliament but had submitted and taken the national covenant. He had a house and lands in Longridge out of which he paid yearly to the earl of Suffolk 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* He had a seven years lease of the small tithes of Norham. He was fined 50*l.* a tenth, and not having paid all the fine his estate was ordered to be sequestered. By 1653, however, the balance was paid.⁵

Longridge Towers, with its priceless treasures, was thrown open to members, Sir Hubert Jerningham and his niece kindly acting as guides. In the drawing room are two exceptionally fine water colour drawings by the elder T. M. Richardson. The visitors were subsequently entertained to tea, and after a walk through the beautifully wooded park and gardens, Mr. Ed. Wooler, on their behalf, expressed his great appreciation of Sir Hubert's kindness and hospitality.

The party then left, and drove over the many arched bridge into Berwick, where they sat down to dinner at the Red Lion hotel, and thus ended the proceedings. The day was throughout unclouded, and one of the finest of this exceptionally wet summer.

The following are a few notes from different sources relating to Norham castle, &c.:—

In 1136 David, king of the Scots, took and held five strongholds in the province of Northumbria, including Norham and Newcastle.⁶ After Easter in 1138, he returned again with his dreaded army into Northumbria, and at once overran the maritime provinces, which previously he had left intact, and destroyed everything, and then occupied the greatest part of the land of St. Cuthbert on the east coast between Durham and the sea. He returned to Newcastle, leaving his forces about Durham; but owing to a false rumour of an opposing army approaching no one however following, he made his way back towards Scotland with his army, turning aside to Norham castle and besieging it with various machines, and in the end he compelled the besieged to surrender. He dismantled the castle, first offering it back to the bishop however, if he would swear allegiance to him, which the bishop refused to do.⁷ Wark castle held out for a time, but was at last starved into a surrender. In 1226 Henry III granted the custody of Norham castle, and all the lands belonging to the bishopric of Durham between Tees and Tweed, to Adam de Jeland, Wm. de Blockele, and Thomas de Bendenges, to hold as long as it should please the king.⁸ In 1227 the castle was committed to Stephen de Lucy, and Bartholomew Peche was ordered to deliver it up to him.⁹ On 22 July, 1228, on the appointment of Richard [Poor],

⁴ Son of George Ord of Longridge, who in 1633 had lately purchased Longridge from lord Suffolk.—*Roy. Compos.*, 305n.

⁵ *Royalist Compositions* (111 Surt. Soc. publ.), 304.

⁶ *Priory of Hexham*, 1 (44 Surt. Soc. publ.), 72.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 83; *Sym. Dun.*, Rolls ed., II, 291, 292; *Jeland, Coll.*, II, 359.

⁸ *Patent Rolls*, 1225-32, 28.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 141.

formerly bishop of Salisbury, to the see of Durham, the king issued his mandate to mag. Stephen de Lucy to cause the bishop to have full seisin of the castle of Norham, then in the king's hands.¹ On the 12 August in the same year, he was ordered by the king to deliver it up to the bishop.²

When bishop Robert de Insula [1274-1284] once came over to Norham, the lord of Scremerston sent a barrel of beer for him; for a long time he had not been accustomed to drink beer, but out of respect for the giver, and owing to the fame of the liquor, he took some, he was however so sick in consequence, that he had at once to leave the table.

On 16 April, 1291, from Darlington, Robert de Stutevill,³ and many others, were ordered to be with the king at Norham in six weeks from Easter then next with horses and arms, in order to perform the services due to the king. On 12 June, 1291, an agreement was made at Norham between Sir Norman Darcy and Sir Wm. de Ludas, bishop of Ely, relating to land in Lincoln⁴.

In 1305 a charge was made by the prior of Durham that two of the bishop's servants had withheld from him a sealed chest full of books, such as bibles, missals, decrees, decretals, etc., worth 200 marks, placed with them for safe custody, owing to the border wars, by Henry de Luceby, one of his monks, and also another chest full of vestments, candelabra, etc., placed there by Richard de Tyndale, a monk.⁵ A certain man who was carrying the robes of the bishop of Durham, and was in Norham castle, killed a certain 'schavaldum,' or thief, in Holy Island, named John de Wardal, who was a servant of the king. The king blamed the bishop, asserting that it was done with his cognizance.⁶

On the 5 June, 1311, the bishop appointed Wm. Ridel his constable of Norham castle and bailiff of the honour. On the same day the bishop, in a letter to Robert de Sokepeth, his receiver, ordered him to pay the expenses which Sir Wm. Rydell had laid out at Norham, while constable, and to pay the fee which he ought to have for guarding the castle.⁷ On 28 March, 1312, Sir William Rydell was granted by the bishop 10*l.* annually for the bishop's life, and robes befitting a knight, and also relieved of the payment of 10*s.* yearly, which he was accustomed to pay for ward of Norham castle, but that he should keep the custody of the castle like the other tenants of the bishop.⁸ On the 14 April following, the bishop issued a mandate from Stockton to Patrick de Kellawe, his brother, to deliver up to Wm. Rydell for himself, wife, etc., the lower hall in the castle with chambers and the kitchen pertaining thereto, to dwell there at the bishop's will until there was better peace in the march, and that the goods he had taken into the castle should remain as long as he had his duty there.⁹ On 17 Sept. 1312, the bishop issued a mandate to Robert de Sokepeth, receiver of Norham, to pay 100*s.* to William Rydel, the constable at Norham.¹⁰ On 18 Aug. 1313, the castle was restored by the king to the bishop for three years from the date for the safety and guarding of the marches.¹¹

On 15 May, 1314, the bishop of Durham granted the custody of the castle and county of Norham to Sir Robert Coleville to guard it as long as it should please the bishop. On the same day the bishop sent letters missive to Walter de Gosewyke, formerly warden of the castle and

¹ *Cal. of Close Rolls*, 12 Henry III, 66.

² *Cal. of Close Rolls*, 12 Henry III, 200.

³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, IV, 45.

⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, I, 19, 656.

⁵ *Ibid.*, I, 274.

⁶ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.*, 57.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 19 Edw. I, 198, 199.

⁸ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.*, 94.

⁹ *Ibid.*, I, 173, 656.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, I, 1013.

county, to deliver the same up to Coleville; and on the 16th the latter entered into an obligation to deliver them up at the request of the bishop.¹ On 25 May the bishop granted the castle to the king for three years for the safety and protection of the marches of Scotland, then to be returned to him.² On 30 July, 1314, the castle was surrendered to the bishop, though the term had not then lapsed, together with all armour, victuals, and other things then found in it, and delivered to the king by indenture, to hold it in as ample a manner as he had held the same before the said concession.³ On 14th August the bishop of Durham appointed William de Denum and Geoffrey de Edenham, clerk, and Robert de Sokepeth, as his attorneys to act for him in taking over Norham castle, with all its stores, which the king had by writ from York ordered William Rydel, the constable, to restore to the bishop, though it had been granted to him (the king) for three years.⁴ On the same day apparently (the Eve of the Assumption), Sir Robert de Clifford stated that he had received the custody of the castle from the bishop of Durham, by the hands of William Rydel. The inventory of the 'armures et les vitailles' sets out that the following stores were handed over: 80 and 7 pair of 'trappes,' 9 targes, 88 helmets (*chapeus de fere*) 120 and 16 'alblastes,' 104 'baudriz,' 9 pairs of 'quisseus,' 19 'actons,' 20 'haubergeons,' 62 'morruz,' 220 and 'v^{xx} viii stokfis,' 'vij^{xx} & 14 peces de fere,' 18 'furmages,' etc., etc., a vestment, 2 'tonailles febles,' 1 chalice 'partie d'orre,' 2 'messales febles,' etc.⁵ On 9 Oct. the bishop issued a commission to Walter de Gosewyk, as constable of the castle.⁶ On 20 Nov. 1315, the bishop lent Norham castle to king Edward II, until the next feast of St. John the Baptist, who formally accepted it.⁷ On the 30 November, 1315, the king (Edward) by his writ declared that the bishop of Durham's grant to him of the castle, until the feast of St. John Baptist then next, for the safe custody of the march of Scotland against the unfriendly Scots and the rebels against the king, should not tend to the prejudice of the bishop.⁸ Simon de Corkeby, who was bailiff of bishop (Bek) and receiver of his rents in Norham, made a return in 1315.⁹ In 1316 the king thanked bishop Kellawe for the reception of Henry de Beaumont in the castle of Norham for the safeguarding of the marches. He also issued his mandate for the protection of the bishop's property in the castle. The bishop, at the request of the king, granted the custody of the castle to Edmond de Manlay to hold the same until St. Michael's day then next. It was granted by the bishop, at the king's request, to William Rydel, to whom the king also requested the bishop to issue his letters patent granting him the bailiwick of Norham for his life. He likewise requested that the franchise of Norham should be removed from the castle. He issued a mandate to the bishop to direct the constable of Norham to assist John de Ireys dwelling in the march of Scotland, and to receive him and his companions into the castle.¹⁰ At Pentecost in the same year an indenture was entered into between the bishop and Walter de Gosewyk, relating to the custody of the castle, which Walter undertook at his own costs in all things, to guard in peace and in war for 200*m.*, payable half-yearly, from Pentecost until St. Michael's Day, 1317, and to surrender it to the bishop willingly, when he should demand it, and also the issues which reasonably to the bishop could be raised in Nor-

¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, I, 543, 544, 546; IV, 383, 4.

² *Ibid.*, I, 547, 606.

³ *Cal. of Patent Rolls*, 1313.1317, 163.

⁴ *Letters from Northern Registers*, 225, 226; *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, I, 586; II, 1013; IV, 393, 394.

⁵ *Letters from Northern Registers*, 227, 228. *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, I, 598, 670.

⁶ *Ibid.*, I, 614.

⁷ *Ibid.*, IV, 481, 488.

⁸ *Ibid.*, II, 26, 1108.

⁹ *Ibid.*, II, 1095, 1103.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, IV, 506, 7, 10, 497, 514, 530, 521, 523, 528.

hamshire and Islandshire before the said St. Michael's Day.¹ On 23 May, 1316, the bishop issued a commission to Walter de Goswyk and others to receive the castle with its armaments (*armatura*) and victuals from the king.² On 11 October an order was issued to John de Wysham, keeper of the town of Berwick, and to John de Weston, chamberlain of Scotland, to permit Walter de Gosewyk, to whom the king had committed the custody of the castle, the bishopric of Durham being void and in the king's hands, to carry to that castle the armour, victuals, and other things that he lately caused to be carried from that castle to Berwick for safety.³ On 3 May, 1317, the king from Windsor issued his mandate to the constable of Norham castle (it being in the king's hands by reason of the bishopric being vacant), or to him who supplies the place, to forego until further orders the claims of rent from the homagers and tenants of the castle for their farms due to the king, as the king had learnt that they were so impoverished by the frequent inroads of the Scotch rebels, that they were unable to pay their fines.⁴ On the same day the king issued his mandate to John Darcy, guard of the castle and honour of Norham, to deliver them up to Lewis Beaumont, recently appointed bishop of Durham by the pope.⁵

In 1318 the castle was besieged by the Scots, who failed to take it, Sir Thomas Gray being governor.⁶ On 5 June, 1320, the mayor, etc., of Newcastle were communicated with concerning the wreck of a ship at 'Aysewerthe,' near Holy Island, within the bishop of Durham's liberty of Norham, where the bishop had regal rights. The ship was seized, and Thomas de Gray, the bishop's constable of Norham, sent 42 sacks of wool to Newcastle, because they could not be saved in the north on account of the war, the bishop claiming it, Richard de Emeldon, mayor of Newcastle, was ordered to keep it safely until it was adjudged who was owner.⁷ On 20 Sep, 1322, Oliver de Ingham and others were ordered to come to the king at Newcastle, on the eve of St. Luke's day then next, with all the fencible horsemen and footmen, in order to set out with the king (Edward II) against the Scotch rebels, who had entered the realm and were besieging Norham.⁸ On 1 March, 1323, a protection with clause *volumus*, until Michaelmas for Thomas de Gray staying in the king's service on the fortifying of the castle. The like for Thomas Heryng, for the prior of Tynemouth for one year.¹⁰ On 26 June of the same year the bishop of Durham was ordered to cause his castles of Norham and Durham to be provisioned and guarded safely as the king wished that the castles in the marches of Scotland should be provided and guarded against all contingencies, notwithstanding the conclusion of the truce with the Scots.¹¹ On the 28th an inquisition was made as to those who had seditiously entered and held the castle from St. Thomas's day, 1319, to Christmas day, and for two years after, during a truce with the Scots.¹² On 2 Oct., Thomas de Gray, the constable, was ordered to cause all men of Scotland who lately had come from parts beyond the sea to the port of Halieland and went thence by land towards Scotland, whom he had taken and imprisoned at Norham, to be sent to York castle.¹² On 1 Sept, 1325, the bishop was ordered to cause Norham castle and other places within the liberty of the church

¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, II, 815; III, 531.

² *Ibid.*, II, 788.

³ *Cal. of Close Rolls*, 10 Edward II, 309.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 402; *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, IV, 152.

⁵ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, IV, 156.

⁶ See note, p. 133, for a detailed account of this siege from Leland's *Collectanea*.

⁷ *Cal. of Close Rolls*, 13 Edward II, 195.

⁸ *Ibid.*, (16 Edward II) 679; *Mem. of Fountains Abbey* I, (42 Surt. Soc. publ.), 198.

⁹ *Cal. of Patent Rolls*, Edward II, 1321-24, 261.

¹⁰ *Cal. of Close Rolls*, 16 Edward II, 663.

¹¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, IV, 165.

¹² *Cal. of Close Rolls*, 17 Edward II, 26.

of Durham to be provided and guarded, and to arm and array his men in the liberty so that peril might not arise to the king or to him for want of good custody. All who wished to invade the realm by land or sea had to be arrested with their goods.¹ On 29 April, 1326, there was a similar order requiring the castle to be provided with men-at-arms, victuals, armour, and other necessities, certifying to the king without delay the number of men-at-arms, as he understood certain of the Scotch rebels had entered the kingdom by night and had endeavoured to surprise castles, etc., in the marches, but nothing had to be done contrary to the form of the truce.² On 22 Sept, 1327, archbishop Melton of York, in a letter to Lewis de Beaumont, informed him that Sir Robert Brus, with a great army of Scotch rebels, had entered the kingdom, besieged Norham castle, and granted away land in England, to put an end to this a subsidy from the clergy was asked for, citing him to a provincial council at York on the 19 Oct. following.³ On 10 Oct. 1331, Edward III, in a letter to David, king of Scotland, supported the rights of Lewis Beaumont, bishop of Durham, within the manor and liberty of Durham, independently of the Scottish crown, West Upsetlington being held of the bishop as of his said manor. On 1 March, 1334, the men of the liberty were pardoned certain debts, etc., due to the crown on account of their losses in the Scottish invasion.⁴ On 10 April, 1340, a royal mandate was issued for the restoration of a prisoner to the bishop of Durham by William Mason of Berwick, constable of Norham, who had been taken in the bishop's liberty. On 30 Oct. in the same year the king ordered the bishop of Durham to liberate Clays fitz Clays, a shipmaster of Sluys, arrested at Holy Island under suspicious circumstances by Robert de Maners, the bishop's constable, and detained in Norham castle, his ship and goods being also detained; the ship was on her way to Scotland.⁵ On 16 March, 1342, the king issued a mandate to the bishop for the liberation of John de Irwyn, proctor of the bishops elect of Dunkeld and Argyle, Malcolm de Inrepeffery and Martin de Argyle who had been arrested and confined in the castle. On 16 April, 1345, Thomas Gray, then deceased, had held the manor of Heton, etc., of the bishop by the service of 20s. a year to the ward of the castle; on his death the bishop gave livery of seisin to Thomas his son.⁶

In 1430 Bothe, a London grocer, was paid 60s. for saltpetre and brimstone for Norham castle.⁷

The famous bombard, used at the siege of Norham castle in 1497, known as 'Mons Meg,' 'diameter at the muzell 19½ inches and 8 inches at the chamber,' and now in its damaged condition (owing to bursting in 1680, while a salute was being fired for the duke of York) in the courtyard of Edinburgh castle, first appears under that name in 1489.⁸ On its way to the siege of Dumbarton when there was 'geven the gunnaris to drink siluer quhen thai cartid Monss be the kingis commande,' 18s. On 20 July, 1497, the king of Scots, James IV, rode to the place of assembly of his forces at Melrose, and the next day after 'quhelis' and 'towis' [ropes] had been made for the carriage the gun left Edinburgh castle and began its journey to Norham to take part in the siege of the castle. There was some delay, however, as the carriage appears to have broken down at 'Sanct Leonardis quhare scho lay,' as a 'new cradill' had to be obtained; this took seven men two days-

¹ *Cal. of Close Rolls*, 19 Edward II, 399.

² *Ibid.*, 476.

³ *Letters from Northern Registers*, 344-346.

⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, IV, 171, 172, 185.

⁵ *Ibid.*, IV, 240, 242.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 250, 310.

⁷ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.*, ccccxli.

⁸ *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland*, vol. I.

and-a-half to make. On the 23 August Norham was reached, and the castle was besieged and summoned to surrender. May be the sight of the great gun was too much for Sir Richard Cholmley, the captain of Norham, as on the 29th, no relief having come in the meantime, he surrendered to the king, who shortly after set out on his ill-fated journey to Branxton. After the surrender of the castle, the bombard was taken back to Edinburgh castle, where it has remained ever since, except between 1754 and 1829, when it was in London.

On 25 Nov, 1498, Richard, bishop of Durham, from his castle of Norham, issued letters testimonial for the absolution of certain Tyne-dale and Redesdale thieves, amongst them Sandy Charelton and many of the names of Dod and Milburn.⁹

In 1539 the bursar of Durham received from the captain of Norham 9s. for the tithes of Tundalhowse.¹

At a council held on 27 Sept, 1542, letters were written to the duke of Norfolk and others 'for to searche a certeyne treason ment by an Englischman off the castel of Norham towching the deliverie off the same to the Scottes.'² On 14 Oct, 1544, Wm. Selbye of Norham *alias* of Berwick, merchant, was pardoned for the murder of Edward Revelley *alias* Reveley of Berwick.³ On 6 Dec, 1545, 'uppon sute made . . . by the wief of Rede, thalderman,' a prisoner in Scotland, for an exchange of Patrick Hume, a Scotsman, for her husband with an offer of money, Hume was brought from the Tower to the council, and after a general declaration of his cruelty to Englishmen and the murdering of Sir Brian Layton, late captain of Norham, the king's clemency was declared to him, and he was sent to the warden of the Middle Marches for his return to Scotland, only on the effectual delivery of Rede, and that the warden 'shuld have a good eye to him.'⁴ On the 8th letters were addressed to the warden of the march 'to advertise hither their advise and opinion for the placinge of the iije Clevoys [foreign mercenaries] at Norham and Warke with aid of the villages adjoining.'⁵ In 1549 instructions were given to the earl of Rutland, who had been appointed lord warden of the East and Middle Marches, requiring him to repair, with as much speed as he might, to confer with others named, and inform himself of the present state of all the 'peces' as well in Scotland as in Berwick, Norham and Wark, and of all the garrisons and men-of-war, and supply the wants.⁶ On 10 June, 1550, lord Bowes had to 'casse the Northumbrelande horsemen that the king be no more chardged with them, and of the olde souldours, footemen, remayning there, to pike out v^e in all, cc of them to be placed at Norham and Wark.'⁷ On 22 July following, instructions were given to the commissioners appointed for the purpose to survey the forts of Norham and Wark, and consider what ground may best serve to be fortified for the suretie of those parts near Wark,⁸ and cause 'a plott' to be made thereof. On 6 April, 1551, commissioners were appointed for the limits between England and Scotland. They were instructed to 'convert withe speede the passaige from hens into Scotlande from Alnewick to Norham, and so over the watter there, and to give order to the Captein of Norham to looke well to his chardge.'⁹ On 10 Dec, a letter was written to Sir Nicholas Stirley to communicate with the governor of Scotland to have in ferme for the captain of Norham the fysshing in the waters there claymed by the Lorde Hume.¹ On 14 Aug, 1557, Mary queen of

⁹ *Dep. and Eccl. Proc.*, (21 Surt. Soc. publ.), 42.

¹ *Feod. Prior. Dun.*, 303.

² *Acts of the Privy Council*, 1542, 1, 37.

³ *Letters and Papers, For. and Dom.* (Henry VIII), xix, li, 313.

⁴ *Acts of the Privy Council*, 1, 284.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 285.

⁶ *Belvoir Papers* (H.M.S.S. Comm. Rep.), 1, 53.

⁷ *Acts of the Privy Council*, 1550, III, 44.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 91.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 2531.

¹ *Ibid.*, 439

Scots ratified the treaty of Norham, dated 10 June in the same year.² In a letter from Berwick of 15 Nov., 1568, to Sir Wm. Cecil, Lord Hunsdon understood that Sir Henry Percy would part from Norham, if it were thought a necessary member to be annexed to Berwick.³ In a letter of 20 Nov., to Cecil, from Berwick, Lord Hunsdon said that Tweedmouth, at the bridge end, was under the captain of Norham, and thought that now it was in the queen's hands, it should be annexed to Berwick, to be under the governor's charge . . . because when any disorder is there, 'as I never saw greater anywhere,' they are fain to send to Norham for redress, saving that being warden thereby, he sometimes eased some punishment . . . He would be forced to make a general riddance of a great number of Scots out of the wardenry.⁴ In a letter of 8 Jan. 1568-9, to Cecil, lord Hunsdon informed him that he had been at Norham and had viewed the house and found that whosoever was cause of her majesty's taking it into her hand was more for the bishop's profit than her majesty's. The house was in such decay as without reparations no man could be able to lie in it, and where her majesty hath but 50*l.* a year, besides the captain's fee, a thousand marks will 'scant' repair it. 'Besides, where there are divers pieces of ordnance there, there is neither powder nor shot, bow nor arrow, pike, harquebus, nor bill, to make any defence if need should be. It was never unfurnished, being in the bishop's hands, who looks to have all the royalties, profits, and escheats, so that the queen hath but *nomen sine re*, but since he finds that it is her majesty's, he has forbidden any royalties to be had in the bishop's name.'⁵ On 15 Jan, 1568-9, Lord Hunsdon, writing to Cecil, understood that Mr. Norton, the captain of Norham, by whose patent Sir Henry Percy had occupied it, was dead.⁶ In a letter of the 16th, to the queen, he informed her of Mr. Norton's death, and further that Sir Harry Percy lay at Tynemouth 40 miles off, being small commodity to him and the chiefest place of service upon all those borders. He then asked the queen for it in lieu of the tithes.⁷ In a letter to Cecil of 11 Feb. he troubled the queen about the captaincy of Norham.⁸

At a muster of the east march from the 7 to 10 Mar. 1579-80, by Lord Hunsdon, governor of Berwick and lord warden⁹ of the east march, there were 'Fenneck with 15 tenants, 10 of them only furnished, no cause shown, and Bueldon, mostly belonging to the queen, with 12 tenants, 7 only furnished, both members of Norham castle.'¹⁰ In 1580, Norham and Wark, the two principal castles on the east border, were 'so greatly in ruine and decay as no man dare dwell in them, and if speedy remedy be not had, they will falle flatte to the grounde.'¹¹ In a report of 1580 Norham is stated to be one of the castles found 'left to be repaired.'¹² At a muster of the east march by Lord Hunsdon on 1 and 3 Sep. 1584, of all the horsemen and footmen, between 56 and 60, there were from Norham township one horseman and ten foot, fifty with spear only, from Longridge 'ceit or stead,' one horse, three footmen with lance only, and from 'Owrd' no horsemen and four foot with spear only.¹³ At a muster of horse on the east march on 30 Sep. 1584, John Bayt, Cutbert Gorde, Robert Gordson, William Richardson, Roger Barnat, Adam Person, John Robson and Edward Calwarth attended from Norham, while Christopher Orde and John Orde, with seven others, attended from Orde.¹⁴ In 1589 a letter was addressed to the lord president of the North mentioning a petition 'from one Ralf Waade, alpoor souldyeur maymed in her Majesties services,

² & ³ *Hatfield Papers* (H.M.S.S. Com.), 1, 91, 372.

⁵ *Hatfield Papers* (H.M.S.S. Com., Rep.), 8, 388.

⁹ *Cal. of Border Papers*, 1, 19.

¹² *Ibid.*, 153.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 1, 374.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 391.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 80.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 159.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 392.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 397.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 32.

that his ancestors had been time out of mind possessed of two messuages or tene^{ts} in Buckton within the liberty of Norham, his father, Robert Waade was, wrongfully and contrary to the custom of the liberties, put from the same by one Thomas Clavering, then deputy captain of the castle of Norham, under the late earl of Northumberland. Considering the poor man worthy of relief in regard of his service, it was recommended to call before them the persons detaining the said messuage.¹ On 25 July, 1590, John Crane, writing to Hunsdon, said 'Albeit it may be thought a presumption in me (beinge a poore man) to wryte unto so honorable a personedge, yet . . . maye it please your honour to be advertised, that Cuthbert Armeror hathe sondrie tymes bene in hande with the surveieur here and me, for somme reparacions to be done at Norham (the greate decaye wherof and present neade to be amended) the saide Armeror now being there can best enforme your lordship. . . The making up the new gate now almost half done, and slating of your lodging are now in hand.'² On 24 Aug, he and another wrote 'As your honour commanded Cuthbert Armeror, we have surveyed the gatehouse and powderhouse at Norham, and find that the charges for stuff and workmanship will amount to 20*l.*, besides the lead required—about one 'fother' and a half—the price of which will be 14*l.*, so as the whole charge will be 34*l.* or thereabouts, which is nothing to what they will cost her majesty if not seen to in time.'³ On 20 Oct, Aurige writing to the same reported that he had taken order for the immediate repair of the 'gaithouse' at Norham, under the rate of 20*l.* as commanded, and the 'newe gait' will be done within 10 days. On 23 Dec, Woddryngton informed Hunsdon that the gatehouse at Norham was done as he directed, and that he had to take order with Mr. Vernon to make payment of 20*l.* On 19 Feb, 1590-1, the workmen were still unpaid, as on that date the same, writing to the same, prayed for an order on Mr. Vernon for the workmen who wrought at Norham, 'who cry daily for their payment.'⁴ On 31 July, 1593, Carey informed Burghley that on that morning the Lord Bothwell informed him 'that he was at Norham and wold this day be with me at dynner, which I could not, in my opinion refuse, but ridd out to mete him.'⁵ On 29 Sep, 1593, Carey, again writing to Burghley, humbly asked Burghley to allow him 50*l.* or 40*l.* to make a lodging at Norham castle 'for a man to lie in, and such other necessary roomes as I shall thinke needfull. Wherin I wyll assure your lordship, on my faithe, I will not deceave her Majestie in one penny, and shall be verie gladd if I can doe anything there, without as much chardge more of myne owne purse. I doe not seeke this respect to make any great buildinge or fortification, but onely for a lodginge and such stablinge as shall be fytt for a servant or ij to lye in—for when her Majesties officers viewed yt to make any buildinge thereon, or to raise yt uppe as yt was before, they could not devise under xvj*li*, to make any worcke to showe. I only desyer to have a lodging there for a man to lye in.'⁶

On 26 Nov. of the same year, Carey wrote to Burghley from Berwick that he had 'caughte a fishe, one Mr. Thomas Oglebye, a seminary priest and a Scotsman who had been in England, and that 'in his returne back agayne at Norhamfourde uppon Satterday last, the 25th of this instant, he was going over, and his horses were ferryyed over, and he in the boote ready to go, who by good fortune was stayd with all his trash of papistrye which was in a cloke bagge with him, viz., his masse bookes, his

¹ *Acts of the Privy Council*, 1589-90, p. 217; 1590, 478.

² *Cal. of Border Papers*, I, 365.

³ *Ibid.*, 366.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 368, 372, 377.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 480.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 502.

little God Almightyes, oyle boxes, vestment, stoale, and all th' appurtenances to say masse withal. The worst is, his chalyce was but pewter . . . We have no prison here but 'Haddockes Hole,' a very bad prison, only for thieves and murtherers.' Included in a 'note of half-year's work at Berwick,' of 24 March, 1593-4, is a charge of 10s. 2d. for the powder house at Norham Castle.⁷ On 15 April, 1594, Jno. Crane, in a letter from Berwick, to Burghley, informed him that as 'for Norham Castell, it is altogether so rewynated, that there is never [house] or a lodging left standing in it but onlie two chambers of [the] gatehouse where the constable of the Castell lyeth; but for any places to set horses in, there is but one stable, whiche will holde in passing three or foure horses; and a[ll the] gates therof are in suche decaye, that if theye be not tymelie repaired, it will lye all open to the surpise [of the] ennymie if any service shoulde happen; and as for thord[ynance] of the same Castell doth lye altogether dismounted, [and] when it is repaired and mounted there is no place [set] that maye be conveniente platformes for them, which [is a] greate pytie, both Warke and it beinge the two greatest strengthes and places of defence to this countrie.'⁸ In a document of 24 June, 1594, 'all the remaynes of the ordnauence, munitions and other habilimentes for the warres' are given. Norham castle has of brass ordnance 1 demiculverin; 1 saker; 2 falcons; 3 falcons (dismounted); 6 rabonetts, 2 of them dismounted, [weights from 104 to 86lbs.] 'waste shotte of all sortes,' 80.⁹

In Dec. 1595, a report on Norham castle was made by William Reed and others:—As directed by your order, sent by Sir Robert Carey, knight, now of her Majesty's castle of Norham, and with advice of Leonard Faireley, master carpenter of Berwick, James Burrell and other skilled artificers, we have surveyed the ruins and decays there, which are very great; the walls are much decayed, and many of the towers and turrets heretofore on them, are fallen down, and no platform or place for ordnance left 'so (the owter gatehouse onlie excepted) at the entrie or goinge to the castell there are neither lodgings, offices nor any other houses of receipt standing in the castell, but are all fallen downe and rewynated.' And if they should be 'reedified' in their former 'proportion and forme' they would cost her Majesty above 1700*l.* or 1800*l.* at least, and therefore we have only set down such lodgings as are most needful for the captain and his retinue, viz.:—

The Captain's lodgings:—

- 1st. The great dungeon tower, 5 storeys high, one half of which (the north part) is all fallen down to the vault, which place we think fittest and with least charge to be rebuilt for the captain, viz., a hall, a buttery, a pantry, and eight other lodgings, besides two garners for corn, and a vault for a prison underneath the same. The walls are in thickness 12 feet, in length 21 yards, in breadth within the walls 8 yards, and in height above the vault 18 yards. Making up all which, and repairing the part of the dungeon still standing, in stone, lime, iron, glass, timber work, etc., carriage and workmanship, will cost by estimation 610*l.*
- The kitchen and offices—A house or room adjoining, in length 18 yds., in breadth within the walls 7 yards, very necessary to be convert into a kitchen and office, in timber work, laths, slate, etc., and workmanship will cost as above 30*l.*
- Bakehouse and brewhouse to be also built, in stone, lime, slate, timber work, etc., with workmanship, will cost as above 94*l.*
- A stable for 20 horses to be built, being in length 18 yards, in

⁷ *Cal. of Border Papers*, 1, 513, 524.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 529.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 537.

breadth within the walls with 'bayes and stalles' and a lodging at the end for the horsekeepers of 5 yards square, which in stone, lime, slate, etc., with workmanship will cost as above 68*l*.
 A powder house and gunners lodging, in length 9 yards, in breadth within the walls 7 yards. The west part whereof is fallen down, and will cost to repair as above 10*l*.
 The inner gatehouse, to the inner court, being in length 9 yards, in breadth within the walls, 7 yards, with the iron gate there (in decay) will cost as above 18*l*.
 For the above it will be requisite to have 100 tons of timber—the charges of which felling, squaring, land and water carriage and freights, loading and unloading, are included in the estimate, 'and your lordshipes warrant' only remains to be had from Chopwell wood.¹

By Sir Robert Carey's order, the powder house was repaired at a cost of 54*s*. 9*d*.²

On 2 January, 1597, Richard Musgrave sent the following to Burghley:—Issued by warrants,—To the captains for training powder, 2500*lb*. defalked by the master of the ordnance 1300*lbs*., to the castle mounts and flankers in Berwick 2900*lbs*.; to Norham castle 150*lb*., to Wark castle 500*lb*., the fort at Holy Island 200*lb*.; for 'exercysinge of the schollers at the greate ordenaunce 400*lb*. Total iiijxx*elb*., which makethe the iij lastes viij*elb*.³

In the second volume of the *Calendar of Border Papers* a large number of letters relating to Norham castle is printed, many of them from John and Robert Carey to Lord Burghley. As they are of interest a summary of them follows:—On 11 Feb, 1595, John Carey wrote complaining that he had nothing from his father but what he gave to his brother at little or no charge 'the demaynes of Norrham' and captainship of 100 men which he bestowed on the writer; he had heard that Lord Burghley has bestowed on his brother Sir Wm. Carey 'not onely the tythes of Norham . . . but also the captenship and demaynes of Norham with all the royalties.' He begged that such grant should be revoked or at any rate that he might be allowed to hold what he had in possession as he did not like it 'pluckt out of my handes and especially by myne owne brother . . . for over the bridge all is his.' On the 20th he asked Burghley to let him hear touching Norham, if passed or not, as, if passed, he must be a suitor to the queen for some other allowance for it is not 244*l*. a year 'thrice tolde' that would keep him in her service. On the 23 he said when he came to Berwick his father gave him Norham, and he took pains, etc., in doing justice to all that there was much love for him. But for some reason unknown to him, unless on some wrong information, his father had, without his privity, given it to Sir Robert Carey, and he begged the queen would stay her hand from passing it till she heard more. On 7 March, he heard there had been a 'staye' for the passing of the captainship and demains of Norham to his brother, and stated how necessary it was for the governor of Berwick, who 'cannott mysse ytt,' having neither oats nor straw for his horses except from there, nor yet coals, geese, hens, and all manner of 'wyld foole' out of Norhamshire. The captainship of Norham having neither castle nor house to lie in, the queen must be forced to lay out a great deal of money on the reedifying of the castle 'that now ys flatt downe to the ground' or the captain must lie elsewhere, which would be very 'discommodius' for the countrymen whose suits the captain decides. On the 20th he informed Burghley that though it was not a son's

¹ *Cal. of Border Papers*, i 91, 92.

² *Ibid.*, 194.

³ *Ibid.*, 223.

part to discover the secrets of his father's living, yet he would satisfy him, his 'greave' or 'bayly' having told him that he commonly made to his own purse yearly nearly 400*l.*, for the tithes only held by him from Durham dean and chapter, and that it was then lately renewed on the change of the bishops. He would have thought that Sir Robert would have been content with 400*l.* a year 'at one clape' without seeking what the writer possessed. He never made any commodity of the captainship, etc., himself, but let Sir John Selby a stranger have it, till his brother William came. On 9 Nov. he wrote that he had not got anything but the queen's bare fee 'which doth hardley feynd my howes withe all that I receve out of the southe,' besides there was no certainty, as he might be taken from his present office as he had 'byn from the captynshipe of Norhame,' which he understood 'Ser Robert Carey hathe gotten both from the queen and from his father, And as he had spent some of his own estate in the queen's service he asked for the office of 'gentyllman portership,' for he found his father was determined to place his brother Sir Robert as strongly as he could in the country, and he asked that he might be placed in the town.

On 29 March, Sir Robert Carey wrote to Burghley that he must still be a suitor for the repair of Norham, as he desired it for the good of the country, and the benefit of the 'queen's poore ones' under his charge, than to profit himself, as he could keep house better in Berwick, but not for 'the credytt' of the place. In the bishop's time the neighbourhood was enriched by the housekeeping, but now 'beinge exchanged from the Bushopp to the Queene' it was in worse state. If he thought 800*l.* too much he might set down what rate the queen 'wyl be drawne to,' and he would order it proportionably, the amount might be spread over two, three, or four years. He had heard that his 'Cosin Fortescue' had gone to London to get a lease of some coal pits within his charge, which had been always 'incident' to the captains of Norham, and he prayed that such a lease might not be suffered to pass.

On 3 July he informed Burghley that if he had a country house he would be readier in rising to fray, no house was so fit as Norham, and if he, Burghley, would grant him timber from Chopwell wood and 300*l.* in money he would build 'a poore cotage' within the walls to lie in though not as it should be, being the queen's castle and the chiefest strength on the borders if war broke out with the Scots. 'The queen's resolute answer' was that she would give nothing for Norham considering that the writer should do it himself. On 17 July he again wrote stating that he was sorry for troubling Burghley so much for Norham but his duty caused him, as there ought to be a house for the officer, he averred 'upon my credytt' that he had under 150*l.* a year out of which he paid the queen yearly 58*l.*

On 19 Sept, 1596, Sir Robert Carey, writing from Berwick, informed Burghley 'that two or three troops of Scots, 14 and 15 in a company, very early this morning were riding in Norhamshire, with intent to get revenge for the Burne I hanged—Sir Robert Kerre himself lying in ambush with 100 horse for their rescue. They took sundry men in many towns but let them go, they took them, not being of the surnames they looked for, which are the Selbys, Armorers, and Ourdes. They came to Norham town and divers gentlemen's houses about, 'but as God wold' they seeing them so bold in day time, doubted the worst, and kept their houses. So they drove away some cattle about 11 A.M., hoping some would rise to the fray 'that they desyred.' When they came to Sir Robert Kerre, he ordered them to drive the cattle back again, as it was not goods but blood he desired, and he would be revenged 'ere he had done.' They hurt 2 or 3, one in peril of life, but as they were

'men of no accompt' they left them 'unkild.' It is thought he will not break up this company till he gets some lives for my 'doing justice upon a notable murdering theefe.' I commend our state to your consideration for speedy assistance.

On the 25 June, 1597, there had to be a delivery of pledges at the 'West fourd beside Norhame.' Lord Eure and Sir R. Carey stayed with their horse and foot half-a-mile off, and Cesford and Buccleuch doing the like. Sir Wm. Bowes acted for England and Lord Hume for Scotland, but as Cesford and Buccleuch with frivolous delays held them off from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., though the English pledges were ready the English Commissioners 'then in playne tearms thei tolde theme that thei wold not delyver them and that none els should delyver them except the king himself did yt,' this the Scotch Commissioners desired in writing, and then both departed. Then the 29 Sept. following was, by an Act of the king of Scots and his council, fixed for the delivery of pledges, the Lord Hume and the 'lard of Wedderburne' being appointed on their behalf. On the 3 Oct. Sir Wm. Bowes wrote to the bishop of Durham (Toby Mathew) that the Commissioners appointed had, attended by a convenient number chosen from places safest from the plague, met at the West Ford about 'x houres.' On the same day the bishop wrote to Burghley informing him that border affairs had been protracted, and asked therefore if the queen wished him to remain at Auckland for the service touching the pledges, etc., or to make his personal attendance at parliament, so that unless he received an express countenance to continue his presence there 'he purposed' God willing to take 'his journey southward the common highe waie to London upon Thursday, the xijth of this month. I humbly betake your lordship to the grace of God, who be mercifull nowe at the last to this most miserably afflicted and mortally infected country.' There is considerable correspondence regarding the pledges.

On 9 Oct, 1597, Sir Wm. Bowes declared that 'he was resolved 80 horse and 200 foot of Berwick garrison with the pensioners should be under command of the gentleman porter, with whom Sir William and he marched to Norham, there awaiting the deputies of the east and west marches with their pledges, and the Northumberland gentlemen appointed to be there by Lord Eurie, who was driven by the plague from Hexham and remained sick at his house at Witton. The gentleman porter haveing the conduct of Bucklughe, with the guard of Barwick horsemen and the pecioners bestowed his chardg in the strongest house which came to hand in the towne of Norham in the kepeing of Mr. William Fenwick of Wallington, Mr. John Browne, with a sufficient guard, and retiring to staye the tumult on the Englishe syde, was encountered by some messingers from Sir William to gyve intelligence that he and his company were in good safetie and would passe on towarde Barwicke on the north syde the ryver.'

In October, Sir Wm. Selby stated that for commissions betwixt the princes he had seen the commissioners meet at 'the Ladie church in Scotland and Norrham church in England at Barwick and Fowldoun, and the Scotos commissioners have comd unto Barrwick and staid all or most parte of ther commission, as when Sir John Foster and Sir John Selbie, for the queen, met Sir John Carmikell and Mr. Alexander Hume and other Scots. And when the Earl of Rutland as principal for her Majesty, met the Earl of Bothwell for the king, Bothwell lay in Berwick during the commission, as did the Scots in the last commission when the bishop of Durham was principal for her majesty and the bishop of Dunke'd for Scotland.'

On 27 July, 1596, Sir Edw. Stanley asked Sir Robt. Cecil to move the

queen in his behalf for the keeping of Norham castle, which had fallen void by the death of 'my lord of Hunsdon.'⁴ In the same month and year Lady Margt. Hoby writing to the same, mentioned her brother Robert's 'estate and despairs,' for besides his natural grief, his office of the wardenry which he had under my lord is gone, his office of Norham is no avail to him, his brother having the commodity of it.'⁵ On 19 Aug. 1596, Sir Robert Carey in a letter to Cecil from Berwick, said that touching her majesty's pleasure for Cutberd Armorers remove from Norham, he promised to displace him from thence, and so he did shortly after coming down. He had nothing to do for him there, but of necessity he suffered him to remain within the old walls till Michaelmas . . . He meant not to employ him in his service because the queen misliked him. . . . If any have informed the queen that he had anything to do under him at Norham they had done him wrong.⁶ On the same day John Carey wrote to the same that Armorer should be put out of the place which he had long had in the town (Berwick) and touching Norham his brother, Sir Robert Carey's answer would shew that he had little authority therein, and would like shortly to have less. If anything Armorer did was disliking to the queen upon certificate Carey would soon displace him and make him know his duty in better sort.⁷ In 1596 (?) a petition to the queen showing that the captainship of Norham was of small value that my lord never made benefit of it since he had it, but from time to time had given it to some servant of his, there was no fee belonging to it, only the benefit of it in a small demesne which at most could not be worth 30*l.* a year. The tithes of Norham my lord had by lease from the dean and chapter of Durham. That lease is worth to my lord 300*l.* a year, which he reserved to himself, only the captainship had he given to him, and desired that his life interest should be confirmed by letters patent.⁸

In 1601 Sir Robt. Carey in a note said he was farmer of the queen's lands of Norham and Elandshire. His brother, Sir John Carey, had 100*l.* a year out of it so long as he (John) continued at Berwick. The dean and chapter of Durham had renewed his leases of the tithes for 21 years without fine. He prayed the queen to grant him a renewal for the lands.⁹ In June, 1602, a lease in reversion was granted to Sir Robert Carey, knight, for term of 21 years, to begin after his decease, of the keeping of the castle of Norham in the bishopric of Durham, and of sundry lands and hereditaments thereto belonging, paying for the same the accustomed yearly rent of 58*l.*, with provisos as well for the safe keeping of the said castle as of the artillery and munitions therein; and if he die, his heir being under age, then her Majestie to appoint a keeper of the same castle during the minority of the said heir, and the executors of the said Sir Robert to allow 40*l.* yearly to the said keeper for the said terme.¹ Bishop Toby Matthew, in 1603, demised Norham castle, etc., to the king, who immediately granted Norham to George Hume, earl of Dunbar.²

On 2 May, 1649, James Swinhoe of Chatton, a delinquent, compounded for his delinquency by paying a fine of 393*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* He had the manor of Berington for life. He craved allowance for certain charges, including 4*l.* a year for ever to Norham castle out of Cornhill. In 1651 he complained that he was threatened with resequstration, but he was ordered not to be further molested.³

⁴ *Hatfield Papers*, part VI, 288 (H.M.S.S. Comm. Rep.).

⁵ *Ibid.*, 301.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 342.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 343.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 572.

⁹ *Hatfield Papers*, XI, 441

¹ *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., XXIV, 190.

² *Bishop Cosin*, II (55 Surt. Soc. publ.), 150n.

³ *Royalist Compos.*, 353.

MISCELLANEA.

The following are extracts from Sir Stephen Glynne's 'Notes' (continued from p. 120):—

Dec. 8, 1851. ST. ANDREW, AUCKLAND (DURHAM).

A fine cruciform Church, mostly First P^d, with aisles to the nave, and a Western Tower. The Transepts are unequal in dimensions and there is no central crossing. The chief additions to the original First P^d work are the clerestory of the nave, the raising of the walls of the Chancel and Transepts, and the upper part of the Tower, all which are plain and late Third P^d. The nave is of considerable width and the Chancel very spacious and both lofty in proportion. The arcades of the nave are each of 5 bays, including the Transepts. The arches are re-essed, with good mouldings, the piers alternately octagonal and clustered of 8 shafts with moulded caps. A large and hideous gallery at the west end unfortunately occupies 2 bays. The Clerestory is poor Third P. with 2 light windows. The roof is low pitched. Between the Transepts and the aisles are segmental arches. The aisle windows are poor and without foils. The N. transept is loftier than the Southern and has on the 2 lancet windows, with mouldings and hoods, and above a Clerestory of 2 lights. There is one window in this Transept of 3 lancet lights within a pointed arch and the end window on the N. has a rear arch of segmental form, with shafts and moulded jambs—but poor tracery without foils is inserted. The S. Transept has at the end 3 lancets under a pointed arch and the same on the E. side, and no Clerestory. The Chancel arch is a fine First P. one with shafts having toothed capitals. The Chancel is grand and imposing and if restored carefully, would be still more so. The E. window is of 5 lancets within a large arch—the N. & S. walls present internally an arcade of lancets—those on the South are narrower, and 4 pierced for windows—those on the N. are wide, and only one pierced and glazed. There is a Vestry on the N. side. On the S. of the altar are 3 sedilia—the 2 Western ones adjoining the Priests' door have fine mouldings and clustered shafts—the 3rd is slightly ogeed with excellent mouldings, and standing arch-wise distinct from the others and wider than them. Under the S.E. window is an oblong recess which must have been a piscina, with a circular drain. There is also a square recess, probably an aumbry, set low down under the N.E. window. There are two fine monumental effigies now placed within the Sacrarium, a Knight and Lady. In the centre of the Chancel is a slab with the brass of an Ecclesiastic. On another the matrix of a fine brass, representing a cross flory, with raguly or crocketed shaft—and within the floriated part of the cross a small figure. There is a later brass plate inserted in this slab. The Chancel has the original stalls and desks in a very perfect state and returned—14 on each side, the desks finely panelled, and with poppy head ends. The misereres have fair sculpture. There are two steps to the sacrarium. Beneath the Chancel windows runs a string course both within and without. The Chancel and Transepts are embattled, and the upper stage as well as the Clerestory of the nave is clearly a late addition. The parapets of Clerestory and aisles are moulded. The S. porch is fine First P. one of 2 storeys (?), having very good stone groining—the ribs springing from shafts set upon the stone benches. The E. & W. sides of the porch have windows, each consisting of 2 trefoil headed lights on shafts with good mouldings and hoods. The outer door has good [one word illegible]

mouldings on capitals which are moulded—the inner door is nearly similar, but the shafts remain. In the angle near the door is an octagonal stoup. The porch has a sloping roof tiled—and over the door is a pretty window, incipient M. P^d of 2 3 foil headed lights, with shafts and mouldings. The N. aisle has a plain continuous chamfered door. The Tower is all First P^d. but the added poor 3rd P. belfry story, which has a battlement. The original part includes 3 storeys, with some later buttresses and a very large projecting staircase turret, of octagonal form, having small openings at the S.W. On the W. side below are 2 lancets with buttress between them. In the next stage a slit on the W., and on the N. & S. are openings with flat trefoiled heads which are glazed, above which appears a window of 2 lancet lights with central shaft and a corbel table over it, partially obliterated. There is no W. door. At the W. end of the aisles are wide lancets. The Font is modern. The Interior is sadly disfigured by irregular piers and galleries, but improvement is contemplated. There is at present only a barrel organ. The situation of the Church on a fine rising bank is commanding and beautiful.

Added in Margin—

- (1) The aisles are but narrow.
- (2) The arcade in the S. wall of the Chancel presents, externally, wide and narrow lancets alternately—the former pierced for windows. The string course on this side falls under the window next the E. end, but there is no such fall on the N. where the N.E. window is a poor one of 2 lights without foils.
- (3) There is a turret with projecting staircase at the south-west corner of the porch.
- (4)

Dec. 9, 1851.

WOLSINGHAM (DURHAM). *SS. Mary & Stephen.*

This Church has been rebuilt within a few years, excepting the Tower, and the original arcades of the nave are preserved. It consists at present of a nave, with aisles, Chancel, and West Tower. The latter is a very coarse one, low and small, with little distinctive architectural character. It is probably late, and consists of 3 stages, divided by string courses and gradually diminishing, no buttresses, and the battlement on each side consists of only 2 piers with one embrasure. The belfry windows are square-headed, and there is no door.

The interior of the Church has a very fair general effect, with open roof of tolerable pitch. The piers and galleries have disappeared, and the nave is fitted with uniform open benches, the Chancel stilled. The arcades are First P. each of 4 arches, the columns circular with moulded capitals. The Chancel arch springs from clustered shafts. The Tower arch also First P., the brackets on masks. The original Norman door which was once within the S. porch is now placed in the N. wall of the Tower, opening to a new erection used for the Parish Vestry. The aisle windows are lancets and the Clerestory windows of the nave are double lancets. The E. window of the Chancel is a triplet. The pulpit and desk are low. The Font is a new one of clustered shafts, not very successful.

Added in the Margin—

- (1) This Norman door has cylindrical mouldings in the arch and shafts.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1907.

NO. 15

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of November, 1907, at seven o'clock in the evening, the Rev. Johnson Baily, hon. canon of Durham and rector of Ryton, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBER was proposed and declared duly elected :—

The Rev. F. MacCormick, F.S.A. Scot., Wrockwardine Rectory, Wellington, Salop.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. R. Coltman Clephan, F.S.A., a vice-president, the author :—

A type-written catalogue of the collection of Egyptian Antiquities at his residence, Marine house, Tynemouth, with numerous photographs of the objects (one of a small number of copies), the cover after a design by Miss D. Clephan; 8vo. cloth. [Mr. Clephan, in an accompanying letter addressed to the secretaries, said that the collection, as also that of arms and armour is open to any of the members interested in either branch of archaeology for the purposes of study.' He also said that 'it would afford him pleasure to explain them to members any Saturday during the excursion season that can be mutually arranged.' It is hoped that advantage will be taken of this kind offer.]

From Charles Menmuir, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., the author :—*The Rising of the North*, 8vo.

From Lt Col. Carr-Ellison :—A number of photographs, etc., which belonged to his grandfather, Mr. Ralph Carr-Ellison, including (1) photographs of the Beckermes Cross; (2) of the Baranspike Runes; (3) marks on a stone at Bressay, Shetland, with letter; (5) letter of Mr. Linn of Keith, relating to rock markings; (6) letters, etc., relating to an inscription in Warkworth church; (7) photographs of Ponteland rectory and church; (8) of Saxon stones; (9) of a small cross, etc., etc.

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for Dec. 1907.

Exchanges :—

From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Trans.* 3rd series, VII, iii, 8vo.

From the British School at Rome:—*Papers*, iv, 4to., $\frac{1}{2}$ bound.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute:—*The Archaeological Journal*, vol. LXIV (N.S. XIV), no. 255, 8vo. [contains an interesting paper by professor Bunnell Lewis, F.S.A., on Roman antiquities in Switzerland, including a description, with a fine illustration, of a silver bowl handle of the Roman period, discovered at Windisch (*Vindonissa*), not far from Basel. The devices, in high relief, consist of the front-faced bust of a helmeted Roman soldier in a festoon of fruit and flowers, and below him a nude figure of Mercury, seated, with animals, birds, and other objects. It is supposed to have belonged to the younger Saloninus. The treatment is similar to that of the silver saucepan handle, discovered at Capheaton (see plate in *Proc.*, 2 ser., x, facing p. 61), but perhaps not so refined. Anyhow, it is worth while comparing them. There is also a full and very able article by Miss Prideaux on the unusually fine church of St. Candida (whose shrine and remains are in the north transept), at Whitechurch Canonicorum in Dorsetshire].

From the Royal Numismatic Society:—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 1907, iii, 8vo.

From the Royal Society of Norway:—*Det Kongelige Videnskabers Selskabs Skrifter*, 1906, 8vo.

From the Bureau of American Ethnology:—*Twenty-fifth Annual Report, 1903-04*, large 8vo. cl.

Purchases:—*The Records of the Northern Convocation* (113 Surt. Soc. publ.); *Northern Notes and Queries*, i, no. 8; and *Notes and Queries*, 201 to 204.

EXHIBITED:—

By Dr. Allison:—A Basque distaff ('amukua') and the 'arrrdatza' or spinning tool. The distaff is put through the apron string on the left side, the fingers (left) are wetted, and some of the flax on the distaff is twisted into a thread, which is then attached to the point (gimlet like) of the spindle. By twirling the point of the spindle in the right hand, whilst the flax fibres continue to be rolled by those of the left, a long continuous thread is woven which collects on the handle of the 'arrrdatza.' This is afterwards collected and woven into linen on a hand loom.

By Mr. Parker Brewis:—A photograph of the cist opened at Fatfield on 8 Nov. 1907, shewing the skeleton. It is referred to in the following notes by Mr. Jeffreys on the pre-historic discoveries at Fatfield (see p. 151), and is shewn in the illustration facing p. 154).

By Mr. J. A. Irving:—(i) Two flint-lock pistols, one 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, with name, etc., of maker on a plate on each side of lock, BARDIVER and LONDON; the other, double-barrelled, is 7 ins. long and also has two plates bearing the name, etc., of the maker, on one side H. NOCE, and on the other NEWCASTLE; and (ii) a small silver spoon with a hollow for marrow in the handle, 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins. long with three hall-marks (1) a harp crowned, (2) Hibernia, and (3) a crown.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) announced that the Council had decided not to hold a meeting of the Society in December, the last Wednesday of the month being Christmas day.

Mr. Blair stated that owing to another engagement Dr. Hodgkin could not read his paper, but would do so at a future meeting.

DISCOVERY OF PRE-HISTORIC BURIALS AT FATFIELD, CO. DURHAM.

Mr. R. H. Jeffreys, of Birtley, co. Durham, read the following notes:—



PREHISTORIC BURIAL DISCOVERED AT FATFIELD, CO. DURHAM.

[See pages 151—155.]

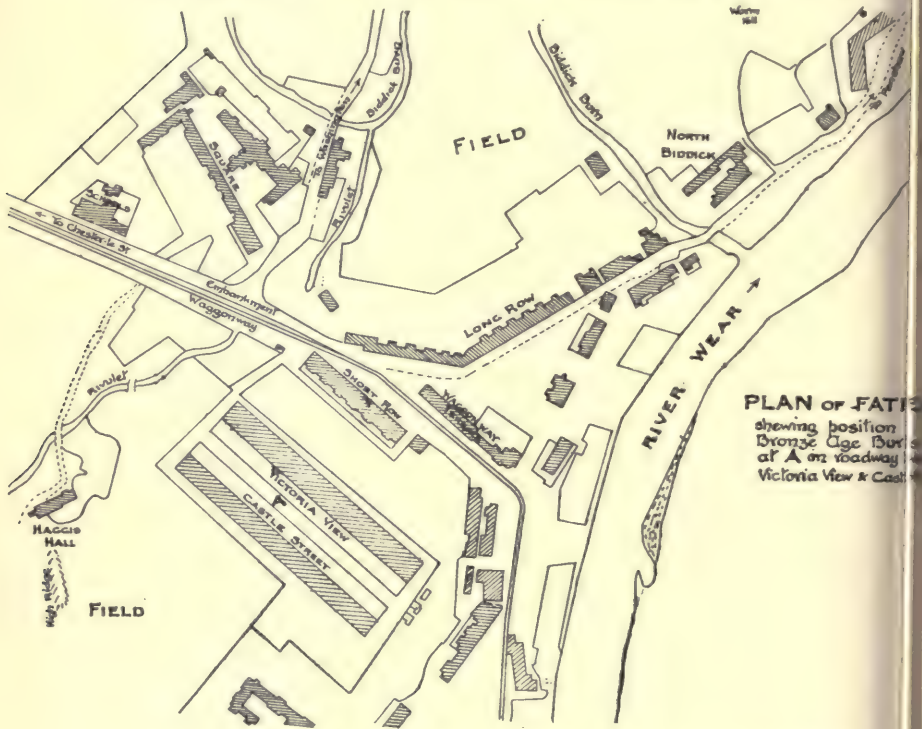
From a photograph by Mr. Parker Brewis.



‘Owing to the fact that discoveries such as I am about to describe have so seldom been made, comparatively, in the county of Durham, I hope these may be regarded as possessing more than usual antiquarian and historic interest. The village of Fatfield, where these discoveries have been made, is beautifully situated on the north bank of the river Wear, about 7 miles W. from Sunderland, 3 miles N.E. from Chester-le-Street, 1 mile from Penshaw station on the Leamside branch between Newcastle and Durham, and 2 miles S.W. from Washington station. Along with North Biddick, which adjoins it, it forms the civil parish of Harraton, and the parish also contains the hamlets of Nova Scotia, Picktree, and South Pelaw. On the opposite side of the river is the parish of Burnmoor, while three miles to the west it is bounded by Birtley parish. A field’s breadth from Fatfield lies Lambton park, containing Lambton castle, the residence of the earl of Durham. The ancient name of Harraton was Havertune, and was granted by bishop Flambard to his nephew William, whose descendants assumed the local name of de Herrington, which name is now perpetuated in New Herrington, a large colliery village one mile east from Penshaw. It afterwards came into the possession of the Darcys; and then, by marriage and purchase was vested in the Hedworths, who, at the height of their power, owned, besides Harraton, the manor of Southwick, the grange of Saltwellside, Urpeth, Ricleden, lands in Cleadon, Whitburn, Jarrow, Hedworth, Sunderland, Picktree, West Herrington, Burnigall, Woodham, Brafferton and Bushblades. However, about the year 1640, in the reign of Charles I, owing to the weakness of Sir John Hedworth, and the ‘intrigue of speculators’ the valuable estates became alienated for a mere trifle, along with their wealth of coal mines. They were partially recovered, and the Hedworth family remained possessors till 1688 (the year of the great Revolution against James II). During the period between 1640 and 1688 the heir to Sir John had been excluded from his rights, as many others were at that time, owing to their action in the great Civil War. So that in 1688, the last male heir, John Hedworth, who had retrieved his scattered fortunes by marriage with the co-heiress of Washington, left only a comparatively small estate, which was divided between his two daughters Dorothy and Elizabeth. Dorothy married Ralph Lambton of Harraton hall, called in later times Lambton hall, the ancient seat of the Darcys and Hedworths, while Elizabeth married Sir William Williamson of Monkwearmouth. In 1714, the last year of Anne’s reign, William Lambton purchased Lady Williamson’s moiety; and by a settlement made by Ralph Lambton and his wife Dorothy the whole estate of Harraton came under one ownership, and it has remained in the hands of the Lambton family ever since. The old hall was pulled down by William Lambton, who died before he could commence with the work of a new building. The present fine mansion is built on the identical site of the old Lambton hall, and stands on an eminence overlooking the river Wear, and the sea of trees around it. Overlooking Fatfield is Penshaw hill with the monument erected to the memory of the Rt. Hon. John Lambton, first earl of Durham, the foundation stone being laid by the earl of Zetland in 1844. The people of Fatfield are almost entirely engaged in coal-mining; there being two collieries connected with the place, viz., Harraton to the west and North Biddick (locally named Botany Bay) to the east. The seams worked are the Hutton and the Maudlin, which at Harraton are 4ft. 8in. and 4ft. 4in. respectively. At North Biddick are the old-established iron-works of Messrs. Cook & Sons, where all kinds of colliery plant are manufactured.

Fatfield village is an ancient one, and coal has been worked all round

the district from the commencement of mining: as also at South Biddick, on the opposite bank of the river. George Bowes, to whom South Biddick belonged, and who died in 1606, wrote 'There is coles gotten in 5 severall places, and I have sonke a shafte within the domain, having only bestowed 4*l*. charges, and have already gotten some coles, which if the seam of coles prove to be 3 quarters of a yard thick the same, with 200*l*. stocke will yield 200*l*. per annum profit.' It was here that the unfortunate James Drummond, sixth earl of Perth, sought refuge after the Rebellion of 1745. In those days Fatfield was a very busy



spot, doing a great trade in coal by means of keels from Sunderland, and several of the houses show that they have been the homes of well-to-do people, while the quay wall and staithes still remain as evidence of the kind of trade carried on. Just behind the Biddick Inn, near the bridge, is the Worm-hill, which tradition says was visited daily by an enormous worm that 'lapped itself nine times round, leaving vermicular traces of which grave living witnesses depose that they have seen the vestiges.' Close to is the Worm-well, into which the Lambton knight, fishing as was his profane custom on a Sunday, threw the young worm, which afterwards grew to such great dimensions. I need not relate the story, whose true meaning has never been ascertained. I relate the foregoing, to show that the district and village are not

without historic interest; and now it seems even to possess interest of prehistoric importance. Several of the hill sides bear markings which my geological friends attribute to the ice age; and all over the district, there is a thick layer of sand only a foot or two below the surface. The Lambton Colliery Company, to whom the earl of Durham leased his collieries 11 years ago, have just completed the erection of 60 houses, in two rows, leaving a wide street, and room for gardens as well, between. These houses have been built on pasture land farmed by Mr. Geo. Forster, which forms part of the Lambton estate. The land at this part is a gradual slope from the river north-westwards culminating in a high ridge. The burials were 240 yards from the river, and 150 yards from the ridge; and they were all found in the new roadway or street between these two rows, and within a few yards of each other. Just at this spot the surface rises somewhat suddenly for a few feet; and this may probably be the remains of a mound or barrow. As this sudden rise interfered with the projected slope of the new street it had to be removed, and it was during this operation and the laying of new curb-stones that the cists were uncovered. The stratum of sand mentioned already is here very thick, and hundreds of loads have been dug out for building purposes, and its place taken by soil from the mound. The field is bounded on its N.W. side by the main road between Harraton and Penshaw and by the Short Row; on its lower side (near the Wear) is Union Row; while on the south are Chatershaugh and a private road leading to Pear-tree cottages and Lambton castle. The field has not been cultivated for many years; but it shows signs of having been cultivated) and this will no doubt account for any mound being more or less effectually levelled down. The first two cists were opened by workmen only on October 8th and 9th this year. It is difficult to get reliable information with regard to these, as the contents were entirely broken in the hurried search for treasure which was supposed to be within. It is known, however, that in one case, a well preserved skull was found, which, being placed on a wall close by, was soon handled by children who let it fall; and the fragments, together with those of the other bones remaining, were scattered far and wide, some reaching as far as Hetton and even to Sunderland. I have been able to collect some of these fragments, and exhibit them. Amongst them you will find the right parietal and a portion of the left parietal and a piece of the occipital parts of the skull, (the latter showing the *magnum foramen*), the upper part of a tibia, the lower half of a femur, what appear to be portions of a fibula and a humerus, a meta-tarsal bone, the rounded head of a femur, two well-preserved teeth, and a few fragments. In this case the lower jaw also, so I am told, was intact, and a very beautiful and well-preserved set of teeth was in it. These, however, were indiscriminately distributed; but those shown may be regarded as specimens of the rest. In one cist a vessel of pottery was found; which being carelessly handled was broken and given to Mr. Hall, the builder of half the houses. He has kindly handed over the remaining portions to me; and from his description I have made a sketch giving a rough idea of its shape and markings. The drawing is the exact size of the vessel when discovered, and the fragments shown give a good idea of its material and quality, as well as style of decoration, which in this case is of a very rude and primitive description. The height of the vessel was $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and its diameter $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, while the thickness of its walls, as you can see, was half an inch. Only its outside has been thoroughly baked, being reddish brown, while the inside is of an ordinary dry-clay colour, the interior being black. The figuring consists of thin parallel

lines around the vessel, with thumb-marks between. These thumb-marks, however, do not produce any definite design, and are arranged promiscuously, except that they keep in line with one another. I have sent a full description and sketch of the vessel to Canon Greenwell, who pronounces it a food vessel, but of very rough workmanship and poor ornamentation, 'but,' he adds, 'it is certainly of the Bronze Period, the people there being only very moderately equipped. It is, of course, possible that some burials not hitherto found may have been of richer people.' 'It is generally accepted that these vessels were for the use of the dead in the future world, and usually contained food. Sometimes a drinking cup has been found, and this is the earlier type; but they both belong equally to the Bronze Age. There was nothing unusual in the absence of any object other than a vessel of pottery, for, in the greater number of burials nothing is found usually. On the whole the most frequent article is such a vessel.' The cists themselves were similar to the one most recently opened, save that the sides were formed each of one large stone instead of two. They were covered by one huge slab about a foot beneath the surface, and filled with the sand already referred to, but of the finest description. I have since had this sand carefully examined, but found no sign of flint, bronze, or other weapon or tool, as is so often the case. Nor was there the hole so often found in the side of one of the stones to be seen. However, with regard to the third cist, we have more reliable details; for, knowing on Thursday, Nov. 7th, of its position, without allowing the matter to be locally known, I invited members of the Antiquarian Society and Mr. Greenwell to be present at the opening on Friday, Nov. 8th. Mr. Parker Brewis then took a photograph of the grave, showing the position of the skeleton after the removal of the usual covering slab and the few inches of sand beneath;¹ while Mr. Hobson, whom Canon Greenwell sent to represent him, took another of the cist itself after the sand inside had been thrown out. As before, the top slab was only about 10 inches below the surface, and was about 3½ feet long by 2½ feet wide and 4 inches thick. The interior was lined with similar stones, each side being formed by two slabs, a long and a short one, the short ones not being in line with the long ones, but bending outwards a little, causing the grave to be wider at the foot than at the head. The ends were closed by narrower stones, and the bottom had no stone at all. The stones sloped outwards a little from the bottom to the top, causing the top to be of larger area than the bottom of the grave, which was about 2½ feet in depth. The slabs of stone mentioned would, no doubt, be procured from the old quarry over the burn on the Washington road, two or three hundred yards from the barrow. The skeleton itself was found in the usual position, viz., with the knees drawn up to the chin, lying on its right side, but the face looking upwards. In this case nothing whatever was found but the skeleton, and, of course this also was far from being complete. No trace of ribs could be seen which might be expected from their spongy nature, and the same thing applies to the vertebrae of the spine, only five of which remained together with the sacrum or lower portion of the spinal column. Neither was either humerus (upper-arm bone) remaining. The other long bones of the legs and arms, however, were still intact, and fairly well preserved, as were the two innominate bones forming the pelvic girdle, showing our ancient friend to have been a *man* about 5 feet 4 inches in height. The vertebrae remaining were the tougher and larger ones in the lumbar part of the column. Several of the

¹ See plate facing this page.



THE 'WORM HILL,' NEAR FATFIELD, CO. DURHAM.

The road in the foreground leads to the new bridge.



PENSHAW STAITHS, NEAR FATFIELD.

Penshaw Hill in distance.



meta-carpal and meta-tarsal bones, and phalanges of the hands and feet were also found; while the skull, crammed tightly with sand, was well-preserved, with the exception of the face bones and half of the lower jaw. The cranium, however, was a typically brachy-cephalic one (round in shape) and as broad as it was long. This class of skull is typical of the men of the Bronze Age; their predecessors, the men of the Stone Age, being almost without exception dolicho-cephalic, or long-headed, like a boat. As the Bronze Age began in Britain somewhere about 1500 B.C. or 1400 B.C., and, as the Bronze men took wives from the Stone Age people so gradually forming a race with skulls midway between the brachy-cephalic and the dolicho-cephalic variety, we may safely venture, this being so typically brachy-cephalic, to refer it to the earlier part of the Bronze Period, say 1000 years B.C. If this reasoning is correct, this district around Fatfield must have been a settlement of Bronze Age people (loosely styled Ancient Britons) 3000 years ago; and, considering the wooded hilly style of country, and proximity to the river, it was an ideal spot for those ancient dwellers, who seem to have preferred the banks of the Wear, for it is only there where any similar remains have been found in the county, except in one or two instances. In all probability there would be a large settlement at this place when their Roman conquerors formed their well-known station at Chester-le-Street. It is quite possible more such graves may be discovered; indeed, an old resident named Wm. Coulthard has solemnly told me he is sure there are at least seven on that same piece of rising ground; for, he often looked over that field from his garden, and saw after a rain in spring, that the grass on seven patches was longer and greener than the rest. He says he always thought graves were underneath those patches, but did not like to voice his thoughts. There may be nothing in his remark; but he is a thoughtful man, and I give it for what it is worth.

Mr. Jeffreys was thanked for his notes.

MISCELLANEA.

NEWCASTLE CUSTOM HOUSE BOOKS.

(Extracts by G. B. Richardson, in the MS. Collections of Mr. Richard Welford).

1671. Sept. 23. Mr. Geo. Dawson of Newcastle, appointed collector of customs at Newcastle. In his absence the letter conveying the appointment to be delivered to Mr. Thos. Nourse or Mr. Arthur Walbanke, surveyors of the port of Newcastle.

1671. Sept. 26. The Custom House of London order that the Custom House at Stockton shall be in future where it formerly was, viz., the house of Mr. John Eden.

1671. Sept. 29. Memorandum, that this day Geo. Dawson, appointed collector of customs at Newcastle, Rog: Ives, waiter for merchandise, and Geo. Hill, porter, did come before us and took their several corporal oaths, etc. M. Forster, comptr., Hen. Brabants, customr.

1671. Sept. 29. Walter Ettrick, customer at Sunderland appointed, 50*l*. (Thos. Thomlinson is mentioned as surveyor at Sunderland, 30*l*. Robt. Chapman, boatman for himself and man to keep a boat, 30*l*.)

1671. Sept. 30. Christopher Sanderson and Charles Sanderson, deputies to William Burrough and Henry Brabant, his majesty's customers and collectors in this port, Geo. Forster [deputy] to Martin Forster, comptroller, Martin Wilkinson, boatman, and John Sergeant his mate, took the oaths.

1671. Oct. 2. John Thompson, deputy to Martin Forster, comptroller at Sunderland, took the oaths.

1671. Nov. 24. Know ye that I, Samuel Powell of Newcastle, mercht., do engage in the sum of 30*l*. to bring a transire from London for one . . . of 'blew linnen cloath and neckcloaths' brought into this port in the 'Desire' of Shields, Robt. Wouldhave, master, etc.

1671. Nov. 25. Timothy Tyzack of Gateshead, mercht., mentions bringing 2 pipes of Spanish wine in the 'Constant,' Thos. Simpson, master.

1673. March 25. Blyth's Nook and Seaton Sluice. John Bolt, our deputy there, came before us and took oath, etc., as above.

1673. March 31. List of Officers, etc. Collector: Anthony Isaacson. Clerk to the Collector: Peter Astell. Surveyors: Arthur Wallbanke, Thos. Browne. Waiters and Searchers for merchandise: Roger Ives, Nath. Massey and Robt. Stoddart. Coalwaiters: Thos. Shalter, Thos. Wilson, Robt. Mardendaile and Thos. Harrison. Tidesmen: Cuth. Procter, John Collison, Thos. Astell, Nath. Cawne, Richd. Browne and Richd. Leach. Boatmen of the Port of Newcastle: John Lambe, Matt. Young, Michael Gray and John Buttery. Surveyor: John Clark. Waiter and Searcher: Wm. Wilson. Tidesmen: John Edger, John Hunter, Arthur Penn. Boatmen at Shields: Wm. Watson, Thos. Hedley. Wm. Anderson. Surveyor: Mich. Hardeastle. Waiter and Searcher for merchandise: Richd. Bromley. Coalwaiters: John Orton, Robt. Barwick. Boatmen at Sunderland: Chas. Easterby, Edwd. Hinkes, Mich. Potts.

1673. April 1. Tidesman: Antho. Lambert. Porter: Geo. Hills, both of Newcastle and Lance. Dalston, tidesman at Shields, took the oaths, etc.

1673. April 2. Martin Wilkinson, boatman at Shields, John Clark, waiter and searcher at Blyth's Nook, and on April 3, Ralph Collingwood, waiter and searcher at Newcastle, were sworn.

1673. April 5. Samuel Hodskin, collector, Oliver Kearsley, searcher, Robt. Thompson and Thos. Ridley, waiters, searchers and boatmen, and on April 7 Richd. Potts, surveyor and deputy comptroller, and Wm. Power, waiter and searcher were sworn for Stockton. April 5, Allan Wharton, collector, Thos. Wood, waiter and searcher, and Chas. Fairfax, deputy customer and comptroller, were sworn for Whitby, also Thos. Watson, deputy customer to Mr. Barrow at Stockton. April 7, Richd. Miles, waiter and searcher, and Jos. Speeding, deputy customer and comptroller were sworn for Hartlepool.

1676. June 3. Custom House, London. Gentlemen. By the direction of Sir Edmond Turner (who is lately come to town) I am to acquaint you that one Capt. John Wetwang, an eminent commander in the fleet in the late Dutch war, using great endeavours to obtain a patent for the making of all merchant bills of entry in the port of London and the outports, and his majesty hath been pleased, being willing to gratify him, to refer his petition to the lord treasurer, who hath referred it to the Commissioners of the Customs, and they have reported against it, to which report the petitioner hath made reply and delivered it to lord . . . which is sent also to the Commissioners to consider of, thereupon all the clerks of the house have addressed themselves by petition to the Commissioners to appear in their behalf, and the principal patent officers in London have likewise drawn up a petition which they intend to present to his majesty, setting forth their right against the said patent. Now, if you think fit to draw up your reasons also against it, which must be speedily, and direct them to Sir Edmond Turner, he will appear in your behalf as shall be best thought fit. Gentlemen, your humble servant, Philip Marsh.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1908.

NO. 16

The ninety-fifth anniversary meeting of the Society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of January, 1908, at two o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. F. W. Dendy, one of the vice-presidents, in the unavoidable absence of the president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the Council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The Secretary (Mr. Blair) read a letter from the duke of Northumberland, the president, expressing regret at his inability to take the chair in consequence of his having to be present at the opening of parliament to-day. Mr. Welford, a vice-president, also expressed regret at being absent, owing to illness.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

- i. Emily S. Gayner (Miss), Beech Holm, Sunderland.
- ii. Richard Bulmer Hepple, 3 Meldon Terrace, South Shields.
- iii. William Hutton Lishman, 3 Victoria Square, Newcastle.
- iv. J. H. Reah, Newlands, Gosforth, Newcastle.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From the author, Mr. George W. Bain :—‘Early Days of Banking in Sunderland’ (overprint from the Sunderland Antiquarian Society’s *Proceedings*).

From the Barrow Naturalists Field Club :—*Proceedings*, XVIII, 8vo.

From Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A. :—*Proceedings* of the Darlington and Teesdale Naturalists Field Club, I, 8vo.

From Mr. Wm. Robertson Heatley :—*Archaeologia Aeliana*, 2 ser., XXIII, ii; several numbers and plates of *Proceedings*; pages 169 to end with title page and preface of the *Register of Elsdon*; *Report of the Joint Meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute and of the Society of Antiquaries at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, August 5th to 13th, 1884*.

From the Rev. E. B. Hicks, the author :—*The Virgin Mary Hospital and St. Mary’s Church, Newcastle*, sm. 8vo., cl.

From Robert Blair :—*The Antiquary* for Dec., 1907, and Jan. and Feb., 1908.

From Mr. J. J. Hogg of Norton and 59, Elm Park Gardens, London, S.W. (per Rev. J. T. Fowler of Durham) :—The following books and MSS. relating to the county of Durham :—(i) *Durham Poll Book*, Newc. 1761, *The Poll, Durham*, 1761, *Durham Poll Book*, Newc. 1762, with many MS. additions, bound in one volume. (ii) *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Durham*, by Jos. Granger, London, 1794, 4to. pp. 28 and 73, map and tables, not bound. (iii) A

Particular, and Conditions of Sale, of Manor, Castle and Park of Brancepeth, 1733, fo. pp. 15, with maps and tables, not bound. (iv) Book of Rates for co. Durham; fo. bound. (v) Election Addresses, Squibs, etc., circa 1761; 8 or 9 loose sheets.

Special thanks were voted to Mr. Hogg for his gift.

Exchanges :—

From the British Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, XIII, iii, 8vo.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, XLIV, no. 256, 8vo.

From the Sussex Archaeological Society :—*Archaeological Collections*, I, cloth.

From the Thoresby Society :—*Miscellanea*, xv, ii.

From the British School at Rome :—*Papers*, IV, 8vo, ¼el

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archæologia Cambrensis*, VIII, i, 8vo.

From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society :—*The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, pt. 76 (XIX, iv), 8vo.

From 'La Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles' :—*Annales*, XXI, iii and iv, 8vo.

From 'La Société Archéologique de Namur' :—(i) *Annales*, XXV, iv; (ii) *Rapport sur la Situation de la Société en 1906*, 8vo.; and (ii) *Introduction*.

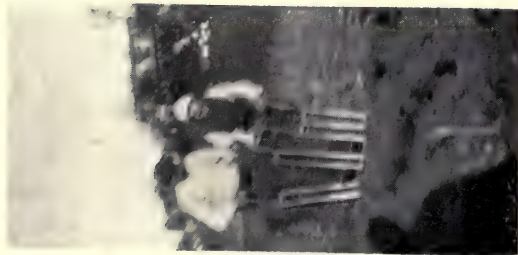
Purchases :—Jahrbuch des Kaiserlich Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, XXII, iii, and *Mitteilungen*, XXII, i and ii; *The Registers of Bruton, Somerset* (Par. Reg. Soc.); *The Victoria History of the County of Durham*, II; *The Official Year Book of the Scientific and Learned Societies of Great Britain and Ireland, 1906-7*; *A History of English Furniture*, III, xv; *The Oxford English Dictionary* (Plat to Premious), VII; *Notes and Queries*, 10th series, nos. 205-213 and Index to vol. VIII; *The Reliquary*, XIV, no. i; *The Scottish Historical Review* for Jan. 1908, no. 18 (v, ii), 8vo.; *The Pedigree Register*, I, no. 3; Gomme's *Index of Archaeological Papers, 1665-1890*; The Rev. E. A. Downman's original drawings of earthworks in Northamptonshire, 32 in all, with title page, preface, and list of contents. [The plans are of Ermine Street, Irchester, Borough Hill, Rainsborough, Burnt Walls, Castle Dykes 'Camp', Hunsbury, Castle Dykes, Lilbourne Castle, Sibbertoft Castle Yard, Fotheringhay Castle, Clifford Hill, Towcester Bury Mount, Lilbourne Hill Ground, Wollaston, Earl's Barton, Preston Capes, Long Buckby, Peterborough Toothill, Culworth Castle, Great Cransley Mound, Sulgrave Castle, Alderton Mount, Rothersthorpe Berry, Braybrook Castle, Hinton Manor House, Barnwell S. Andrew, Steane Manor House, Barton Seagrave, Eversley Old Town, Titchmarsh Castle, and East Farndon Hall Close.]

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The following were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—

From Dr. T. M. Allison :—A pair of Basque 'Lias' or Hand Ploughs.

[Dr. Allison read the following note :—'I owe these interesting implements to the courtesy of M. A. Etchats of Bilbao, who very kindly procured me a pair made by the village blacksmith, and in use at the time (Novem. 1907). The 'lia' or 'lai' (lyah) is a square-topped iron fork. It has two chisel-like prongs 1ft. 10in. long, 1½in. broad, and 4in. apart. These are connected by a horizontal iron bar. The handle, however, is not in the centre of this bar, but at the corner, the outer prong being continued to form a 6in. iron socket. Into this is fitted a wooden handle projecting about the same distance. The tools



1

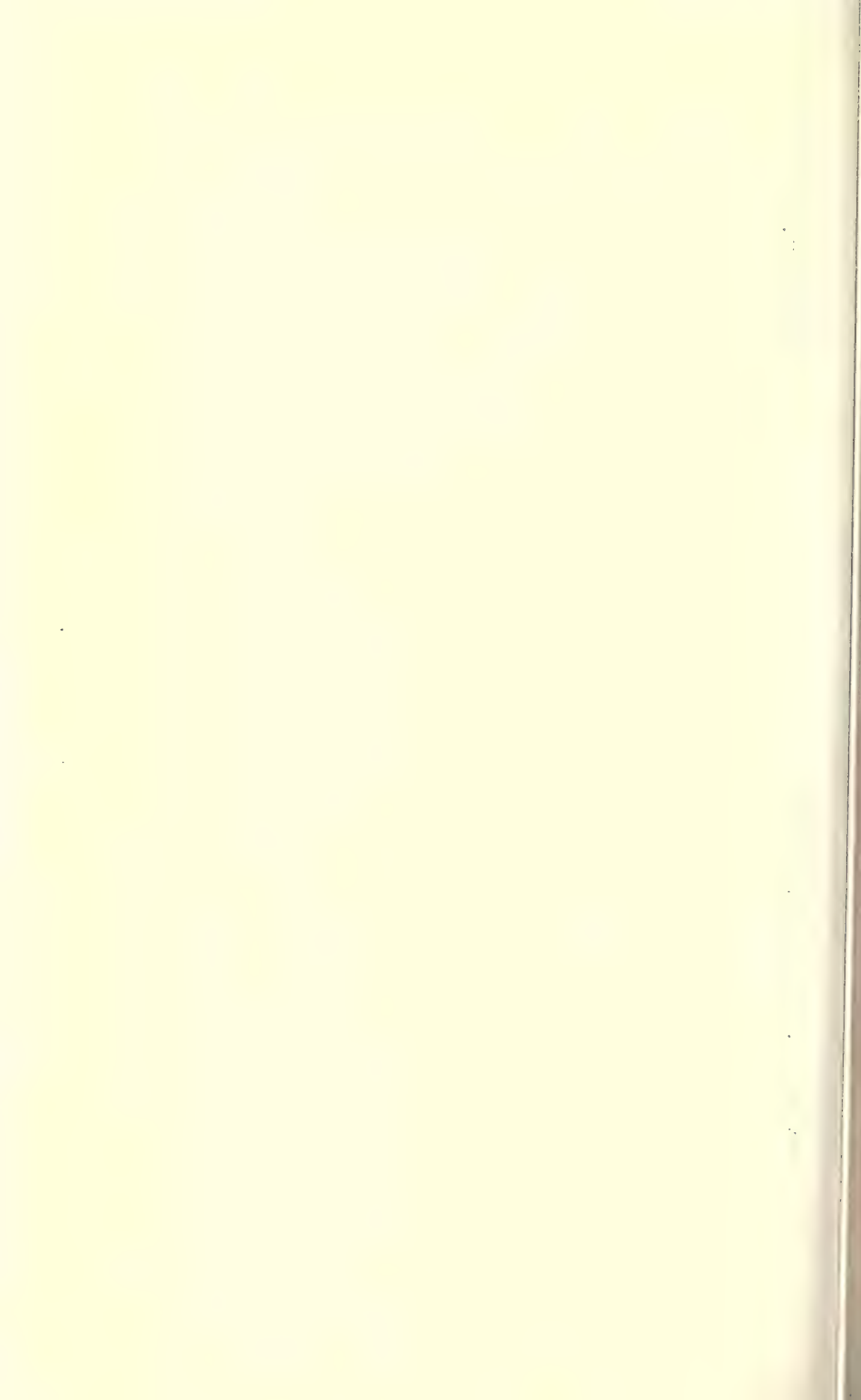
2

3

BASQUE FARMER AND HIS WIFE USING THE 'LIA' NEAR SEGURA (NORTH SPAIN).

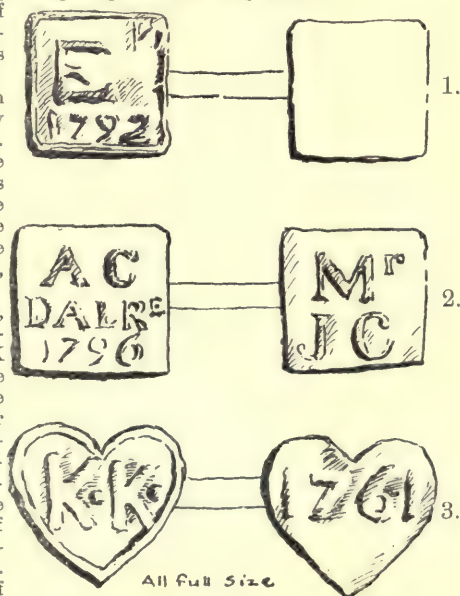
1. Striking the tools into the ground.
2. Before levering the tools backward.
3. Before levering the tools forward.

From snapshots by Dr. T. M. Allison.



thus resemble elongated parallelograms, open at the bottom, with a handle at the outer corner, *i.e.* they are right-handed and left-handed implements. The prongs are slightly, and the handles distinctly curved forward, so that the front is somewhat concave. The weight is considerable, the two implements scaling together some nineteen pounds. They are used in the following way. A 'lia' is taken in either hand, the handles being outermost, and the tools are raised high in the air. Then they are 'jabbed' forcibly into the ground and worked into the soil. Next they are simultaneously levered *backward*. Then with the right foot, the right tool is pushed (like a spade) under the sod, whilst the other lia is placed in the furrow by hand. Then lastly a combined levering movement takes place *forward*, and the soil is turned over, the sod being often pressed down by the foot. This method of ploughing effects its purpose from behind forwards, whilst the plough of course turns over its work laterally or sideways. I should say that four men with 'lias' would plough almost as much land as a man and woman working with two oxen, the second method of tillage in the Basque provinces. The latter method is of course much the less laborious. But, in early November, it is a pretty sight to see a Basque farmer and his wife (the latter with lighter tools) working side by side (as in the plate facing page 158). Sometimes a row of four may be seen preparing the land for maize, for which the 'lia' is specially employed, and it is most interesting to watch these handsome Basques, with their refined features and sturdy frames, wielding the eight implements in perfect time, and turning over a long continuous sod, hour after hour, with almost machine-like precision. Speaking generally the Basques may be said to inhabit the beautiful hill country, stretching from Bayonne in France to Bilbao in Spain, and the 'lia' seems almost exclusive confined to this region, *i.e.* it appears to be a purely Basque agricultural implement.']

From Mr. T. J. Bell of Cleadon:—Four Scottish communion tokens of lead (shewn in the annexed illustrations from drawings by Mr. Henry Clarke of North Shields). Three of them are square in form, one is inscribed E | 1792, the other two, of Dalry, are inscribed on one side A C | DALRE | 1790, and on the other Mr | J C; and the fourth, heart-shaped, is inscribed on one side K · K for Kirkurd, and on the other 1761. A C on the second token stands for 'Associated Congregations.' See an interesting article on the 'Communion Tokens of the South-Eastern Border of Scotland,' with illustrations, by the Rev. Dr. Paul, in the *Trans.* of



the Berwicksh. Nat. Club,
vol. xvi, p. 109.

From Mr. R. Oliver Heslop,
F.S.A. (one of the secre-
taries):—A round commu-
nion token of lead $\frac{5}{16}$ in. in
diameter (shewn in illu-
stration 4), used by commu-
nicants at Birdhope Craig Presbyterian church in Redesdale. It
bears on one side the letters I C for John Chisholm the minister,
and B C for Birdhope Craig, and on the other the date 1724.



EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. O. J. Charlton, LL.B. :—A silver tankard $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. high by 5 in. in diam. at base and 4 in. at mouth, not later than 1670 and probably c. 1660. Straight sided ; flat topped lid, projecting over sides ; thumb piece ; handle ; round the base and twice across the handle runs a band of wavy ornament, identical with that round the top of a tankard in the possession of Mr. Taylor of Chipchase, the maker of which was William Ramsey (*Arch. Ael.*, xxi, p. 34, catalogue no. 118). Marks : a single castle in a plain die, twice on the lid and twice on the side near the handle ; traces of two other marks remain on the side and of one on the handle. On the front is engraved (c. 1750) a coat of arms, a chevron between three hawks (?) heads erased ; crest on a hawking glove a hawk displayed The birds may be pigeons ; below, two boughs crossed.

By Mr. W. H.

Knowles, F.S.A. :—

A fine set of photo-
graphs, drawings,
plans, etc., of the
remains discovered
at *Corstopitum*
during the season
of 1907. They will
be used in illus-
trating the forth-
coming report of
the Excavation
Committee.

By Dr. Allison :—

Three photographs
taken by himself
shewing the mode
of using the hand
plough (*lia*) among
the Basques in
North Spain. Three
different positions
(see plate facing
p. 158).

By Mr. T. J. Bell :—

A bronze stirrup 5 in. high by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, probably of Asiatic origin.





LATE KELTIC FIBULA.

About full size. Found in the Roman Camp, South Shields.

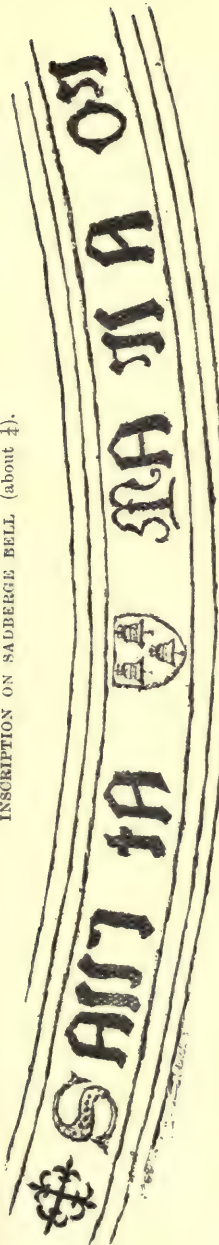
In the 'Blair Collection,' Blackgate Museum, Newcastle.



SILVER TANKARD OF NEWCASTLE MAKE, c. 1660 (5½-in. high). (See opposite page).

From photographs by Mr. Parker Brewis.



INSCRIPTION ON SADBERGE BELL (about $\frac{1}{4}$).

By R. Blair (one of the secretaries):—A rubbing of a pre-reformation bell restored to Sadberge church, co. Durham. It bears the inscription '[cross] Sancta [shield on which 3 bells] Maria or'.

Mr. Blair said:—'In 1888 when I visited Sadberge church and described the communion plate (*Proc.* 2 ser., III, 290), I stated that there were two modern bells in the turret at the west end. In this I was mistaken, as the rector informs me that one of the bells, that on the north, is pre-reformation, and bears an invocation to St. Laurence; the other, however, is modern. There appears to have been a second pre-reformation bell in the bell-cot, which, on account of its cracked condition, had been discarded and sold. My attention haveng been drawn to this by a paragraph in the recently printed volume of *Proceedings* for 7 February, 1899 (p. 18), of the Darlington Naturalists Club, in which it was stated that Mr. Lear, a member, had rescued the bell when sold to him 'for old metal some years before, and had presented it to the rector for restoration to the church.' I went over to Sadberge in company with my friend Mr. Wooler, and found the bell securely fixed in the vestry at the west end of the church. It is 16in. high to the shoulder, and 15in. diameter at the mouth. The bell is a good shape, with the inscriptions in black letter. The letters, which are badly formed and spaced, are reversed. A shield charged with three bells (2 and 1) is between Sancta and Maria. It is similar to the shield on one of the Pittington bells (*Proc.* III, 247), and is said to be the mark of the bell-founder, Richard Pette. The initial cross, which is floreated, is different from any on the Pittington bells, as are the Lombardic capitals. Beyond a doubt these two bells are those referred to in Edward VI's inventory, where the entry is 'the chapell of Sadberge, two bells in the steppill there.'

The church is situate on an elevated mound which apparently has had a ditch on all its four sides.

In the village, now used as a butcher's shop, is a curious barrel-vaulted building, which is said to have been the 'kitty' or lock-up.

By ————— :—A small handbill announcing an entertainment in the Castle, Newcastle, on the eve of the Great Fire of 1854.

'BEDE'S WELL,' MONKTON.

The secretary (Mr. Blair) read the following letter from Mr. J. Reavley, clerk to the Monkton parish Council, dated 22nd January, 1908:—

I am desired by the above Council to ask for the support of the members of your Society in their endeavour to preserve this ancient well and to raise the sum of 200*l.* for the purpose. During the last few years the condition of the well has gradually got worse, and unless something is done, it will shortly be completely destroyed. The proposals of preservation are of the simplest, viz., to rail or wall in the small piece of ground upon which the well is situate, adequately prevent pollution from a burn running alongside, and protect the well with a stone shelter. Estimates for this work amount to the before-mentioned sum. May I, therefore, appeal to the members of the Society to assist in retaining this relic of past ages. Trusting you will lay this letter before the next meeting.

The Rev. G. Pybus of Jarrow, in supporting the letter, said the well was very much older than Christianity in this country. It became Christianised by association with the name of Bede, and since then had become almost civilized out of existence by association with the slag heap. The Palmer Company were now doing their part in keeping the slag away from it, but it was necessary to do something further to preserve the well from obliteration. Lord Northbourne was generously supporting the scheme.

HALTWHISTLE-BURN CAMP.

Mr. J. P. Gibson made an interesting statement with regard to the excavation work of Mr. F. Gerald Simpson at Haltwhistle-burn camp. This camp, he remarked, was not absolutely on the Roman Wall; it had apparently been built before the Wall. Something like six months' work had been put in, and the camp had turned out to be one of Agricola's time. There was a pretorium and a buttressed building, and also gateways of a peculiar character such as had never been seen in England before. A special interest lay in it from the fact that there were squared stones outside, and rubble covered with an earthen rampart inside. Apparently, when Hadrian came to build the Wall, the squared stones of the camp were taken down and the rubble left. Arrangements had been come to with Mrs. Clayton by which she had appointed Mr. Simpson as the custodian of the five camps on her estate, and he (Mr. Gibson) hoped the sub-committee would be able to make arrangements by which other lengths of the Wall would be put in his charge. He thought that was, perhaps, the most important move they had made in connexion with the Wall for many years.

ANNUAL REPORT, ETC., FOR 1907.

The report was then taken as read. It is as follows:—

Your Council present their ninety-fifth annual report to the members of the Society.

The monthly meetings held in the Castle throughout the year have been from time to time of a specially interesting character. At the August meeting Professor Haverfield gave an interim report on the excavations conducted at Corstopitum during the summer; and at a special meeting Mr. C. L. Woolley recapitulated the results obtained up to September 13th.

The following country meetings have also been held:—

On May 30th, a whole day was devoted to visits which included Aycliffe church, Heighington church, Shackleton camp, Thornton hall, Legs cross, and Darlington church. At Heighington the Rev. H. D. Jackson gave an account of the church. The other places and

points of interest were described by our member, Mr. E. Wooler, F.S.A., who acted as guide and expositor throughout.

On June 6th, Haltwhistle-burn camp was visited, when members examined excavations made there chiefly at the expense of our member, Mr. F. Gerald Simpson, and under his personal direction in conjunction with Mr. J. P. Gibson. The excellent work carried out by Mr. Simpson has added another and important link to the knowledge of Roman field work and of the methods practised by the legionaries in securing and protecting their advance.

Another meeting was held at Hexham, on the afternoon of July 24th, for the purpose of visiting the new nave of the priory church, now in course of construction. Members were received by the Rev. Canon Savage, and were conducted round by our colleague, Mr. C. C. Hodges, who delivered an address in which he surveyed the history of the site, described the church of St. Wilfrid, showed its connexion with the existing structure, and pointed out the discoveries made during building operations for the new nave.

A fourth meeting was called for Ladykirk and Norham on September 11th. Driving from Berwick the large company halted near Gainslaw House, where they were received and entertained by Sir Gainsford and Lady Bruce. At Ladykirk church they were met by the minister, the Rev. W. J. Moodie, who described the church, probably the last pre-reformation structure erected in Scotland. Re-crossing the Tweed the church and castle of Norham were visited. At the former the vicar, the Rev. A. B. Stogdon, recounted its history and described the various objects of interest in the church. At Norham castle members were received by Sir Hubert Jerminham, whose historical and architectural account of the famous border stronghold was listened to with great interest. Sir Hubert then conducted the party to Longridge Towers, where his remarkable collection of works of art was examined with keen appreciation. After tea had been served and thanks rendered to the generous host the party returned to Berwick.

The fifth meeting was held on September 13th, when the site of Corstopitum was visited. It had been intended that the excavations, about to be suspended for the season, should be viewed by our society in conjunction with the members of the Cumberland and Westmorland Society, to whom it had been decided to send a cordial invitation. Unfortunately the fusion of the two societies was frustrated by difficulty caused by the times of the train service east and west, with the result that as our members arrived they found their Cumbrian friends in the act of leaving. Mr. C. L. Wooley and Mr. R. H. Forster guided the party, and most kindly repeated the description to our members already given by them that day to their earlier visitors.

The exploration of Corstopitum, originated by our member, Mr. H. H. E. Craster, has been one of the most prominent features of interest in the past year. The organization of a special committee of widely representative character, referred to in our last report, was undertaken by Mr. W. H. Knowles, who, in association with our own members, has succeeded in enlisting members of other learned societies, of the universities, as well as eminent archaeologists representative of the kingdom generally. His Grace, the Duke of Northumberland, acts as president. The plateau on which Corstopitum is situated was occupied in Roman times by buildings extending over 22 acres, and it is the intention of the committee to continue a systematic prosecution of the work, year by year, in expectation that in five seasons it may be possible to unearth the entire area. Mr. Knowles, as honorary secretary, has received a gratifying response to his widely circulated appeal for funds, and a sum

of £1700 has been already subscribed towards the cost, which is estimated to reach £2000.

The operations of the past year began on July 10th, when Mr. C. L. Wooley again undertook to supervise the work on the spot. This was aided by Professor Haverfield, who took up his residence in the neighbourhood, and excavations proceeded continuously until October 12th. Mr. R. H. Forster also devoted himself to the work, living on the spot and aiding assiduously from first to last. The survey of the great bridge, the location of its northern land-abutment, and the identification of the road-line from this point northward, have specially devolved upon Mr. Forster; whilst the onerous task of preparing plans of the whole of the excavated places has been carried out by Mr. Knowles.

One of the objects sought is to ascertain and demonstrate the relation of the Roman highway to the town in its course through or round Corstopitum. It is evident that the place acquired importance in Roman times, largely from its situation on the line of this great thoroughfare; a special value therefore is attached to a knowledge of the precise manner in which the road was connected with Corstopitum itself. Although this yet remains to be cleared up, much has been done in showing the road as it left the bridge-head to ascend the slope beyond. Its exact route, from this point northward will doubtless be traced during the following year's work.

It will be borne in mind that systematic progress has been obliged to conform to the position of growing crops. This subserviency has more or less interfered with the direction and character of the excavations. So far, only the fringe of the town has been disclosed. Yet a general statement of the year's work sufficiently indicates how much real progress has been made in the heavy task of uncovering Roman Corstopitum, and how great a light has been already thrown on the hitherto unknown character of its streets and buildings; and even at this stage it is evident that the considerations urged by Mr. Craster at the outset of the undertaking have been fully justified by the knowledge thus obtained. For we now know that Corstopitum was not an ordinary military post, but rather a town which must have included a considerable population, pervaded, doubtless, by military elements, but having the characteristics of a place laid out and built as a town. We know, in addition, that its buildings were massive and important, and that they bear the marks of devastation and of successive repairs as striking evidence of the vicissitudes undergone by their occupants in Roman times. Yet, even so, these ruins preserve the traces of the town's ancient state. Its walls in later times have been freely plundered and used as a quarry of dressed stone ready to hand, and this material may be identified as it has been built up again in the structures of Anglian, mediæval, and later dates in churches, mills, and houses at Corbridge, Dilston, Hexham, and elsewhere in the neighbourhood. In Corstopitum itself the foundations of its impoverished buildings fortunately remain, so that its character and plan may be recovered as the work of uncovering proceeds; and among the debris, as the past year's results demonstrate, there lie carved and inscribed stones, pottery, coins, and other small objects of use or ornament, all of them of value in adding links to the chain of historical evidence.

It will be readily understood that these excavations made in fields under tillage could only have been rendered possible by the most generous intervention of the owner of the land, and by the concurrence and assistance of his tenant. Captain Cuthbert as proprietor, has not only afforded facilities and followed them with substantial and characteristic generosity, but has added the influence of his own keen

personal interest in the undertaking. Captain Cuthbert has throughout placed not ourselves only but all who are interested in the advancement of learning under a lasting obligation.

Mention has already been made of the visit of our members to Haltwhistle-burn camp and of the excavations examined on that occasion. These operations present points of contrast with the work at Corstopitum of so marked a character as to enhance greatly the value of their achievement. Corstopitum has been despoiled from time to time, and its site has long been under the plough; Haltwhistle-burn, as far as is known, is a hitherto unopened camp. The one has been the residence of a civil population; the other has been of purely military character. The greater town was situated upon the main line of communication in Roman times, and was a posting station on the Watling Street; the other was a typical field-work commanding the defile on the east of Aesica and lying on the Stanegate. The excavation of Corstopitum is the work of a wide-spread organization; the work at Haltwhistle-burn camp was undertaken firstly at the expense of our colleague, Mr. F. Gerald Simpson, under his personal charge whilst living upon the spot. With the assistance of Mr. J. P. Gibson, and with skilled men, a very large amount of excavation was rapidly effected, and carried out in a workmanlike manner. Sections were made in the ramparts and through the Stanegate; the inner face of the north rampart was cleared from end to end; the eastern gateway was opened out and a trench driven from it to the western rampart. Besides this an area within the gateway was cleared and the remains of foundation walls followed. Subsidiary camps in the neighbourhood were also examined and a so-called turret, on the Roman Wall beyond, was cleared and found to be a shieling constructed in later times of the material from the Wall. The work has been further developed in conjunction with the Excavation Committee of our Society, operations being continued till late in the year. Towards the extra cost thus incurred several subscribers contributed, and our society unanimously voted a donation of £10.

In these extended operations the whole area of the camp has been carefully trenched; a building, supposed to be the Pretorium, has been found and examined; and a large oven has been discovered, partially built into the north-eastern angle of the rampart of the camp. The Excavation Committee is to be congratulated on having demonstrated the character of this interesting camp. It gives us one of the instances of the careful manner in which the Roman army secured its advance into a hostile country, and indicates the quality of the soldiery who were able to handle spade and trowel and axe with as great a dexterity as sword and buckler and spear, and it is due to Mr. Simpson that our society should record its special appreciation of his excellent work.

With the beginning of the past year a third volume of the third series of the *Proceedings* of the society was commenced, and 156 pages with numerous plates have been issued. Besides this the index to volume two has been completed. A volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana*, the third volume of the third series, has also been published. It consists of pp. xlvii, 381, with seven plates and plans, and numerous illustrations in the text. By resolution of the Council the editor's name is now printed on the title page. Although the name of Mr. Robert Blair appears in this way for the first time, his appointment as honorary editor was made in 1882. Since that date twenty volumes and an index volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana* and twelve volumes of *Proceedings*, besides minor issues, have been published, all of them under the sole editorship of Mr. Blair. The twenty-fifth year of such a record was

commemorated by a presentation at our July meeting, and your Council would here add their testimony to the remarkable service rendered throughout so long a period by our senior secretary and editor.

In the volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana* recently issued, bibliography forms a prominent feature. This subject is represented by Mr. R. W. Ramsey's 'Kepier Grammar School and its Library,' and by the important treatise on 'Early Newcastle Typography, 1639-1800,' by Mr. Richard Welford. The notices of Newcastle printers and the list of books from their presses cover 134 pages of the volume, an indication of the comprehensive and laborious character of the work. Mr. Welford also communicates an article on 'Art and Archaeology: The Three Richardsons.' The volume further contains contributions of a historical character from Dr. Bradshaw, Sir Gainsford Bruce, Messrs. H. H. E. Craster and J. Crawford Hodgson. Mr. W. W. Tomlinson gives a biographical notice of our late colleague Mr. George Irving, and Commandant Mowat records the symbol of the second Roman legion, and the survival of the same symbol in modern military usage. Mr. C. L. Wooley furnishes a provisional report on the excavations at Corstopitum in 1906. Besides these there is a valuable heraldic paper by Mr. C. H. Blair upon 'A Book of North Country Arms of the 16th Century.' A full page coloured plate in illustration has been added, at the cost of His Grace, our President. Towards the other illustrations Mr. F. Raimes has contributed. In the importance of the material brought together and the variety of subjects treated the volume may compare favourably with its predecessors.

The Northumberland County History Committee, so closely allied to our Society, has published during the past year the eighth volume of their great undertaking. This is 'The Parish of Tynemouth,' by our colleague Mr. H. H. E. Craster.

The monastic foundation presented many perplexities in its relation to the distant abbey to which it was attached; these have been elucidated after indefatigable research, and the history of the priory and the castle have been told by Mr. Craster in a narrative worthy of so important a subject. The rise and progress of the borough is also a matter of great local interest, and this, with accounts of adjacent townships, is treated with equal care and lucidity. Of special value are the contributions to this important volume by Mr. T. E. Forster on the history of the Coal Trade, by Professor Garwood on geological features, and by Professor A. Meek on the Sea Fisheries of the district.

Of works published by other members of our Society in the past year 'The Records of the Northern Convocation,' by the Very Rev. Dean Kitchin, has been issued as vol. 113 in the series of the Surtees Society. It is prefaced by a most valuable and recondite history of the subject in which the constitution of this representative body, in its growth and in its aspect to the church and the nation, is sketched by the accomplished author.

Your Council have had their attention called to the structural condition of the Blackgate by the collapse of a portion of the masonry after heavy rain in the autumn. A careful examination of the building has revealed the fact that a very large part of the ashlar joints has completely decayed, and that much of the old walling is in a loose and precarious state. A special committee has been appointed to deal with the question, and the members are already in negotiation with the Estate and Property Committee of the City Council.

The reports of the curators and librarian for the year were taken as read.

The treasurer then read his report, in which he stated that the number of members was 354, the same as the previous year, sixteen members having died, resigned, or been removed from the roll during the year and sixteen elected. The balance sheet showed a balance at the beginning of 1907 of 159*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, and a total income for the year of 542*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*, and expenditure of 481*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, leaving a balance at the beginning of 1908 of 219*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; but this balance will be reduced by about 150*l.* when the volume of *Arch. Aeliana*, just issued to members for last year, is paid for. The capital invested, with dividends, is now 123*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The receipts were, from subscriptions, 365*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*; from Castle, 123*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*; from Blackgate, 30*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*; and from books sold, 23*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* The *Proceedings* have cost 67*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, and the illustrations, 58*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* Books have cost, 46*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; the Castle, 96*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; and the Blackgate, 56*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

The chairman moved the adoption of the reports; this, on being seconded by Mr. Knowles, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Heslop suggested that in future the annual report might be printed and issued to members before the meeting, as in many other societies.

This was agreed to.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL AND OFFICERS.

The chairman then declared the following persons duly elected to the respective offices in terms of Statute V, which sets forth 'that if the number of persons nominated for any office be the same as the number to be elected, the person or persons nominated shall be deemed elected, and shall be so declared by the chairman,' viz.:—President: The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.S.A. 12 Vice-presidents: Horatio Alfred Adamson, Lawrence W. Adamson, LL.D., Robert Coltman Clephan, F.S.A., Robert Richardson Dees, Frederick Walter Dendy, the Rev. William Greenwell, D.C.L., F.S.A., &c., Francis J. Haverfield, LL.D., F.S.A., &c., John Crawford Hodgson, F.S.A., Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L., F.S.A., &c., the Rev. Henry Edwin Savage, M.A., Thomas Taylor, F.S.A., and Richard Welford, M.A. 2 Secretaries: Robert Blair, F.S.A., and Richard Oliver Heslop, M.A., F.S.A. Treasurer: Robert Sinclair Nisbet. Editor: Robert Blair. Librarian: Charles Henry Blair. 2 Curators: W. Parker Brewis and Richard Oliver Heslop. 2 Auditors: Robert P. Winter and Herbert Maxwell Wood, B.A. 12 Council: Rev. Cuthbert Edward Adamson, M.A., Rev. Johnson Baily, M.A., W. Parker Brewis, Sidney Story Carr, Oswin J. Charlton, LL.B., Walter Shewell Corder, John Pattison Gibson, William Henry Knowles, F.S.A., Matthew Mackey, Joseph Oswald, Henry Taylor Rutherford, and William Weaver Tomlinson.

MISCELLANEA.

EXTRACTS FROM NEWCASTLE CUSTOM HOUSE BOOKS.

(From G. Bouchier Richardson's MSS. in R. Welford's Collections.)

NATIONALITY CLAIMS FOR NEWCASTLE SHIPS.

The following letter from the Admiralty is addressed to the Custom House authorities in Newcastle, under date 1677:—

'Whereas upon the petition of Timo: Davison, esq. and partners of Newcastle, merchants (which I referred to your examination), you have reported unto me, by a letter from your collector of Newcastle, you are

informed that a French built vessel belonging to some of your magistrates and others of that town, called the 'Hopewell' of Newcastle, not made free but belonging wholly to English, was upon her voyage from Iceland with fish, the owners pray that they might have licence to deliver there (without paying duty) as for fish taken and caught by English, which if it should be condescended to they would deliver there, else should be forced to send for foreign parts; that the said vessel is arrived in the said port with her lading of fish, and that it appears to you by the affidavit of Sir Wm. Blackett, baronet, that the said vessel, about 60 tons, was sold by him, the deponent, for about 60*l.* sterling, and the said vessel hath been since fitted and sheathed from the keel upward and fitted with sails, cordage, etc., to the owners charge a much greater sum than the first cost. And whereas I have also received the certificate of the mayor of the said town that the petitioner, with Aldⁿ Michael Blackett, Edwd. Carr, master and mariner, and Edwd. Green, shipwright, have made oath that the said vessel came into the said port by the name of the 'Colombe' about Feb. 1675 (having been long at sea), all shattered, weatherbeaten and eaten with worms, so that she could not trade nor put out again, and was bought there by the said deponent for 64*l.*, there being then aboard her 5 guns, worth about 14*l.*, and that they repaired, amended and fitted her for the Iceland fishery, and expended thereon 264*l.* beside the first 64*l.* before the doing whereof she was absolutely unfit to go to sea, and that she doth solely and without any manner of fraud belong to the deponents, no aliens, directly or indirectly, having any part or share therein, so that by all this it appearing to me that the said proprietors in repairing her have been at almost the charges of building such a vessel new, and that she is wholly English property, I conceive she may reasonably be discharged of the duties imposed by law on fish imported in foreign vessels and direct you to give the necessary orders that she may discharge her loading of fish without payment of those duties, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.—DANBY.

A similar claim was made three years later on behalf of a ship named the 'William and Jane':—Before George Morton, esq., mayor (in the presence of John Douglas, Newcastle, notary public), on the 7th April, 1680, Matthew Dover of Newcastle, master and mariner, aged 24 years or thereabouts, did voluntarily attest upon oath that about November, 1677, there was bought at Gothenburg a yacht or vessel of about 50 tons burden, built for 200*l.* on account and for the sole use of Ralph Fell, merchant of Newcastle, as appeared by the writings relating thereto now in deponent's custody ready to be produced, etc., that since her arrival in England she hath been sold to other owners who have built upon her and have made part of her keel anew, new decks, sails, cable ropes and cordage are put into her, by reason whereof the present owners have really expended upon her, to the carpenter for timber and planks, smith, sailmaker and roper with workmanship, etc., 252*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*; that the owners are Sir Wm. Blackett, bart., Matt. Jefferson, esq. and alderman, Mr. Timothy Robson, Mr. Ralph Fell, Mr. Robert Bower, Alice Ord, widow, and the deponent Matthew Dover, and that the vessel is English and belongs to English owners and no foreigner. Vessel's name 'William and Jane, of Newcastle. [The result of this application does not appear.]

OFFICERS TAKING OATHS, ETC.

1679, Aug. 2. Antho. Whooley, coalwaiter, Sunderland. Aug. 11. Ralph Williamson, esq., comptroller, as per his patent shown to Mr. Antho. Isaacson. Sep. 23. John Wilson, waiter at Morpeth. Oct. 30. Edwd. Clarke, tidesman, Newcastle.

1680, July 26. John Cocker, surveyor at Newcastle.—Oct. 9, Thos. Barber, surveyor of Blyths Nook, Seaton and Cullercoats.—Dec. 30, Edmund Bell of Hartlepool, had a deputation from Henry Bell, esq., customer inward, and Henry Brabant, esq., customer outward, and John Tempest, esq., to execute the several offices in Hartlepool.

1681, April 20. Wm. Cramlington of Sunderland took the oath.—Sep. 19, Mem. that Wm. Anthrobus came before Capt. Brabant and Mr. Isaacson, in the custom house of Newcastle, and produced a commission from the Commissioners of his majesty's customs to be a waiter and searcher to seize prohibited and uncustomed goods in the counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire and the minor creeks thereto belonging.—Oct. 13, John Thompson, deputy comptroller, Sunderland.—Oct. 19, Timothy Bagwith, deputy comptroller, Whitby.—Oct. 21, Cuthbert Ramsay, tidesman, Newcastle; Wm. Weares, deputy comptroller under Ralph Williamson, for Cullercoats, Seaton and Blyth, during pleasure of said Williamson.

1685, May 14. Nath. Massey, deputy searcher under John Tempest, esq. (before Robt. Fenwick, deputy customer), having a deputation dated April 9.

1686. Before Chas. Sanderson for Customer:—April 22. Will. Cramlington, landwaiter, Newcastle, by deputation dated April 18.—Sep. 2, Lane. Ord, tidesman at Shields, by deputation dated Aug. 11.

1687-8, Jan. 26. T. W. Mortimer, tidesman, Newcastle, by deputation dated Dec. 20.

1689-90, Feb. 17. John Amcoats, tidesman, Newcastle, by deputation dated Dec. 20.

FORGED COCQUETS.*

1679, June 12. [Concerning] the late cocquets of Rich^d Smith, Silvester Spencer, and George Curting, supposed to be forged or fraudulently obtained out of the Custom house in Newcastle, Robert Wetwang, merchant, Newcastle, came voluntarily before Alderman Brabant, one of his majesty's justices of the peace, and upon the holy evangelists did depose the same. Form of oath taken:—'You do swear that no clerk or other officer belonging to the Custom house was any way therein concerned, directly or indirectly, by privity, consent, abetment or otherwise. So help you God.'

1681, April 23. John Pattinson of Newcastle, aged 20 or thereabouts, swears voluntarily that whereas he was employed as a clerk to Mr. Richd. Hindmarsh, deputy comptroller in the customs of this port in 1679, that upon discovery of several counterfeited cocquets by Mr. John Clerke of Shields, surveyor, he, deponent, was suspected to have given out the same, with the seal of office, to a merchant of the aforesaid port, but he doth swear and affirm that he doth not know, directly or indirectly, nor was he privy or consenting to the forging of the aforesaid cocquets, or by what means the merchant obtained the same. Before Henry Brabant, J.P.'

LOCAL PARTNERSHIP DEEDS.

(From the MS. Collections of Mr. Richard Welford.)

1739-40, February 6. Copy of partnership deed between Gabriel Hall, Newcastle, sadler, John Button, Newcastle, sadler, and Thos.

* Cocket, coket, etc., a document sealed and delivered by the officers of customs to merchants as a warrant that their goods are customed.—Blount, *Law Dict.*

Swinhoe, Gateshead, skinner and glover. Reciting that by indenture of Nov. 11, 1730, Hall and Swinhoe became partners for seven years in the trade of dressing sheep, deer and other skins into oyl leather, and for better managing the said Hall held and enjoyed a house and yard in Pilgrim St. and a house and mill on Beamish burn, co. Durham, under certain rents reserved and payable for the same to John Scafe, mason, George Midford, barber, and Wm. Davison, esq., and the said Gabriel Hall agreed to bring in 600*l.* for two third parts and Thos. Swinhoe 300*l.* for one third part of the business. Reciting further that said Hall, by indenture dated Dec. 28, 1736, assigned to the said Button four eighteenth parts, and Button hath since bought two eighteenth parts more, making one third part of the trade, stock, debts, etc., which, by the books signed by them the day before this deed, appears to be 1200*l.*, and Hall, Swinhoe and Button have each a third share thereof. Now this indenture witnesseth that the partnership shall continue for 14 years from Feb. 5, 1739-40, with power to dissolve at the end of seven years. (Covenants for fidelity, buying and selling, engaging servants, rendering accounts, etc.) Witnesses : Rich^d. Rogerson, John Widdrington.

1744-45. January 1. Copy of partnership deed for 21 years between (1) Thomas Marshall of Baybridge, par. of Shotley, Northumberland, gent., and Isaac Cookson, Newcastle, goldsmith, and (2) Thomas Skottowe of Great Ayton, Yorkshire, esq., Joseph Blenkinsopp, Newcastle, gent., George Blenkinsopp, Newcastle, gent., William Radley, South Shields, gent. and Henry Wilkinson, Gateshead, gent. Reciting that these persons had agreed to undertake the smelting and running of lead ore into lead, the refining of lead and extracting silver therefrom, and the casting of shot and sheet lead ; that Marshall, on their behalf, by deed dated Aug. 20, 1742, had agreed with Lord Crewe's trustees for a 21 years' lease of 2 acres of ground on which to erect buildings, work-houses, etc., on the west side of Acton Burn, a little below Acton Mills, and that Isaac Cookson, on their behalf, had leased from John Hodgson of Elswick, for 14 years from May 1, 1743, certain refining houses, with gardens and quay adjoining, in the manor of Elswick. Now this indenture witnesseth that the aforesaid agreements being made in trust by Marshall and Cookson for all the partners, the partnership shall be divided into 32 parts, Marshall to have 2 of them and the other partners 5 each, the amount already advanced and expended to be made up to 3200*l.* (Numerous covenants follow.) Witnesses : Thos. Stonehewer, John Langlands.

1760. Feb. 2. Copy of deed by which Gabriel Hall of Newcastle, sadler, Roger Heron of Newcastle, hardwareman, and Richard Chambers of Newcastle, hardwareman, agree to become partners in buying and selling hardware and other goods, and carrying on such other business as they shall think fit during seven years. Before May 1 next the partners agree to bring in 6000*l.* in the proportion of 2000*l.* each, each partner to have one third share in the adventure. The business to be carried on at the shop and warehouse in Newcastle now occupied by said Gabriel Hall and Roger Heron. (Usual covenants.) Witnesses : John Widdrington, Thos. Dickinson.

1760. Sept. 30. Copy of deed between (1) Gabriel Hall, Newcastle, sadler, John Cookson, Newcastle, esq., (devisees and exec^{rs} of John Button, Newcastle, sadler, dec^d, exec^r of Jos. Button, Gateshead, stationer, his father, dec^d) and (2) John Williams, Newcastle, esq. By agreement dated Aug. 1, 1729, between (1) Isaac Cookson, Newcastle, gentleman ; (2) Jos. Button, Gateshead, stationer ; (3) Wm. Cookson, Penrith, gent. ; (4) Edw^d Kendall, Stourbridge, gent. ; and (5) John Williams, Stourbridge, gent. Reciting that said Isaac Cookson

and Wm. Cookson by lease dated Sept. 16, 1721, made between Ruth Kendall of Crookborow, Cumberland, widow, and Adam Kendall of same place, yeoman, and said I. and W. Cookson the latter were entitled to a close called Highfield at Little Clifton, Cumberland, and had built thereon a furnace and several work houses and stables, and made dams and watercourses, for carrying on an iron foundry; also that by indenture dated March 25, 1721, between William Cotesworth late of Gateshead Park and the said Isaac Cookson and Jos. Button, the two latter were entitled to the houses lately built for a founding house for casting iron wares near the east end of the quay or staith called the Old Trunk Staith, at Gateshead, for the residue of a lease, it is witnessed that the parties thereunto should be partners in the art, trade, and mystery of carrying on iron foundries at Clifton, Gateshead and Newcastle for 31 years from Sep. 1, 1729, and that the capital should be 4800*l.* of which Joseph Button contributed 900*l.* And whereas Joseph Button died, leaving John Button executor, and the said John Button is dead also, leaving Gabriel Hall and John Cookson executors; and whereas John Button and the other parties agreed for a 31 years' lease of ground near Whithill, co. Durham, and have built a blast furnace etc., there, and the said John Button at his death and his co-partners were entitled to a freehold estate, mill and colliery, near Clifton, four fifths of an iron foundry and several freehold messuages in Pipewellgate, and freehold premises in Clifton, Gateshead, Whithill and Newcastle. And whereas Gabriel Hall and John Cookson are entitled as devisees and exec^{ors} of said John Button, to one sixteenth part of the said four-fifths of the premises in Pipewellgate and the same of all the other premises and profits, and have agreed to sell the said shares to said John Williams for 810*l.* (Covenants for transferring the property). Witnesses: John Widdrington, Nat. Punshon.

1763. June 3. Copy of deed whereby Gabriel Hall, sadler, Thomas Swinhoe, skinner and glover, Roger Heron, hardwareman, Richard Chambers, hardwareman, John Thompson, gent., and Hannah Weatherley, spinster, all of Newcastle, agree to become partners in the trade of dressing sheep, deer, and other skins into oil leather for seven years, and to put together for a joint stock 1200*l.* of which Hall is to contribute 450*l.* or $\frac{3}{8}$, Swinhoe 300*l.* or $\frac{3}{8}$, and the other partners 150*l.* or $\frac{1}{8}$ each, and that the business shall be carried on at the house and yard in Pilgrim Street and the house and mill on Beamish Burn, co. Durham, where a like trade has been carried on of late by Gabriel Hall and Company. (Covenants for securing rights, etc., of each partner.) Witnesses: John Richmond, William Henderson, Joseph Murray.

1762. Nov. 1. Copy of deed of partnership between Caleb Alder, Newcastle, gent., and Mark Harvey, Newcastle, gent., in the trade of 'buying and selling of cheeses, bacon, ham, tallow, herrings, oranges, nuts and apples, and all such goods, wares, and merchandises as belong to the trade or business which the said Caleb Alder now carries on' for seven years. Capital 1000*l.* in two equal portions. Witnesses: Jno. Richmond, Nat. Punshon.

Mr. Wm. Brown, F.S.A., editor of the Surtees Society, has kindly supplied the following notes of Northumbrian Wills, from the City Act Books and from the Probate Registry, at York:—

March 4, 1599-1600. Administration of the goods of WILLIAM SHAFTO late of Bavington, York province, granted to Ellenor the relict.—Vacat. [*City Act Book.*]

Sept. 20, 1602. Mr. Martin Day, rector of Bothell, under a commission, granted admon. to Henry Woodderington esq., co. Northumberland, executor of the will of Wm. Shaftoe, gent., late of Little Bavington, whose will was proved by witnesses in form of law and by an interlocutory decree of John Boulton, LL.D., commissary of this court, was approved on July 23, 1602. [*Ibid.*]¹

Jan. 2, 1601. MICHAELL HEBBURNE of Hebburne,² in the parish of Shillingham (*sic*), gent., sicke in bodie. To be beried in my porch within the church of Chillingham. Vnto my daughter, Ellenor Hebburn, 100*li.*, and to my daughter Anne 100*li.* to be paid out of my landes in Hebburne and White House yearely 13*li.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and out of Newton in the Willes in Richmondshire, which is to be lowsed by my wiffe Margaret 13*s.* 4*d.*, which my said wiffe hath promised faithfully to paie; after the said 200*li.* be fullie paid to come and reuert unto Arthur Hebburne, my sonne and heire, saie, in all the landes in Hebburne and White House. And for the ferme in Newton Morrill to come unto Margaret, my wiffe, duringe her liffe naturall and then after her decease to come in like maner to my sonne Arthure and his heires for euer. I make my executors, my wiffe, Margaret Hebburne, and Arthure Hebburne, my sonne, and supervisors, Mr. Raiph Graie of Chillingham, Nicholas Forster of Hull Abbay, Arthure Graie, Ephraime Wooddrington, and Roger Graie, gentleman. Witnesses hereof, Richard Raynon, vicar of Chillingham, Robert Hebburne, and Thomas Newton. Proved July 24, 1613, before Charles Vicars, clerk, vicar of Mirforth, in the diocese of Durham, by Arthure Hebburne. [*Reg. Test.*, xxxii, 479.]

In the name of God, Amen I, WILLIAM FENWICKE³ of Wallington in the countie of Northumberland, knight, being sicke in bodie but of whole and perfect memorie, thanks be to Almighty God, doe make this my last will and testament in writinge and forme followinge. First I give and bequeath my soule into the handes of Almighty God, my creator, and to his sonne, Jesus Christ, my saviour and redeemer, and my bodie to be buried in the parishe church of Stannerton. Item, I give and bequeath vnto William Fenwicke, my second sonne, all that my mannour or lordship of Melden in the said countie of Northumberland, and all that my close called Hearons close, and the Hee houses. Item all that my white rent of xls. which I haveing (*sic*) goeing furth of West Whelpington, and also my yearely rent of vs. issueing forth of one burgage in the towne of Newcastle vpon Tine, late in the tenure of Roger Pearce. Item my parsonage and rectorie of Hertborne, exceptinge the tithe of North Middleton. Item my lande of the yearely rent of vs. viij*d.* in Kirke Whelpington, and my lande of the yearely rent of vs. viij*d.* in Gunerton To have to my said sonne, William Fenwicke, and to his heires for euer. Item I give to my said sonne, William Fenwicke, my lease and tearme of yeares which I nowe have in Whitelees and Hallydon. To Roger Fenwicke, my third sonne, my tithe of North Middleton, payinge to my sonne, William, the old rent, and my moytie or one halfe of Hawicke, which I latelie purchased, and my moytie of the milnes and fishinges in Bywell, and of the dammes and lockes thereunto belonginge, and my land called Reed-garthshiele in the Countie Pallantine of Durham, and my land of the

¹ For a pedigree of Shafto of Little Bavington, see new *History of Northumberland*, iv, 417.

² For some account of the family of Hebburn of Hebburn, see *Arch. Ael.*, 2 series, xviii, 26.

³ Sir William Fenwick of Wallington, knight, married first Grace, daughter and coheir of Sir John Forster of Adderston, knight, and second Margaret, daughter of William Selby of Newcastle, and had issue by both marriages.—J. C. H.

yearly rent of foure shillings in Branton, and my land in Hawkwell of the yearlie rente of foure shillings To haue vnto the said Roger and his heires for ever. Item vnto my said sonne, Roger Fenwicke, my lease and tearme of yeares, which I have yett to come and vnexpired in the demesnes of Ryall, belonginge to Mr. Midford. Vnto Anne, my third daughter, the somme of one thousand poundes. Vnto Margrett and Mary, my fourth and fift daughters, to each of them, one thousand markes. The said porcons to be paied vnto them, my said three daughters, in maner and forme followinge, that is to say, my will and minde is, that dame Margrett, my now wife, shall have the custodie and tuicon both of my daughters Anne and Mary, and of their porcons until they shall seuerally accomlishe thage of xxj yeares, or be married with the consent of theire saide mother, my beloved cousin, Sir Henry Widdrington, knight, my loueing brother in law, Sir George Selbie, knight, my sonne, Sir John Fenwicke, knight, my sonne in law, Claudius Forster, esquire, or of the greater part of them, and my will and minde is that dame Katherine Fenwicke, now wife of my said sonne, Sir John Fenwicke, shall haue the custodie and tuicon of my daughter Margrett Fenwicke and of her porcon vntil she accomlishe the aige of xxj yeares or be married with the like consent Vnto my said sonne, Sir John Fenwicke, knight, the tuicon of my said sonne, William Fenwicke, and the tuicon of my said sonne, Roger Fenwicke, vnto my well-beloved brother-in-law, Sir George Selbie, knight. Vnto William Selbie, my brother-in-law, 100*li*. Vnto my eldest sonne, Sir John Fenwicke, knight, my house in the North [? Nout] Markett of Newcastle, called Doffenbies house. The residewe vnto Wiliam Fenwicke and Roger Fenwicke, my younger sonnes, whome I make my executors. I ordeene and appointe my wellbeloued cozen, Sir Henry Widdrington, knight, my wellbeloued brother-in-law, Sir George Selbie, knight, my sonne, Sir John Fenwicke, knight, my sonne-in-law, Claudius Forster, esquire, and my loueing vnkle, Launcelot Hodgshon esquire, to be supervisors of this my last will and testament. In witnes whereof I haue herevnto sett my hand and seale the third day December, anno Domini, 1612. Witnesses, Henry Widdrington, Ephram Widdrington, John Fenwicke, Claudius Forster, Robert Widdrington, William Fenwicke. Memorandum that the originall of this will was sealed and subscribed by the testator thus, Will'm Fenwicke. Proved before William Morton, clerk, M.A., archdeacon of Durham, on Dec. 21, 1613, and on March 19, 1613-4, before John Cradocke, M.A., archdeacon of Northumberland, by Sir William Fenwicke, and Sir George Selbie, knights. [*Ibid.*, 694.]

March 20, 1612-3. JOHN PYE of Morpeth,⁴ sicke in bodie. To be buried in Morpeth church at the discrecion of my freindes. To my wiffe, my now dwellinge house duringe her liffe naturall, and then yt shall come to my sonne Cutbert and his heires male, and faylinge to my sonne Thomas and his heires male, and faylinge, to my sonne John and his heires male. I giue my houses on the west side of the streete with the shopp vnto my sonne Cutbert and his heires foreuer, beinge ouer against my now dwellinge house; also the now dwellinge house of Raiphe Shotton, and the house where John Denyn dwelleth. To my wiffe duringe her liffe naturall my part of the Haugh and Bowmans Bancke and then that it shall come to my sonne Cutbert and his heires male, etc. To my sonne Thomas and his heires male the house wherein Richard Hutton dwelleth. I giue my lease and ridgs in the Stone

⁴ Notices of the family of Pye of Morpeth, may be found in Hodgson's *History of Northumberland*, part ii, vol. ii, p. 452.

Flatt, and my whole estate of the houses and lands wherein George White and Thomas Robinson now dwell, and the house and shopp in the occupacon of Alexander *alias* Sander Reid to my sonne John. And I giue my said sonne John together with his porcon unto my sonne Cutbert, att the pleasure and disposinge of my brother, Gerard Reed, in the meanetyne vntill Cutbert shallbe able to doe for him. My house in Tweedmouth to my sonne, Thomas Pie. To my sonne John for his childes porcon 40*li*. To my daughter Agnes 50*li*. for her porcon. To my daughter Isabell *alias* Bell Pie for her porcon 40*li*. To the makeinge of a stall in the chapple 20*s*. To the poore at the discrecon of my executors 26*s*. 8*d*. The rest vnto my wiff Isabell *alias* Bell Pie, and to my sonne, Thomas, equally betweene them, and I make them executors. I make Mr. Cradocke and Mr. Robson supervisors. Witnesses, Mr. John Cradocke, archdeacon of Northumberland, Mr. John Robson, parson of Morpeth, Leonard Carr, William Turner, Thomas Aydon, and Cutbert Pie. Proved Sept. 4, 1613, by the executors before John Cradocke, clk, M.A., archdeacon of Northumberland. [*Ibid.*, 500.]

March 6, 1616-7. GEORGE FENWICKE of Brinckburne⁵ gentleman. To be buried in the church of Brinckburne where my ancestours and kindred lye entered. Vnto George Fewecke (*sic*) my eldest sonne my estate by lease or otherwise of the glebe, landes, and tithes of Netherton, Burradon, Sharperton, Bittleston, Halleston, and Farneham, or of any other place menconed in one lease of the rectory of Allanton and Halleston, beinge a graunte of the foresaid tythes and premises to me and for me and twenty yeares, and as yet not deliuered vnto my handes, but remaineth yet in the custodie of Mr. Roger Woddington of Cartington esquire, whoe brought the same for me from London. Vnto my elder daughter Margrett Fenwicke 350*li*. over and besides 100*li*. which remaineth in my handes, beinge a legasie vnto my said daughter by her vnclie Gregory Fenwicke. and over and besides 50*li*., likewise remayneinge in my handes, beinge a legasie given vnto my said daughter by her vnclie John Forster. Vnto Gregory my second sonn, 200*li*., which I hope his mother will put forward and imploy for his best advantage. Vnto Claudius, my third sonn, 200*li*., and my will is moreover that Sir Claudius Forster will take into his tuition and keepeinge the said Claudius, vnto whose care and comand I fully comitt him, not doubtinge but that as he has bene a worthy frend to me, soe he wilbe as a father vnto my said child, his godsonn. Vnto Mary, my younger daughter, 200*li*., which I make noe doubt but her mother will indeavoure to increase and imploy for her best advantage, which my said daughter with my other children not disposed of and all ready assigned I bequeath to the care and government of their mother, whoe beinge tyed in her naturall affection and loue none need doubt will ever be vnkinde or awanteinge in her best indeavours to her owne children. Vnto my brother, William Fenwicke, my best gray stoned horse. I appoynte Dorythye, my welbeloued wiffe, and George, my naturall sonn, executours. I doe desire and hereby will that Sir John Fenwicke and Sir Claudius Forster, knightes, be supervisors. Witnesses hereof, Robert Hemleron, Richard Cradocke, and Thomas Pye. Proved Oct. 29, 1617, by the widow. [*Ibid.*, xxxiv, 744.]

Julie 25, 1619. JANE WHITTFIELD of Whittfieild Hall,⁶ widdowe. To be buried in a decent maner at the sight and discrecon of my super-

⁵ A revised pedigree of Fenwick of Brinkburn, may be found in the new *History of Northumberland*, vii, 473.

⁶ A pedigree of the family of Whitfield of Whitfield, may be found in *Hodgson's History of Northumberland*, part II, vol. iii, p. 160, but it needs revision.

visors. For the dispose of worldly goodes and estate, whereas I haue formerlie vpon good advise and for good cause and consideracon made one deed of gift to my lovinge sister, dame Agnes, Ladie Bellingham, giuing and granting thereby vnto hir all my leases, goodes, and chattells as by the same maie more apeare, the same deedes bearing date Sept. 29, 16 James, Now it is my mynd and will that the same deed shall still remaine and be good, lawfull, and availeable to all ententes and purposes, and of full power and strength, for soe my mynd was at the making thereof, and soe now by this my last will and testament I doe also avowe and confirme the said deede of gift to my said sister Bellingham, as my true and lawfull act and deede, and so to remaine for ever. And further whereas since the makinge of the abovesaid deede I was perswaded and drawne to make one other deede of gift to Fraunces and Marie Whitfeild, daughters of Fraunces Whitfeild, amongst other things granting thereby vnto them my lease of Balie, now it is my mynd and will the same deede to the said Fraunces and Mary Whitfeild to be voyd and of noe force or effect, and neither the said lease of Balie, nor anie other benefitt thereby to be convoid to them the said Fraunces and Mary, or had, or thereby taken by there or anie there assignes, for I doe hereby av r and avowe that I was drawne and driven to make the said deede to Fraunces and Mary Whitfeild much against my mynd and will, by the orgencie and instigacon of Frances Whitfeild, the father, and others, and for feare of some further iniurie and wronge to haue beene done unto me, if I had refusd to doe the same, and vpon no other consideracon; and that I doe nowe therefore by this my last will and testament forever reuocke, annull, and disavowe the said deede to Frances and Mary Whitfeild, the daughters, and all other my former deedes and wills whatseouer, save the first recited deede to my sister Bellingham which I doe still and onely confirme and avowe, and further requiring my said sister Bellingham to see this my last will and testament performed, not doubting but, her deed of gift notwithstanding, shee will pay and discharge my debts, funerall expenses, and all legacies hereafter limited. To my grandchild, Sir Phillip Musgrave, baronett, one hundred poundes, one steele chist, and one siluer gilted salte, now beinge in my house at Balie, my lease of Balie which I hould of the bishop of Carluell, althoughe I haue formerly made a deede thereof to Frances and Marie Whitfeild, yet I am in conscience satisfied and fullie beleued that the same deede is not, nor ought to stand good, for I was vrged thereunto and did the same against my mynd and purpose, and only for feare, and without anie consideracon, and therefore now my will is that the said lease of Balie to be and remaine unto the said Sir Phillip Musgrau, my grandchild, as aboue said. To Mr. Richard Shelton, my grandchild, one hundred poundes. To Henrie Bradwood *6li. 13s. 4d.* To Jane Bradwood, daughter of the said Henrie, *10li.* To the poore of Whitfeild parish, *3li. 6s. 8d.*, and to the poore of Musgrau, the like somme of *3li. 6s. 8d.* To all my household seruantes, to euerie one, their duple wages. To my made, Elesabeth Riddley, all my apparill, sauing my best gowne, and to my saruant, John Storie, one meare, called Graie Lawrie, and to Nicholas Freind *20s.* To Mrs. Barbarie Ridley one heffer of three yeares old. To Frances Whitfeild, the daughter, my grandchild, *300li.*, upon condicon that she, nor anie for hir, shall have or make anie demaund or title to the lease of Balie by force of any grant or deede of gift to hir formerlie made, so as the said lease of Balie remaine to the abouenamed Sir Phillip Musgrau: and I will that hir legacies shall not bee payd vnto hir before she come vnto the age of one and twentie yeares, or be preferd in mariage by the consent of my superuisors. To my sister Agnes, ladie Bellingham, one

great siluer tun and one other siluer tun lesse, and my seale ringe of gould. To my cosen, Henrie Bellingham, one gray coulte, nowe about two yeares old, stond. I make Sir Phillip Musgraue, barronet, Henrie Bellingham esquire (*juratus*), and Richard Skelton, gent., my executors of this my last will and testament, and I make Sir Frances Bellingham and Sir Henrie Curwen, knights, my superuisors, giuing vnto either of them 22s. praying them to see this my will in all pointes performd. And my mynd is that Frances Whitfeild, the father, have no meddling with his daughter's legacie. Witnesses heareof, Jeremy Branan, Thomas Wilson and Elezabeth Ridley. Memorandum that at the publisheinge and makeinge of this will the within Jane Whitfeild, she doth alsoe will her executors to call of Francis Whitfeild and receiue of him 20*li*, and of Mr. Albonie Fetherston 5*li*, and of Richard Musgraue of Barough 5*li*, and of William Ramshew 3*li*, all which somes the said Francis Whitfeild, Albonie Fetherston, Richard Musgraue, and William Ramshew, are owinge vnto hir severally as abouesaid. Witnesses hereof, Jerom Garnet and William Picciban. Prov. Aug. 12, 1619, by Henry Bellingham, esq. [*Ibid.*, xxxv, 427*d*.]

Sept. 20, 1606. Anthony Rookewood, clerk, rector of Hutton, and Adam Harrison, clerk, of Heskett, co. Cumberland, commissioners, granted admon. of the goods of GEORGE WHITEFIELD of Whitefeild, Durham dioc., to Alice Whitfeild, the relict, her own use & to that of Matthew W., son of the deceased. She also had the curatorship and tuition of the son. [*City Act Book*.]

JANE GRAY *alias* REEDMAN.⁷ To be buried in the parish where it shall please God to take me to his mercie. To my neece Dorathie Wrighte 30*li*, which her father is owen & indebted vnto me. To my neece Thomasin Slinger 30*li*; and to my neece Jane Cutbert 10*li*. Vnto Mrs. Margaret Lawson, my mistresse her daughter, 50*li*. To her doughter, Mrs. Marie Lawson, 10*li*; and to her doughter, Mrs. Dorathie Lawson, 50s. Vnto her sonne, Mr. Henrie Lawson, a twentie shillinges peece of gould, and to euerie of his other brothers and sisters, not aboue menconed, a twentie shillinges peece. To euerye of my Mrs. servantes at this present a two shillinges six pence a peece. I doe make Sir Thomas Reddell of Gateside, knight, my full and sole executor. Signed in the presence of us Thomas Watson, No. Publ., and George Swale. Proved Sept. 23, 1620, by the executor before John Cradocke, S.T.P., vicar general of the bishop of Durham. [*Reg. Test.*, xxxvi, 194.]

Sept. 5, 1623. RAIPH GRAY of Chillingham,⁸ knight. To be buried in the quire of Chillingham chauncell. Vnto my sonne, John Graie, Bradforth with all thinges thereunto belonging within the countie of Northumberland, together with Burton, the tith-corne of Sunderland, the howse at Barwicke, and the fishinge of Saustell and Blackwell in Tweed, within the countie pallatyne of Durham. Vnto my sonne, Robert Gray, all my lands, etc., of Litle Langton vpon Swaile within the countie of Yorke, according as the same is expressed in a certane deed alreadie written. Vnto my sonne, Edward Gray, all my lands, etc., of Vlgham Grainge and Nunakirk, accordinglie as the same is alreadie named and expressed in a certaine deed alreadie written and made. Vnto my two daughters, Dorothe Gray and Mary Gray, in full satisfaccion of their portion and to raise their portions, all my lands of Rosse and Ellicke for twentie one yeares. To my servant John

⁷ In the 'Act Book' it is stated that the testatrix had been lately residing in the hospital (*hospitii*) of St. Anthony in All Saints parish, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

⁸ A pedigree of Grey of Chillingham, may be found in Raine's *North Durham*.

Clarke, 7*li.* yerelie dureing his life. Vnto my servant, William Coate, 5*li.* yearelie dureing his life. Vnto my servant, George Gray, 4*li.* yearelie and his farnehold in Fenton dureing his life. For my wife, Dorothee Gray, her joynture is alreadie knowne, as Hortoun, East and West Cheuington. I giue my servant, Mary Strother, 7*li.* a yeare for her life. Vnto Arch Armestronge, my servant, 4*li.* yearelie for his life. I giue Mary Twain, my servant, 10*li.* a yeare for her life. I will that Luke Kirkelynn shall haue his wages. And I will that my eldest sonne, Sir William Gray, shall perfect all thess, for I do giue and comitt all whatsoeuer I haue to the disposing of my said sonne, Sir William Gray. Witnesses hereof, John Gray, Charles Oxley, Amos Oxley, John Clarke, William Coatte, and George Gray. Prov. Aug. 28, 1624, and administration granted on Sept. 22 by Matthew Dodsworth to Sir Wm. Gray. [*Ibid.*, xxxviii, 237d.]

March 28, 1625. In the name of God, Amen. I, ROBERT MITFORD of Mitford⁹ in the countie of Northumberland, esquire, being, thanks I doe giue to God, of perfect memorie and in good and perfect health, yet knowing not how soone it may please God to vizitt me with sickness, and being aged, I desire essoone I depart this life to sett myne house in order, and for the avoideing of all strife and inconveniences which that may anee wise grow and arise amongst my children and kinsfolkes in case I should leave no will, the bitter effectes thereof I haue dayly seene, I do therefore hereby publish, ordeine, and make this my last will and testament in manner and forme as hereafter is set downe and followeth. And first I giue and bequeath my soule into the handes of Almightye God, my hope, faith, and beleife is, to be saued by and through the merittes of Jesus Christ, my lord and alone saviour, when it shall please God to call me out of the miseries and pressures of this world. I desire my bodie may bee buried in a decent manner in the porch of Mitford church. Item I do giue and bequeath, according to a grant by me made through (*sic*) wherevpon is indorsed the consent of the Honourable Court of Wards and Liuegies (*sic*), the manage, custodie, and wardshipp of the bodie of my deare and lovinge grandchild, Robert Mitford, vnto my verie good freind, Humphrey Wharton of Gillingwood in the countie of Yorke, esquire, and also the custodie of the lease of the landes and goodes which by anie wayes shalbee come due to the said Robert the younger, either as heire to me, or to my sonne, Cuthbert deceased, or as heire to his grandfather, Christopher Wharton of Vfferton, in the countie of Durham, deceased, or Marie Mitford, his mother, deceased, or as executor or administrator vnto the said Humphrey Wharton and Richard Osmotherley, my sonne in law, to and for the vse and benefit of the said ward. And I hartely desire the said Mr. Wharton to see my said grandchild brought vpp in the feare of God. Item I doe giue and bequeath to euerie one of my daughters, vizt, my daughter Fennicke, Hiron, and Osmotherley, each of them, fortie shillings, to buy euerie of them a kowe. And I do giue to my grandchild, William Fennicke, fortie shillings, to my grand children, Robert Hiron and Anne Osmotherley, ten shillings a peece. And I further give to my sonne and daughter Osmotherley the house wherein I now live, and the garden, and orchard, therevnto belonging, to hould during their lives naturall, and the longer liuer of them. Item I do hereby nominate and appoint Humphrey Wharton and Richard Osmotherley aforesaid executors of this my last will and testament, desiring them to see my debtes honestly discharged and these my

⁹ A pedigree of Mitford of Mitford, may be found in Hodgson's *History of Northumberland*, part II, vol. ii, p. 45.

legacies performed. And I do also giue vnto the said Mr. Wharton litle Charles Mitford *alias* Kidson, and I do giue him out of all my landes one hundreth markes for his portion, and I desire he may therewith ether be bound apprentice to a marchant or some other trade, which the said Mr. Wharton shall thinke most fitt. In witness whereof I haue herevnto put my hand and seale the xxviijth day of March, 1625. Sealed, signed, and published in the presence of Richard Hutton, Tho. Wharton, and Thomas Marchbauneke. Prov. June 15, 1626, before Matthew Dodsworth, LL.B., deputy of William Easdale, LL.D., archbishop's commissary, and admon. granted to Humphrey Wharton. [*Ibid.*, xxix, 430.]

Aug. 8, 1623. EDWARD RUMNEY,¹ late of Vlgham, gent. To be buried in the churchyard of Vlgham, neare unto my father. Vnto my cosin, William Rumney, 15*li*. To my cosin, Cuthbert Rumney, 15*li*. To my cosin, Francis Rumney, 15*li*. To my cosin, Mrs. Frances Dubley of Ormeside, widow, 15*li*. To my cosin, Robert Hearom (*sic*), 15*li*. To my cosin, Lyonell Hearom, 15*li*. To my cosin, Agnes, the wife of John Musgraue, 15*li*. To my vncke, Mr. Cleater, if he be liueing, 20*li*. To Nicholas Rumney, 15*li*. To Robert Hearom, Lyonell Hearom, and Agnes Musgraue, the wife of John Musgraue of Briscoe, everie one of them, 10*li*. a peece more. Vnto Richard Robson, the sonne of Mr. Robson, person of Morpeth, 10*li*, and half a dozine of midle powder plaite. Item my will is that Mr. Johnson of Morpeth haue a gold ring deliuered unto him, which is his owne, the posie in it is, *Fear God and loue me*. And also my will is that he haue my baleke (*sic*) cloke. Item my will is to forgiue Margaret Gray of Vlgham, widdowe, twentie nobles of that 10*li*. the which she is oweing me, and the other fife markes to be giuen to the pooer. Vnto my cosin, George Burbecke, fower or fife kine that are in the West Countrie. To William Robinson of Vlgham a cowe and a calf. Vnto Isabell Fawcus two kine and a calf. Six silver spoones vnto Mr. Robson, person of Morpeth, and eight to my vncke Cleater, if he be liueinge, and the rest of the silver spones to my vncke Richard Rumney. Vnto George Robinson, the sonne of George Robinson of Vlgham, one cowe, and to Edward Robinson, my godson, sonne of the aforesaid George Robinson, one cowe. Vnto Ezechiell Cuthbert, servant vnto Mr. Robson, my litle mare. My other mare to Maudlin Foulthropp and Joan Hester, serantes unto Mr. Robson, to be sold, and the money to be equallie devided betwixt them. Vnto Cuthbert Milward, Mr. Robson's mann, 26*s*. 8*d*. To Ellinor Simpson, Mr. Robson's maide, 20*s*. Vnto my keeper, Isabell Moore, 26*s*. 8*d*. Item my will is that the money, which Gawin Smith of Morpeth is indebted vnto me, being about fowerscore and tenn poundes, and likewise all other debtes dew vnto me upon spetialtie or otherwise, be sewted for by my executors hereafter named, for the paieinge and discharginge my legacies and funerall expences. Item my will is that if anie thing remaine of my goods and howsehold stuffe, after that these legacies be paid, to be equallie devided amongst my freindes. Item I do make and ordaine my vncke, Richard Rumney, and Francis Rumney, executors of this my last will and testament. Witnesses hereof, Richard Johnson, Isabell Fawcus, Isabell Moore. Proved Dec. 7, 1623, before John Craddocke, S.T.P., vicar general of the bishop of Durham by Francis Rumney. [*Ibid.*, xxxvii, 461*d*.]

¹ The inscription on the tombstone of Anthony Rumney, bailiff of Ulgham, who died in 1621, is printed in the *Proceedings*, 2 series, v, 23.

CHURCHES IN NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The following is another extract from Sir Stephen Glynne's 'Notes' (continued from p. 148):—

1843

BILLINGHAM (DURHAM)

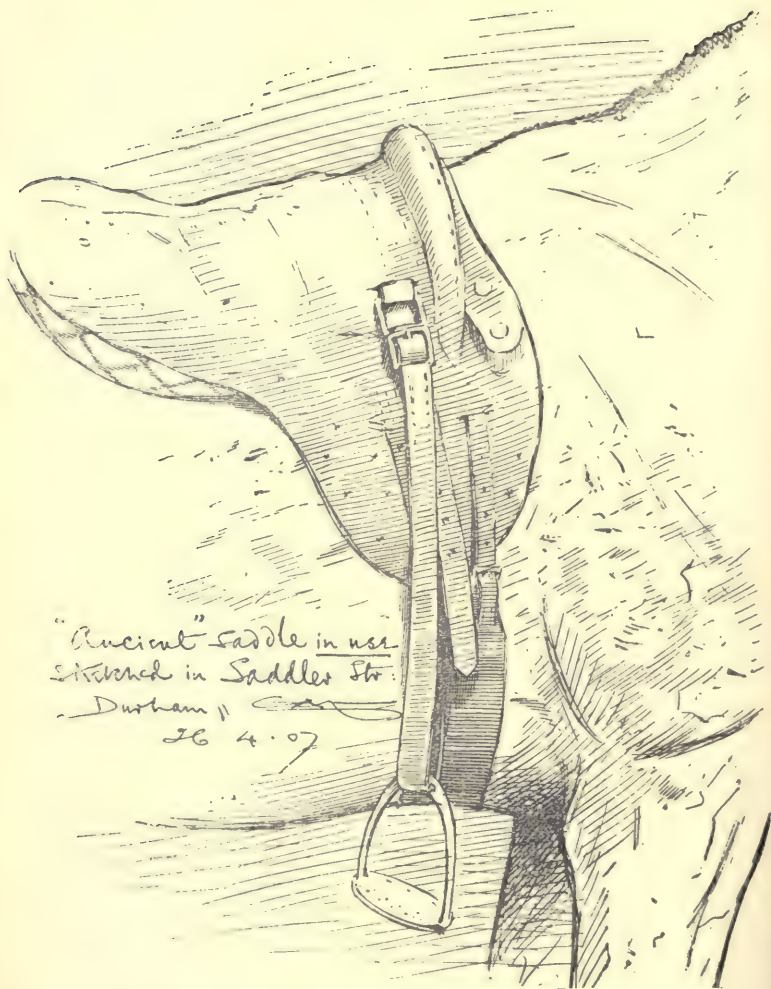
S. Cuthbert.

A curious Church with much early work, especially in the Tower. The plan is a Western Tower, nave with aisles, South porch and chancel. The tower is singular, and of a sort to be found perhaps only in the Northern counties. It is evidently very early and of small dimensions in proportion to its height, has no buttresses or West door. On the W. side in the lower stage is one small narrow obtuse headed window; in the next stage is a single round-headed window, within a larger arch, with a rude horizontal rib, and the arch springing from an impost moulding like a capital of a shaft, and below base mouldings of like character. The belfry story has on each side 2 rude round arched openings with the capital of a shaft between them, contained within a general semicircular arch upon shafts in 3 sides, an horizontal rib is continued from the capitals. The walls of the Tower are very thick. The side aisles have plain parapets, that of the Clerestory is nearly similar, with gurgoyles—the windows closed, but originally small and square-headed—the external appearance is patched and ragged. The East end of the Clerestory seems to have had a bell niche. The windows of the aisles as well as the Clerestory have been all mutilated, except one small Norman one which remains at the East end of the South aisle. The nave is divided from each aisle by 5 pointed arches—those on the S. decidedly E. E. and well finished, having hatched mouldings, the piers circular, with square capitals and 4 disengaged shafts set round, corresponding with the angles of the capitals. On the North side the arches  are much plainer in their mouldings, and the piers of this form  with imposts for the arches, in one instance are 4 round balls  in the angles at the imposts and the eastern pier on this side is perforated with a large square aperture, being much wider than the others. The Chancel arch is pointed springing from a circular shaft on the S. an octagonal one on the N., within it is a wood screen of late and somewhat debased character. The Chancel is of excellent plain E. E. work, of a kind often found in Durham and Northumberland. On each side are 4 plain lancets with rather obtuse heads—the East window has been [modernised?], the Chancel is long and of fine proportions, the parapet moulded, with a corbel table below, the buttresses flat, and string under the windows. The East end has the parapet in an uncommon form, a kind of ellipse with toothed moulding. A north door both in nave and chancel is closed. The Chancel is rather neat within and fitted up with stalls and desks before them, though not of an ancient style, and the wainscoting is not quite in character with an ancient Church. The roof of the Chancel has plain timbers—the rest of the Church is ceiled within. The Font has a circular cup shaped bowl, with rude foliage below it—the stem circular and banded, on an octagonal base and square plinth—the cover is of a kind of tabernacle work in wood, and though debased, as the woodscreen, has not a bad effect. There are some brasses, one of which is too much worn to be legible. One in the Chancel has the figure of an Ecclesiastic, but is partly picked (?), the inscription so much worn as to be read with difficulty—the date 1480.

Another has the inscription :—

'Orate pro aie dñi Johis Neeham capell'i ac vicarii quo'dam istius ecclie q' obiit in ffeſto S^{ci} Nicholai Epi anno dni Mill^{mo} cccclvi^c cuius anime p'piciet' deus. Amen.'

At the East end of the N. aisle is a plain niche resting on a projecting octagonal base,



'A saddle which has absolutely died out. I have only seen two like it in ten years up here. It was *the* saddle of the seventeenth and eighteenth century, though flaps were in vogue in the eighteenth century as well.'—G. A. FOTHERGILL.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1908.

NO. 17

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1908, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L., F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the Council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which special thanks were voted :—

From Mr. C. D. Newby of Durham :—An old deed of 23 Jan, 21 Jac. 1 [1624], made between (1) Anthony Cocke of West Herrington Wood, co. Durham, yeoman, and Alice his wife, and (2) John Heighinton the elder of the City of Durham, mercer, and John Heighinton the younger, his son, whereby 'All y^t Close wth thapp'tences scituate lyeinge and beinge in Crossegate in the suburbs of y^e Citty of Durham butt nige vppon the king's high waye on the north, & a curtillage heeretofore in the possession of one Thomas Cocke . . on the east nowe in the tenure . . of y^e said Anthony Cocke or his assignes to bee houlden of the cheif Lord and Lords of the ffee by the service therfore due and accustomed.' Attested by John Walton, Richard Lee, Nicholas Mason, John Carter, and Elizabeth Mayson, who also (except Nicholas Mayson) attested the mem. of delivery of seisin by 'ye deli'u'ye of one Clodd of the p'misses in name of seisene of all the rest.' Seals gone.

From Mr. R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for March, 1908 (N.S., IV, 3).

Exchanges :—

From the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Proceedings* for 1907, 3rd ser., XIII, 8vo.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland :—*The Journal*, XXXVII, iv.

From the Royal Numismatic Society :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4 ser., no. 28.

From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Transactions*, XXVII, sec. c, nos. 1, 2, 3.

From the Bureau of American Ethnology :—*Bulletin 33 : Hrdlicka-Skeletal Remains*, cl. 8vo.

From the Powys-land Club:—*Coll. Hist. & Archaeological relating to Montgomeryshire and its Borders*, xxxv, i, 8vo. [Included in it is an 'Ecclesiastical Terrier,' which states that at Llanselm in Oswestry deanery, there is a communion cup of Newcastle make, bearing the date letter of 1772.]

From the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society:—*Journal*, xxx, 1908; 8vo.

From the Shropshire Arch. & Nat. Hist. Soc.:—*Transactions*, 3 ser., viii, i; 8vo.

Purchases;—*Jahrbuch* of the Imp. Germ. Arch. Institute, 'register' to vols. xi-xx, and *Mitteilungen*, vol. xxii, no. 3: *Der Obergermanisch Rætische Limes*, part 30 (Kastell K6ngen); *The Registers of Rothbury, Northumberland*, and of *Berwick-upon-Tweed* (Northumberland and Durham Par. Reg. Soc.); *Notes and Queries*, 10th ser., nos. 214-217; and *The Visitation of Berkshire* (56 Harleian Soc. publ.).

DONATION TO THE MUSEUM.

From Mr. T. W. Elliot of Monkseaton:—A lozenge-shaped panel removed from the front of the house No. 33, Akenside Hill, Newcastle, now in course of demolition.

Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, one of the secretaries, remarked that the panel was found on removal to be a casting of hard cement. It was also apparent, from the manner of its attachment to the joints of the walling on which it was fixed, that it had been placed there at the time of building the house, a half-timber structure dating from about the middle of the seventeenth century. The wall itself had to be taken down before the panel could be detached from it. For all this our Society is greatly indebted to the generous donor, who gave special instruction for its careful preservation and conveyance to our safe custody. The panel will be found figured and described in our *Proceedings* (2 ser. ix, 290). It has been mounted and hung at the entrance to the great hall in a position to make it accessible for close inspection. The Nereid that it represents is woman to the waist, whose lower limbs are developed into two fish tails of such proportions as to curve up and surround the body of the woman to the level of the crown of the head, whilst the arms of the figure stretch outward and upward in touch with the tails on each side. At the closer view now afforded it will be seen that the so-called fleurs-de-lys, one at each corner, present little appearance of a floral character, but that they much more resemble two horns, or crescents, bound upon a central object. The ligatures in them are conspicuous features and the alleged resemblance of the symbol to the thunderbolt of Jupiter, with which it has been identified by some, may well be noted. Another feature observable will be seen in the four horizontal, parallel lines drawn through, or as a background to the figure, the extremities of the lines projecting on either side. The uppermost and the lowest lines are spaced apart from the two central lines by the insertion of four disks, two at each side. These lines and disks are precisely similar to the marks that were used to denote the followers of Siva and his wife Parvati in Eastern mythology and add to the occult character of this extremely curious and interesting Gnostic device. Mr. T. C. Button has kindly mentioned that he has seen this same Nereid used as a watermark in paper of the year 1514.

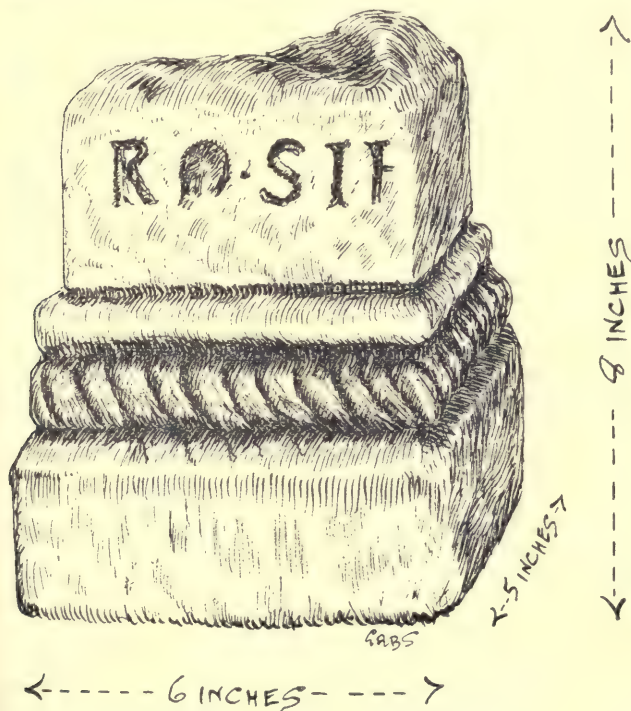
Mr. Heslop concluded by expressing the cordial thanks of the Society to Mr Elliot for his courtesy, and for the very great trouble taken by him in preserving and presenting this curious relic.

Thanks were expressed by acclamation.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. T. J. Bell:—A gold and enamelled cross of the French legion of honour, recently acquired by him, having in the centre, on one side a bust of Napoleon I, and on the other the French eagle.

By Mr. G. R. B. Spain:—A drawing and rubbing, by himself, of the bottom part of a small Roman altar in the possession of Mr. D. H. Farrer of Redesdale Cottage. The altar is at present cemented to an old grindstone, and stands on a pile of stones in the garden. It is referred to in the *Proc.* (2 ser., III, 322), but no illustration of it has been published. It was read in 1888 as R/ SIF. Mr. Spain's drawing is here reproduced.



Mr. Bell and Mr. Spain were thanked for their exhibits.

SIR PETER RIDDELL.

Mr. Blair, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Richard Welford, read a note by him stating that 'by the courtesy of Mr. T. J. Young, of the Royal Arcade, he had been shown a pardon under the Great Seal, granted by Charles I to Sir Peter Riddell, knight, of Newcastle. The document, which belongs to Mr. Harry Shields of Farnham Common, Bucks, is in general terms, similar to those which were frequently obtained by prominent men at the beginning of a new reign. It pardons Sir Peter for all treasons, rebellions, insurrections, conspiracies, homicides, felonies, robberies, riots, unlawful assemblies, conventicles, extortions,

oppressions, forfeitures, etc., etc., in which he may have participated previous to the 27th March, 1625, the date of the death of the king's father, James I. The only notable feature about the document is that, although sealed 'Apud Westm. decimo die Februarii anno regni nri primo,' and therefore nearly eleven months after Charles's accession, the seal is that of James I. (See *Proceedings* of the Society, 2 ser., IX, 177 and x, 23; also *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., XXIV, 184, for other pardons to local men of mark.)

Mr. Welford was thanked for his note.

MUNICIPAL CONTESTS IN NEWCASTLE, 1342-1345.

Mr. T. Hodgkin, D.C.L., F.S.A., read a very instructive paper on these contests, with especial reference to the death of John de Denton, mayor of Newcastle.

After some interesting remarks by Mr. Dendy on the subject of the paper, Mr. Hodgkin was thanked by acclamation. It will probably be printed in full in *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., IV.

LOCAL MUNIMENTS.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries), in the absence of the writer, Mr. Richard Welford, M.A., read the introduction to numerous abstracts of local documents in his own and other collections.

THE ALDERS OF PRENDWICK.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson, M.A., F.S.A., read his paper on the 'Family of Alder of Prendwick, and its Offshoots.'

THE BUNNY FAMILY.

Mr. S. S. Carr read his notes on 'Some heraldic brasses at Ryton, with an account of the Bunny Family.' To illustrate these notes Mr. Carr exhibited rubbings of the brasses in the chancel of the church and coloured drawings by himself of the coats of arms on the brasses.¹

Thanks were voted for these contributions. All or some of them will be printed in *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., IV.

¹ For a description of these brasses, see 'Notes on some Brasses in the Counties of Northumberland and Durham,' by the late J. G. Waller, in *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., XV, 86.

MISCELLANEA.

LADYKIRK CHURCH (See p. 121)

The Rev. A. R. Stogdon, vicar of Norham, writes 'that the authorities of Ladykirk have renewed the stone over (what we should call) the chancel door, in which was recorded, in Latin, James IV's vow to build a church. The inscription was almost illegible, but has now been re-cut on the new stone.'

The following are extracts from Sir Stephen Glynne's 'Notes' (continued from p. 179):—

1841

RYTON (DURHAM)

This handsome church derives additional beauty from its fine situation, on an eminence shaded with large trees and overlooking the valley of the Tyne. The Church consists of a West Tower with stone

Spire,² a nave with side aisles, a Chancel, and a South porch. The whole is Early English, except some inserted windows of pure elegant character. The exterior, which is of a picturesque grey stone, is in very good preservation. The Tower stands engaged within the nave and has 3 stages, with lancet windows in each, the highest trefoiled, beneath the parapet a good E.E. corbel table, the Spire, which seems coeval, is squared at the base, and covered with lead. The south porch is Early English, and within it is a fine doorway with good arch mouldings and two orders of shafts, the interior arch is of somewhat contracted form. The shafts have moulded capitals. The aisles and Clerestory are embattled, the Chancel a plain moulded parapet. The gable of the Clerestory is very acute, that of the Chancel is crowned by a fine cross. The South aisle has one single lancet window with mouldings, and one fine double one with shaft and good arch moulding containing the nail heads, also one with E. E. shafts in which Perpendicular tracery has been inserted. The North arch has one single lancet, and one square headed late Perpendicular window. The West end of each aisle has a single lancet. The Tower opens to the nave by a large pointed arch and by half arches to the side aisles, springing from brackets having the nail head. Beyond the Tower the nave has three pointed arches on each side opening to the aisles, the pillars being alternately circular and octagonal. The Western responds nail-headed brackets. The Clerestory windows are closed. At the end of each aisle is a slight Decorated window. The Chancel arch large, and within it is a very good Perpendicular wood screen. The Chancel has on the south side one elegant window of two lancets upon shafts within a general round headed arch and a quatrefoil between the heads of the 2 lancets. This feature only exists outside—within the lancets are quite plain without mouldings—and two other lancets on the same side are also plain within, but beneath them is a string course. The Chancel roof has been lowered, and the East window is an ugly Elizabethan one. The South door of the Chancel is also later. The Chancel is fitted up with very elegant stalls, with desks in front, having beautiful wood sculpture with tracery and figures of the Apostles. In the East wall is a square recess, there is also one both North and South of the altar, whether for almy or credence. The enclosure of the altar is spacious and paved with marble. In the middle of the Chancel is a slab with an effigy of green marble in very perfect condition, apparently of an ecclesiastic, the head supported by angels. At the West end of the Church is a large barrel organ.

1843

HART (DURHAM)

St. Mary.

This is an interesting Church with a good deal of semi Norman work of good kind. The plan. West Tower, nave with aisles and S. porch and Chancel. The Tower is low and plain, has 4 small broken pinnacles, but no buttresses or West Door—its parapet very plain—some of its apertures are single lancets, but the belfry windows are late and poor. The parapets of the body are moulded and the roof leaded. The porch has head corbels under its parapet. The windows have nearly all lost their tracery—some have been Perpendicular, but at the West end of the aisles are obtuse lancets, that of the S. aisle having externally a hatched dripstone. The North aisle is not continued quite to the wall of the Tower, and is divided from the nave by 2 wide elliptical arches, springing from a light central octagonal pier with moulded overhanging capital, the responds are of similar character. The S. aisle is divided from the nave by 3 similar arches, with still lighter

² The spire is of wood leaded, not of stone. See succeeding paragraph.

octagonal piers having plainer capitals. There is no Clerestory; the nave is of good width, and the Tower arch not being hidden by a gallery, the effect would be fine, were it not for the hideous coats of whitewash, alternating with lamp black, which, after the Durham fashion, so barbarously disfigure the arches and walls. The Tower arch is semicircular, springing from shafts set in hollows and having abaci above the capitals. Above the arches in the N. aisle are grotesque head corbels which seem formerly to have supported the original roof; in the S. aisle, similarly placed, are billet corbels. The Chancel is modern, in a hideous style, erected 1806. The Chancel arch is pointed and wide—brought down rather low and resting on short octagonal shafts.

The finest feature about this Church is the Font,¹ a very fine specimen probably Decorated, which has escaped whitewashing, but is covered with green mould. The bowl is octagonal, as is also the stem, which stands on a plinth of the same form, having a small step for kneeling on the West side. On the sides of the bowl are figures of the Apostles, in pairs, on the W. is Christ rising from the tomb—beneath the bowl is a band of moulding with figures of angels—on the sides of the stem are canopied niches containing figures of Saints, Apostles, and the Virgin Mary crowned and bearing a palm branch. On the basement or plinth mouldings appears a bold four-leaved flower—the whole of the sculpture is finely executed. Built into the S. wall of the Chancel appears a sculptured stone representing a Saint crowned and bearing a spear and a shield charged with the cross. [In the margin:] There are three small bells.

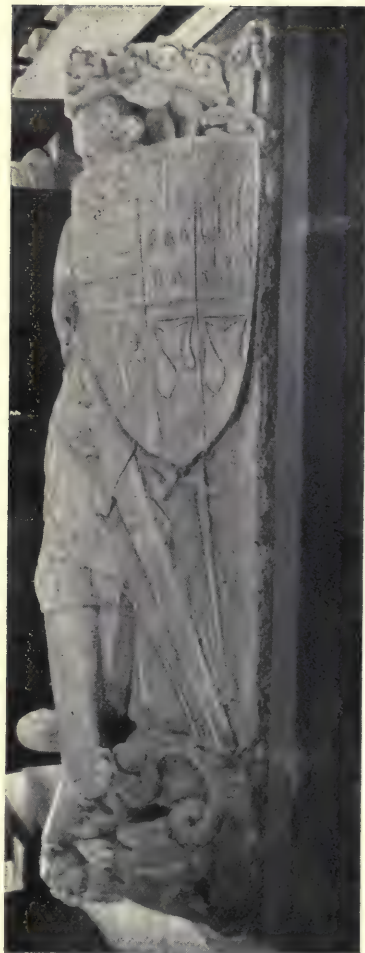
1843

NORTON (DURHAM)²*St. Mary.*

The Church is cruciform, with central tower, but the Transepts are short. There are portions of early work, but the whole has been much altered and modernised, especially within. The exterior is stuccoed; the Tower embattled, with a Perpendicular belfry window having a square head, the lower part of the tower, above the roof of the body, has some very small and rude openings which appear early, the tower is clearly of very early character and has no buttresses. The body and chancel have battlements. On the north side of the Chancel is a lancet window. There are other Perpendicular windows of 3 lights in the chancel, that at the East end appears to occupy the place of an original triple lancet, the shafts of which remain and have good capitals, bands, and bases. Most of the other windows have been altered, but one small Norman one remains in the East wall of the South Transept. The side aisles of the nave have been widened, and the windows in the modern walls have pseudo-Perpendicular tracery. The nave has 3 Early English arches on each side—those on the N. very finely moulded and springing from circular columns with octagonal capitals—those on the S. nearly similar but one has the hatched moulding and one capital has rude foliage. The Clerestory has been closed, but was probably in the same style as the arches. There are ugly galleries erected along every side of the nave, which is encumbered also with high, though regular pews. The Tower rises on 4 arches which are not similar, but all are semicircular, the N. and S. are very rude and early Norman, without mouldings rising upon imposts. The E. and W. arches are much later and well moulded, on square imposts without shafts. Over the W. arch of the Tower facing the nave is a small organ. Between the S. aisle and S. Transept is a plain pointed arch on imposts and a way of ascending

¹ See *Proc.*, 2 ser. v, facing p. 177, for an illustration of the font.

² See *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser. xv, p. 1, for W. H. D. Longstaffe's paper on Norton church.



EFFIGY IN NORTON CHURCH, CO. DURHAM.

From a photograph by Mr. W. Clark of Stockton.



the Tower. The North Transept is the burial-place of the Blakistons—on a slab are the prints of brass figures of a Knight and Lady destroyed, and in it was formerly the fine monument, now in the Chancel. On the S. side of the altar is a fine Early English moulded niche which seems to have been a sedile—the shafts have capitals moulded with the toothed ornament and the hood moulding is on foliated corbels. Within the altar rails³ is a very fine tomb to one of the Blakistons, with the effigy of a cross-legged knight in chain armour, with a lion at his feet and a small figure seated by it. The whole is in beautiful condition. On the shield are 6 quarterings—Blakiston, Bower, &c., &c.—over the head is an ogee canopy with very fine crockets and finial. The hair is long and flowing. The reredos has a mediaeval picture representing Our Lord and his disciples at Emmaus. There is a miserable little font in the Chancel.⁴

Oct. 10, 1862.

SEDGEFIELD (DURHAM).

S. Edmund.

A fine Church, consisting of nave with N. & S. aisles, N. & S. transeptal chapels, Chancel, Western Tower and South porch. There are E. E. portions with some of later character. The whole Church is in excellent condition, and with the exception of the Transepts, has undergone considerable restoration. The aisles have leaded roof, the nave and S. Transept a slated—the N. Transept has a moulded parapet, and on its W. side is an ugly brick erection. The nave is lofty, but has no Clerestory. On each side is a very fine E. E. arcade of 4 tall arches with excellent mouldings, the Eastern on each side opening to the Transepts. The piers are beautiful, and each composed of 4 clustered shafts detached from each other, and having separate bands, and capitals of sculptured foliage with heads intermixed, also figures of birds and other animals.⁵ The whole of the arcades and walls of the nave are scraped to the natural colour of the stone. The nave is fitted with neat open benches. At the W. end is placed the Organ on the ground, beneath the Tower arch. The windows of the arch are all Decorated of 2 lights. The Tower arch from the nave is open and of rather flat form. Across the aisles opening to the Transepts are pointed arches.

The Transepts appear to be private property, and remain comparatively unimproved and contain pews. The Northern has also a gallery pue, below which is a vestry. The windows of the North Transept are Dec^d, its end window of 4 lights, and on the E. side one of 3.

The S. Transept has the outer walls stuccoed and its windows of debased character. In the N. Transept is a small brass, A.D. 1446, to William Leyton.⁷

The Chancel arch is E. E. of an earlier character, with a plain soffit and moulding in the angle, and a chevroned hood; the mouldings are on capitals without shafts. Across this arch is a fine wood screen which, though having debased details mixing with the Gothic work, has a rich and grand effect. The whole Chancel appears to have been rebuilt, or at least renovated and fitted up in the seventeenth century.

Its general effect is fine, and it is handsomely fitted and appointed, though the details are somewhat faulty. The pavement is of marble, the walls wainscoted, and on each side are stalls with rich canopies. The

³ This effigy is now on the S. side of the nave.

⁴ This font, or rather the stem of it, is in the churchyard. It may have been of early date. The later font is now at the W. end of the nave.

⁵ See *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., XVI, facing p. 386.

⁶ The gallery in the south transept has been taken away. That in the north still remains.

⁷ The brass is dated 1475, and is to a William Hoton.—See *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., XV, p. 88.

windows are poor Gothic. The E. window of 5, the others of 2 lights. The pulpit and prayer desk are new. The Font is of black marble, the bowl octagonal and cup shaped, with concave sides having shields, of debased character and set upon a stem. The S. porch is very plain. The Tower is large and appears to be wholly late Perpend^r and plain. It is embattled, has corner buttresses and octagonal turrets at the angles surmounted by pinnacles. At the S.E. is a slight projecting stair turret. There are 2 string courses; the belfry windows are of 2 lights, on the W. a poor 3 light window and no door.

Added in Margin—

- (1) The piers are oblong, presenting the widest faces N. & S. One arch has a chevroned hood. The capitals of the arches to the Transepts have no foliage.
- (2) Some figures are monstrous, one a double body of a bird, with one head.
- (3) The Organ was erected about 1706—the gift of the Rev. Pickering, rector.⁸
- (4) There are brasses⁹ with skeletons in shrouds of small size, and in the E. window of the S. aisle remnants of stained glass of the 14th century.

Oct. 10, 1862.

CONISCLIFFE (DURHAM).¹⁰

S. Edwin.

This Church is in a striking situation on an abrupt eminence near the Tees, one side being of precipitous lime stone rock. It is in a neat condition, well cared for and renewed within, a great contrast to its neighbour at Gainford.

The Church has a nave with N. aisle and Chancel, of considerable length, with Western Tower and spire and South porch.

The main features are E. E., the body and chancel have plain parapets. The nave has an arcade of 5 low pointed arches of chamfered orders on circular columns having octagonal caps; above which is a Clerestory of oblong windows cinquefoiled and partially reconstructed. On the S. are single lancet windows, on the N. they are trefoiled. The Chancel arch is on corbelled shafts, the capitals of which have E. E. foliage on the N. and a nail-head octagon impost. The Chancel is good E. E.—the E. window a triplet—the others, single lancets restored. There is a Vestry on the North which is embattled. In the chancel remains part of the old stalls with poppy heads. There is a Harmonium. The nave is fitted with plain open benches. The Font is modern. The tower opens to the nave by a flat shouldered door in the wall, without a loftier arch. The tower is low rather tapering upwards and without buttresses—a string to the lower part—only the belfry story has a later battlement and 4 small crocketed pinnacles, below the parapet is a corbel table. The Spire is octagonal. The belfry story has E. E. windows, double with central shaft having capital.

There is no West door, and the openings in the lower part of the Tower are merely slits. The S. porch has stone benches. The Rectory House, adjoining on the S., has been rebuilt in a fair medieval style.

⁸ Theophilus Pickering, who gave the organ to the church, was rector between the years 1705 and 1711. He also gave a bell to the church, making the number six.—Hutchinson, *Durham*, III, 54 & n.

⁹ Now kept in the church chest.—See *Arch. Acl.*, 2 ser., xv, facing p. 88.

¹⁰ In 1580 at COUNSLIF, 'There remaneth in the church the remnants of the roode loffte untaken downe. There remaneth in the quere certayne corbile stones which were sometime fotte pathes for images, one on either side the place of the highe alter. There remaneth yet one alter without the quere dore undefaced.' The churchwardens to remove and certify.—*Ecc. Proc. of Bishop Barnes* (22 Surt. Soc. publ.), 128.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1908.

NO. 18

At the ordinary monthly meeting of the Society, held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1908, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. J. Pattison Gibson in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the Council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., were placed on the table:—

Exchanges:—

From the Royal Irish Academy:—*Proceedings*, xxvii, sec. C, no. 4.

From the British Arch. Association:—*Journal*, xiii, iv.

From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.:—*Report for 1907*.

Purchases:—An Appendix to a list of Parish Registers; Gomme's Folklore as an Historical Science.

EXHIBITED:—

By Mr. A. L. Steavenson of Holywell hall, near Durham:—A small bronze object (like a pair of double callipers) with 2 pairs of round moveable arms about 1½ in. in diameter, found at Standalone, near Coxhoe, co. Durham.

[Mr. Steavenson in an accompanying note said:—‘The small object sent herewith was found in a field near Standalone farm house where are the remains of an ancient building. Where I first heard of the castle or pele of Standalone, or Tursdale, or Trillesden, I don't remember, but one day the manager at Tursdale colliery mentioned to me that there were some large foundations in the field 70 yards east of the Standalone farmhouse, shown on the 6 inch maps, and 20 chains north-east of Tursdale shafts. I found that there were indications only of foundations below the ploughed land, so about a year ago I had a man put on to see what there was; he dug up big flat stones round a considerable area, forming portions of an oblong building of probably early date, which must have stood there. Neither Surtees nor Boyle says anything about it. I should say it has been a pele, its existence being lost in what poets call the mists of antiquity. The flat stones which remain look like having been foundations. I have measured the

foundations, they are 50 yards square, and the farmer says there were remains of a fishpond and sometime gardens. Now in Murray's *Hand-book for Durham* (p. 119) may be read, speaking of Coxhoe, '2 miles N. is Quarrington, 2 miles West of which the Castle hill has traces of an ancient fortification.' This seems to me to answer exactly. The farmer says that two benighted antiquaries were round there on horse-back some time ago and they pointed the place out to him. We tested the line of removed walls last year at intervals all round, finding flat magnesian limestone stones, all that is left, except the bronze article herewith. Ramsay said I had with me sometime ago a letter asking me about it, and this started our enquiry, but I had quite forgotten the incident. Meanwhile Shincliff Station, 2 miles off, is the best approach.']

By Mr. Edward Wooler:—An early eighteenth century wooden quart measure belonging to the Darlington Corporation (shown on the plate facing page 98).

[Mr. Wooler, in the note accompanying the measure, writes:—'A quart measure of the Court of the Clerk of the Darlington market. It is bored out of a solid piece of wood and hooped with copper bands at the top and bottom, on the bottom band is inscribed DARLINGTON. Near the top it is branded with a crown, G, and dagger, and the date of it about 1720. There is a solid wood handle dovetailed into the side. Its outside measurements are 7½ in. deep, 4½ in. diameter, and thickness of sides ½ in. The Court of the Clerk of the Market was incident to every fair and market in the kingdom to punish misdemeanours therein. Cognizance of weights and measures was a principal part of the jurisdiction of the Court, which had to try whether they were according to the true standard or not, which standard in Durham county was anciently committed to the custody of the bishop of Durham, and he appointed some clerk under him to inspect the abuse of them more narrowly, and hence this officer, though usually a layman, was called the clerk of the market. If the weights and measures were not according to the standard, then, besides the punishment of the party by fine the weights and measures themselves were directed to be burnt in the market place near the cross. This court was the most inferior court of criminal jurisdiction in the kingdom, and its functions were superseded by the modern provisions with regard to weights and measures.'

The Deputy Warden of the Standards of the Board of Trade stated in a letter to the Darlington Inspector of Weights and Measures that 'the stamp of verification formerly in use in the City of London resembled the mark depicted, but comprised also a shield. Probably, however, the date of the measure may be judged to be that of the time of George the First.']

Thanks were voted for these communications.

FREE JOINERS OF NEWCASTLE.

Mr. R. O. Heslop (one of the secretaries) read a long and important paper by Mr. J. S. Robson on the Company of Free Joiners of Newcastle. Mr. Robson, in illustration, exhibited a number of photographs, etc.

The chairman moved that the best thanks of members be given to Mr. Robson for his able paper.

Mr. J. D. Walker (chairman of the Incorporated Companies) in seconding it, said that the paper they had just listened to was of a very instructive character, but perhaps one of the most interesting

features in it was the dominant note which pervaded the whole of the paper, namely, the evident desire on the part of the Joiners' Company to produce the best class of workmen and workmanship, and this, he stated, was also the prominent feature of the whole of the trade Guilds or Freeman's Companies that flourished in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the universal desire being to produce the best craftsmen and best work possible, and all their bye-laws, rules and regulations tended to that end. So anxious, indeed, were the various companies that their craftsmen should excel in their work, that the most stringent conditions were imposed upon the apprentices who were desirous of being freemen of the town; and not only were the regulations directed to the work of the apprentice, but his moral character was also regulated and looked after. Any apprentice desiring to obtain the freedom of the town (and this was practically equivalent to his desiring to commence business on his own account, as only freemen in those days were allowed to trade) was required to have his indentures enrolled with the town clerk, and his guild called immediately upon his entering into apprenticeship. The apprenticeship had to be for seven years, and the guild was only allowed to be called if his master could and did vouch for his good character and behaviour, and that he was of opinion that he would make a good craftsman. On having served half of his apprenticeship, it was necessary that his guild should be called a second time, and again it was only allowed to be called if his master was able to give him a good character, both as to workmanship and as to his general behaviour. And again, on his term of service being finished, the guild was required to be called a third time, and on this occasion the master had to vouch for him having served his full time, having given every satisfaction as a good apprentice, and being a trustworthy, honest and moral man. But even these conditions, however well they might have been carried out, were not sufficient to entitle him to have his third guild called and be made a freeman, as in nearly every company apprentices were required to pass examinations or do test work proving their skill in their particular handicraft, and unless the master could certify that the apprentice had passed these necessary tests, or if any freeman at the guild could bring evidence to prove that there was collusion between the master and the apprentice, or that the apprentice had not come up to the required standard of good character, moral conduct and craftsmanship, his guilds could be, and often were, stopped; and unless satisfactory proof was forthcoming that he was all that the master had vouched for, he was not allowed to take up his freelage of the town. Nor did the good offices of the company cease with the overseership of their apprentices, as when a freeman commenced business, the stewards and wardens of his company exercised very special powers of supervision, and were empowered to enter the workshops or warehouses of the various members of their company to examine the character of the work done, and the quality of goods dealt in, and if either were deficient, plenary powers were given them to destroy goods that did not come up to the proper standard, and fines of a considerable amount were imposed for bad workmanship. These stringent regulations, all with a view to produce not only good men but good work, he thought, were in great contrast to the present state of things, where trade unions (who might be said to occupy now the place the old trade guilds formerly did), instead of exercising their power and authority in producing excellent craftsmen, appeared to have brought about a state of things which had practically abolished apprenticeship and produced a set of men who were mere machines, and who had no real

handicraft at their finger ends. Indeed, it might be fitly said, that the old trade guilds, with their stringent rules and regulations, had the effect of inculcating a spirit of emulation, making 'the best' their standard, and thus 'levelling up' and making every man as excellent a workman as possible, whereas the trades unions of the present day had the very opposite effect, namely, that of levelling down and putting the best workmen on a level with the worst, the effect being that no real interest seemed to be taken by the craftsman in his work.

Mr. Walker also referred to the mention in Mr. Robson's paper of the system of co-operation that appeared to pertain in the company in the seventeenth century, and stated that this, likewise, was quite a feature in many of the other companies in the town, where the various members were prohibited from purchasing on their own account goods, either from merchants or others, but had always to purchase on account of the company, the goods being brought into the company's meeting hall, or some other convenient place, each member purchasing what he required for his own particular use, and after paying the original cost of the goods, the surplus remaining was divided among the members of the company.

The vote was carried by acclamation.

The paper will probably be printed *in extenso* in *Arch. Aeliana*.

THE ENGLISH PERCYs.

Mr. S. S. Carr then read a running commentary by Mr. Julius P. Gibson of the British Museum, on an unpublished MS. in Latin which he had discovered in the Museum, dealing with 'St. Julian, the harbinger, and the first of the English Percys.' To the commentary was added the original Latin text. 'It relates to the first Percy who declined to bless this somewhat little heard of Saint, and as a consequence Topcliffe, Tadcaster, and other places, possessions of the Percys, were burnt down.'

Thanks were voted to Mr. Gibson.

THE MURAL PROBLEM.

A paper by the late Mr. C. J. Bates, dealing with this subject, was taken as read. It will most likely be printed in full in *Arch. Aeliana*.

MISCELLANEA.

CORRECTION.

Page 184. The coloured drawings and coats of arms in Ryton church are by Mr. H. T. Clarke of North Shields, and not by Mr. Carr.

NEWCASTLE.

In a letter of 3 Dec. 1906, addressed to Mr. Heslop (one of the secretaries), Mr. W. H. Wells, Inspector of Nuisances at Newcastle, thus wrote:— 'We have been digging in the yard of 105 Shields Road [Newcastle], at a depth of about 9 feet we found a wall about 7 feet thick. I thought you would like to know this.'

HERD SAND, SOUTH SHIELDS.

Within the last three months many coins have turned up on the beach at South Shields, having been washed up by the heavy seas. Amongst them are the following, which I have seen:—

ROMAN DENARII:

- Vitellius: obv. A. VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP. Bare head to right.
rev. CONCORDIA PR. Concord seated to left, holding *patera* and cornucopia. (Cohen, 21.)
- Vespasian: 1. obv. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. Laureated head to right.
rev. PON MAX TR P COS. VI. Woman half-naked seated to left, holding a branch. (Cohen, 366.)
2. obv. *Ibid.* (but inscription reading outwards.)
rev. *Ibid.*
3. obv. IMP CAESAR VESP AVG. Laureated head to right (inscription reading outwards).
rev. PONT MAXIM. Winged caduceus. (*Ibid.*, 390.)
- Nerva: obv. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS II P P. Laureated head to right.
rev. LIBERTAS PVBLICA. Liberty standing to left, holding a cap and a sceptre. (*Ibid.*, 106.)
- Trajan: 1. obv. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM. Laureated head to right.
rev. P M TR P COS IIII P P. Mars helmeted walking to right, holding spear and trophy. (*Ibid.*, 228.)
2. obv. *Ibid.*
rev. PM TR P COS P..... Figure standing to left; cornucopia and branch in hands.
- Hadrian: 1. obv. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS. Laureated head to right.
rev. COS III. Plenty standing to left, foot on the *modius*, holding an *acrostilium* and a cornucopia. (Cohen, 381.)
2. obv. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS P P. Laureated head to right.
rev. COS III. Female figure seated to left.
- M. Aurelius: 1. obv. M. ANTONINVS AVG. Bare head to right.
rev. CONCORD AVG TR P XVI. In exergue COS III. Concord seated to left, holding a *patera*. [A.D. 162.] (*Ibid.*, 39.)
2. obv. AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F. Bare head to right.
rev. TR POT VIII COS II. The genius of the army standing to left, holding a *patera* and a legionary eagle, at his feet a lighted altar. [A.D. 154.] (*Ibid.*, 673.)
- ENGLISH: Edward I: Pennies (London, Durham and Canterbury mints).
Edward III: Groat and Pennies (London mint).
Edward IV: Half-Groat (London mint).
Elizabeth: Shilling.
James I: Shilling.
- SCOTTISH: Robert II: Groat (Perth mint).

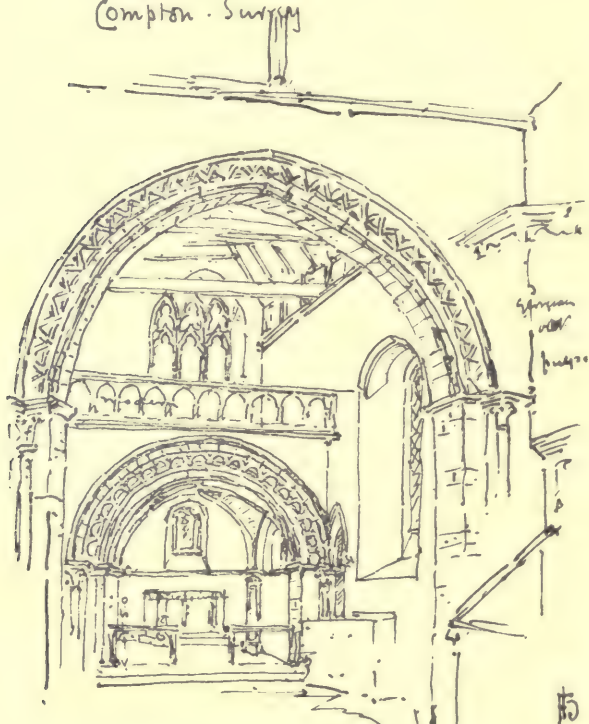
THE AMIATINE CODEX.

The Abbé Gasquet who has been entrusted by the pope with a revision of the Vulgate has informed a correspondent of the *Standard* that among the *codices* which would be used for comparison will be 'the Codex Amiatinus, now in the Laurentian Library in Florence, ... one of three copies made in the great monastery of Jarrow, from which St. Bede came, and the Abbot Ceolfrid left the monastery with one of the copies, which was to be presented to the Pope. The abbot died on the journey, and the great codex was entirely lost sight of. St. Bede had quoted certain lines from the dedication of this copy, and De Rossi, the great Roman archaeologist, discovered that part of the dedication of the Codex Amiatinus had been erased, and under the writing that was superposed he was able to decipher words that indisputably proved it to be the long lost copy from Jarrow. This codex is probably the best and nearest to St. Jerome of all that have come down to us.'—*The Antiquary*, N.S., IV, iii.

HEIGHINGTON CHURCH, CO. DURHAM (see page 67)

L^t Col. F. R. N. Haswell thus writes:—The reference to the visit of our Society to Heighington, reminds me of the rough sketch which I made of a most interesting church at Compton, not far from Guildford, in the autumn of last year. The vicar of Heighington thought the addition at the east end of the chancel of his church was a unique

S Nicholas Church
Compton. Surrey



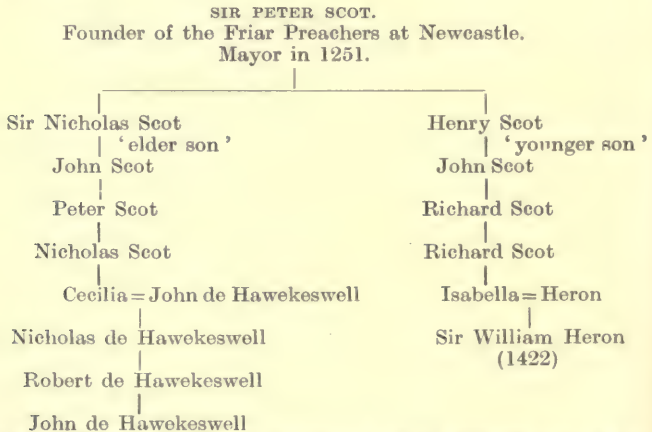
Chancel with East Extension
Vaulted. Easter Sepulchre on No. side
Ambone & Piscina on So. side —
probably Original East wall, with windows, carried up over Arch

example, but evidently from the Compton most interesting evidence, he was not correct in his view. It was a hurried visit, which must excuse the sketch. The chapel, if such it was, must I think have been roofed over, just above the vaulting, and probably the chancel proper had three windows high up over the arch. The character of the mouldings reminds me of Scotch work, and elongated caps of the detached shafts gives an early appearance to the work. The addition of the very small chapel (for the squinch determines its use) with a

SIR PETER SCOT, MAYOR OF NEWCASTLE IN 1251.

Mr. F. W. Dendy, V.P., has kindly sent the following:—

By an inquisition *post mortem* held at Newcastle in the tenth year of Henry v (1422), set out in the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vol. 2, p. 387, Sir William Heron proved that he was the cousin and nearest heir of John de Hawekeswell. The steps of the relationship shew that he was the deceased's fifth cousin twice removed. He had to go back more than one hundred and fifty years for the common ancestor Sir Peter Scot, and it is difficult to understand how in those days, when there were no parish or government registers, sufficient proof could be adduced or even sufficient tradition be shewn over so long a period. As both the claimant's line and the deceased's line of the family of Scot contributed many public men who held office in Newcastle as mayors, bailiffs, and members of parliament in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, it is worth while to record in the *Proceedings* the pedigree under which Sir William Heron claimed and succeeded. It is as follows:—



It will be seen that after five generations both branches died out in the male line, and became represented by female heiresses. A short note of the inquisition is recorded by Mr. Welford in his *Newcastle and Gateshead*, vol. I, p. 270.

The following indentures, relating to Newcastle, has been sent by Mr. William Brown, F.S.A. The originals belongs to Col. Gascoigne of Parlington, Leeds:—

This ende[n]ture beres witness y^t Richard Redmerselle, broyer & heir of William Redmerselle, willes and grauntes y^t he & his heires salle sewe in y^e kynges courtes at London als many traversez as nedes of y^e twa enquestz after specifiet, to say, of an enquest supposet be taken in Northumbreland be fore Johan Mitford, y^t said pro verdit, Johan Chambre of ye Newe castelle, merchant, diet sesyt of diuerses landes and tenementz in Northumbreland, whar in sothe he diet nog^t seset, for

lang or he diet he eneffet Sir Robert Marle, preste, Thomas Heryngton & ye said William, to yaim & yair heires for euer Alle whilk landes and tenementz y^e said William had be ye surviuer our his said felewes, to do of his wille, whils put out be colour of y^e said enquest and traversez of a noyer enquest, ymaginet & feynet, supposet haf bene taken be fore Sampson Hardyng and Johan Bridlyngton¹ be a commission, whilk enquest supposes pro verdit y^t Alice Chamber, doughter of y^e said Johan Chamber, diet seisit of y^e sam landes & tenementz & of mo oyer in y^e Newe castelle in demesne as in fee, whilk is nog^t so, ne nevir was And y^e traverses salle be sewet als oft & in als many courtes as nedes best & maste spedefully to bring alle y^e said landz & tenementz oute of y^e kynges handes w^t y^e issues & profites to y^e oeps² & profit of y^e priour of Tynmouth, Roger Thornton, dame Johanne of Goldesburghe, Johan Rodes, Robert Kirkby, preste, & Robert Whelpyngton, & of yair heires for euir. And at y^e costages of y^e said priour, Roger, and oyer persons vnder yaim writen, ilkan for y^e porcon y^t he occupies; so allwais y^e said Richard Redmerselle & his heires yerof are & ay salle be excludet ought to haf yerof tille his heirs profite, savand he & his heires salle bere no castage (*sic*), and savand yai salle be rewardet for yair travelles, considering y^e labour yay salle make, alle fraude on other partie put away. Tille whilk contes (covenantes) fulfille y^e said Richard bindes him & his heires to y^e said priour, Roger, & to ilk person after yaim specifiet, & to yair heirs seuerally be yis endenture, of y^e whilk aither partie is ensealet w^t y^e seal of y^e said Richard Redmerselle. Dat' y^e first day of Aprile in y^e yer of kyng Henry y^e sext after y^e conquest thrid [1425]. Seal, a shield with 3 fleur de lys + s' t

. . . N GART.

July 7, 7 Edw. vi [1553]. Grant by Ralph Collingwood of Stanerdham, yoman, to John Collingwodd, son of William Collingwodd, his brother, of lands and tenements in the vill and lands of Nesbet, in tail male, from the time of the death of the grantor and Isabel, his wife. Rem. to Robert Collingwodd, the second son of the said W^m, and to W^m the third son. Rem. to grantor's right heirs in fee simple. Witness, Leonarde Myers. By me Rauff Collyngwodd.³

¹ Query Cramlington. See Gibson's *Tynemouth*, vol. i, p. 172. No John Bridlington in Newcastle history.

² Use.

³ Edward vi died on 6 July, 1553.

GATESHEAD CHARITIES.

In the MS. collections of Mr. Richard Welford is the following letter from a representative of the remarkable family of Cole of Gateshead, to Mr. William Coatsworth of that town, relating to certain bequests to the ¹poor.

To Mr. William Cotesworth at his House in Gateshead neare Newcastle upon Tyne.

York feby 23^d, 1701.

Sr—I Received yrs of the 17th instant last Saturday by the York Coachman My Lady Jeffersons son was lately at Durham & Newcastle, & he informed me that Mr John Rowell of Durham had made an end with the Parish of Gateshead about the Legacy, upon my Lady Jeffersons account & my own for the arrears, & that wee were to pay it for the future, which wee were both willing to agree to; or else I had writ before now to Mr Rector,¹ & some of the flour & Twenty to propose making an amicable end of the matter: But since I perceive by yor

¹ Theophilus Pickering, S.T.P., rector from 1695 to 1705.

Letter that the matter is not yet agreed, I am willing to agree it in a friendly manner, without going to Law & soe I am sure will my Lady Jefferson who now lives in London, to whom I shall write forthwith & give her an account how the matter stands according to the purport of yor Letter, which I beleive will be as surprising to her Ladyship as it was to me, haveing heard some time since that the affair was made an end of. My Lady & I will both be willing to referr the businesse to one on our side & one on yors & if they cannot agree it, then to one that is an indifferent man to both Partyes to Decide it, to whose judgement wee will agree. I shall be at Gateshead about the middle of Aprill next, & then shall be willing without any further delay to agree the matter & submitt to any thing that is reasonable & fair & just, & I am sure my Lady Jefferson will Doe the like, and agree to what I shall consent to. I hope yor forbearinge the matter till Aprill next will make noe great difference, for I shall be willing to have an end made of it as any body. I thank you & the rest of the flour & Twenty for yor past Civilityes in haveing given time to accomodate the affair, & I hope you will now have a little further patience as Desired, till I come to Gateshead which will now be shortly. With my Due respects & service to Mr Rector, yorself & the rest of the flour & Twenty, is all further at present from

Sir

Yor most humble servant

JA: JENKINS.

[Endorsed]

3^d March 1701-2

Upon reading of this Letter It is this day further ord'd yt a Bill be brought agt James Jenkins, Esq^r and ye Lady Jefferson forew'th in ye Chancery at Westminster for ye Recovery of Ralph Cole's Legacy to ye poore of ye parish of Gateshead.

James Cole, sheriff of Newcastle during the siege (1644) and a noted 'delinquent' (about whom much may be read in 111 Surtees Society's publications), by his will dated 29 August, 1660, bequeathed 40s. a year to the poor of Gateshead, in augmentation of a like sum of 40s. left to them five years earlier by Ralph Cole, his father.

These bequests, both of which were chargeable on the same property, appear to have given the churchwardens and four-and-twenty of Gateshead some trouble. They entered into possession shortly after the death of James Cole, and found that the houses from which the rent charge was derived, or some of them, were incapable of realizing the 4l. bequeathed; for, in their accounts for 1667 they note—

'Received for three quarters' rent of Mrs. Cole's old rotten cottages, seven shillings and sixpence.'

Subsequently they applied to the Cole family to make up the legacy to the full amount, and negotiations were still dragging on when the above quoted letter was written.

'My Lady Jefferson,' was Elizabeth, one of James Cole's daughters, who had married John Jefferson, seneschal to bishop Crewe (1674-75), recorder of Durham (1686-91), and a judge in Ireland, with a knighthood, from 1691 till his death in 1700.

Mr. William Coatsworth, to whom the letter is addressed, was Gateshead's leading townsman—one of the two stewards of the borough and the headman of the four-and-twenty. Growing in wealth and influence, he obtained from bishop Crewe in 1716 a demise of the manor of Gateshead at a yearly rent of 235l. 11s. 4d., and erecting, in the eastern part thereof, a mansion, known to succeeding generations as Gateshead Park and Park House, made it his home. Thither his daughter Hannah brought her wedded lord, Henry Ellison of Hebburn, into whose family her Gateshead inheritance subsequently passed. Beside his Gateshead property, William Coatsworth possessed estates at Bellister and Broomhouses in Northumberland, by virtue of which, in 1719, he became high sheriff of the county. It was probably at his instigation that the Gateshead authorities 'put their feet down' and by threatening a bill in Chancery obtained a settlement of their claim.

The following are extracts from Sir Stephen Glynne's 'Notes' (continued from p. 188):—

Oct. 10, 1862.

WINSTON (DURHAM).

S. Andrew.

This Church has recently been much altered and improved in condition and partially rebuilt. Its situation is remarkably beautiful on high ground amidst trees overhanging the Tees, and the grounds of the adjacent Rectory are very lovely.

The Church comprises a nave with S. aisle and Chancel with a new western steeple of small size, with pointed roof, not altogether successful, and placed on the side of the W. end. The walls of the nave are mostly new—the windows are single lancets and at the W. end one in form of vesica. The aisle is divided from the nave by 2 E. E. pointed arches, upon a central circular column—with a large portion of wall to the west—to which clustered shafts are attached. The chancel arch is modern. The Chancel retains much of the old walls, has on the N. & S. single lancet windows, some renovated; there are rather obtuse heads to those at N.W. & S.W., and the latter come down low like a lychnoscope. Beneath runs a string course, and on the S. is a Priests' door with flattened trefoil head. The E. window is a triplet filled with new stained glass. On the S. is an original piscina with trefoil head, having nail-headed mouldings and foliage at the points. In the chancel is a brass to a priest, with inscription 1498,¹ also a slab built into the outside of the S. wall with cross and sword. The Chancel has new stallwise seats with poppy ends. The Font is curious, the bowl circular, on a stem, with singular sculpture representing twining stems and figures of dragons and trefoil headed arches.

Added in Margin—

- (1) Another brass with the figure gone commemorates Richard Mason, 1535—'on whose soule I H U have mercy.'²

Oct. 10, 1862.

GAINFORD (DURHAM).

S. Mary.

This Church has nave with N. & S. aisles, Chancel, Western Tower, N. & S. porches, and a vestry on the N. of the Chancel.

The prevailing style is E. E., the Tower is engaged in the W. end of the aisles, wholly of that character, and rather low and heavy. It has a plain parapet with corbel table and 4 ugly little pinnacles. Some of the openings are merely square topped slits, but on the W. are lancets, and one angle has been partially cut away for the insertion of the clock, which has a whimsical effect. The Tower opens to the interior by 3 pointed arches on circular shafts. There is a huge odd looking projecting turret on the W. side of the Tower.

The nave has on each side an E. E. arcade of 3 good pointed arches of wide span on tall circular columns with capitals, one of which on the S. has nail head mouldings. The Chancel arch is of like character on brackets which have the nail head. The windows of the aisles are mostly altered in the worst of modern forms, but one single lancet remains in the S. aisle, and one square-headed one on the S. near the Tower, of 2 lights and Perpend'. The interior is dark and dismal and horribly encumbered by pews and galleries of the worst kind.

¹ The inscription on the brass of John Purles, the chaplain, is given in *Proc.* 2 ser., III, p. 379. He died 26 April, 1498.

² This is not quite correct. See *Proc.* 2 ser., III, p. 379, where the inscription is thus given: 'Of þor charitþe pray for þe soulle of Richard Mason whyche desesyd þe ix day of May in þe yere of or lord m^cxxxv of whose soulle Thu pdon.'

The chancel is good E. E. The E. window is a triplet of lancets, having internally good mouldings and shafts. On the S. side are 2 single lancets, but without shafts, below them a string, and on the same side a priest's door; also a square aumbry and a piscina, of which the arch is half closed up. On the N. are also single lancets closed, and below, an old vestry, but perhaps not coeval. The roofs have been tampered with and modernised. Within the South porch the doorway appears to be E. E. The north doorway has some good ancient iron work. The Font is of uncertain character.

The public path is on the N. There is some pretty ivy on the S. side.

The village, with its pretty green and nice houses, has a pleasant appearance.

Oct. 11, 1862.

JARROW (DURHAM).

S. Paul.

A remarkable Church, though much modernised; it consists of a nave and chancel with Tower situated in the middle between them; the nave was rebuilt in a very poor style in 1783, but the Tower and Chancel are of early and curious character, partly Norman, partly of the rude supposed Saxon kind which is seen occasionally in the Northern counties. The Church was formerly connected with a monastery. The nave has pews and W. gallery with an organ, and demands no further notice and, as it is insufficient for the increasing population, it is hoped that it may soon be rebuilt in a more appropriate manner.

The Tower is of oblong form and tapers, the narrower sides being N. & S. The masonry is early, on the E. & W. sides the upper story has 2 recessed round headed windows, having shafts with cushion capitals, and between them a flat buttress. On the S., in the stage below the belfry is a double window of Norman character with shafts, and below, a narrow early doorway. The belfry windows on the N. & S. have been altered into a later form. On the W. side are some other early windows. The parapet is plain. The Tower has within a stone groined roof with ribs simply crossing, and it has semicircular arches on E. & W. sides, opening to the nave and Chancel; the former is [a] plain one merely upon imposts; the latter has string courses of stone and imposts; both aisles are rather low. The Chancel walls are of very rude early masonry, and there are traces of small early windows now closed. And later windows have been inserted on the N., one of 3 lights, square headed, and having something of a Dec^d character. On the S., one of 3 lights, rather flamboyant, and rather questionable ones at the E. & N.E. The Chancel is nicely arranged and fitted up, has on each side good wood stalls with desks, having good wood carving of Edwardian character. The old chair remains in the Sacramentum, called that of S. Bede, of very rude work in wood. The dedication stone is also preserved over the W. arch of the tower recording the date of the dedication as 685, VIII Kal. Mai. Anno xv regis Egfrid, etc. On the S. side of the Church are various remains of the monastic buildings, partly built up in domestic buildings, displaying some fine Norman work about 1080, with small windows and one good doorway having shafts, also one triangular shaped arch upon large imposts, and a fire place with billeted imposts.

Added in Margin—

(1) Buttresses have been added to the Tower.

(2) The western arch looks as if it had been tampered with. The Font is a poor one of octagonal form.

P R O C E E D I N G S

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1908.

NO. 19

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of April, 1908, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS recommended by the Council for payment were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

- i. William H. Cullen, 53 Osborne Road, Newcastle.
- ii. Mrs. Cullen, 53 Osborne Road, Newcastle.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., were placed on the table :—

Presents :—

From Robert Blair :—*The Antiquary* for April and May, 1908.

Exchanges :—

From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland :—*Proceedings*, xli.

From the Royal Numismatic Society :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4 ser. no. 29, 8vo.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Society :—*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 6 ser., viii, ii, 8vo.

From the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology :—*Proceedings*, xiii, i, 8vo. cl.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, lxxv, no. 257, 8vo.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland :—*Journal*, xxxviii, i.

From the Royal Society of Norway :—*Aarboeger*, 22, 8vo.

Purchases :—The Reliquary, xiv, 2 ; *The Pedigree Register*, i, 4 ; *Mitteilungen* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, xxii, iv ; *Key to the Ancient Parish Registers of England and Wales : and Notes and Queries*, 10 ser. nos. 222-226.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. R. Hood Haggie :—A fragmentary stone adze, having perforation for handle drilled with parallel sides. Axes and adzes of stone, similarly perforated, have been found associated with objects of bronze, and may be attributed to the later Stone age, or even to a period after the introduction of bronze. Found at Netherton Burnfoot farm, Biddleston, Northumberland, by Mr. W. Knox Haggie, junr.

By Mr. T. J. Bell :—An Italian *stiletto*, in an embossed scabbard of cast silver, with a cast silver skeleton handle around which a serpent

is crawling. It is of comparatively recent date. Total length 10 inches, blade 4 inches.

Thanks were voted for these exhibits.

COUNTRY MEETINGS.

The recommendation of the Council to hold the following out-door meetings during the coming season was agreed to:—

Two days on the Antonine Wall in Scotland (if it can be arranged).

One day at Bolam and neighbourhood; and

Half-day at Corbridge to visit the excavations.

WOODMAN DEEDS.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) placed on the table a calendar of these deeds in the society's library, which had been prepared by Miss Martin, on instructions from the council.

The chairman moved that the calendar be printed in *Archæologia Aeliæna* with a suitable introduction. This was agreed to.

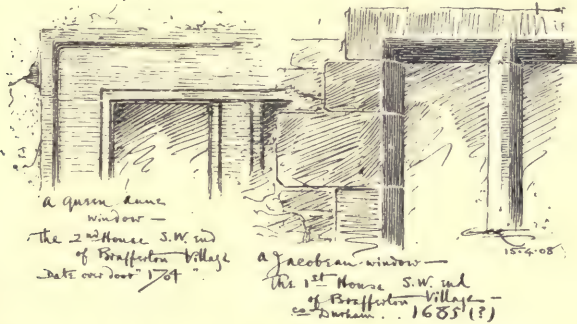
BRAFFERTON, CO. DURHAM.

Mr. Blair read the following note by Mr. Geo. A. Fothergill, M.B., of Darlington, on an ancient messuage at Brafferton, in the parish of Aycliffe, co. Durham:—

'There are still standing in Brafferton, about a mile south of Aycliffe and four miles from Darlington, three interesting old houses—only one of which is occupied—to tell the tale of the ideal yeoman-farmer of a century or two back. Brafferton, comprising an area of 2409 acres, valued at 2845*l.* in 1851 (rateable value in 1906, 5688*l.*), contained 42 inhabited houses and 206 people (population in 1901 being 129 only); and the largest land-owner then was the Rev. Sir Charles Hardinge, second baronet (b. 1780, d. 1864), rector of Crowhurst, and afterwards of Tunbridge, brother of the distinguished soldier, first viscount Hardinge, F.M., commander-in-chief (from 1852 until his death in 1856). Ketton Hall,¹ the leading house and biggest estate in the township, was purchased by their father, the Revd. Henry Hardinge (b. 1754, d. 1820), rector of Stanhope (the richest living in Durham county, reputed to be once worth 5000*l.* per annum), from the Milbanke family early in the nineteenth century, but some years after Charles Colling, the famous grazier, a tenant there of the latter, had bred the much-talked-of Ketton ox (b. 1796) and held his memorable sale of shorthorns, which took place in 1810, when 'Comet,' the bull of all bulls of that period, fetched 1000 guineas. The other land-owners in Brafferton in 1881 were the trustees of Mr. A. Wilkinson. In 1685 we note the freeholders were William Wilson of Durham, gent., Edward Searle, gent., Richard Thursby, gent., Ralph Tunstall, attorney, and Sir Mark Milbanke, bart., of Ketton. Before this date the families of Foster (Forster), Wrenn, Askaby (Aslakby), Hoton of Brandon, Eure, a very celebrated family of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, Danby, Brafferton, and Chaunceller (Chaunceler) are mentioned by Hutchinson and Surtees as having owned land here at various times from a very remote period. It so happens that no historian of the county has so far referred to any particular dwelling-house in this ancient village, which is even mentioned in the *Boldon Buke*, and said there to render '24*s.* 3½*d.* for cornage, one milch cow, one castleman, and five chalders of barley, the like of meal and oats,' (payable at the bishop's exchequer).

¹ The property now belongs to Sir Edmund Stracey Hardinge, fourth baronet (b. 1833), who for many years, until quite recently, resided at Boundes Park, near Hawkhurst, Kent.

The family of Chauncellor is also alluded to about this time as having 'two messuages and one hundred acres of land here in the time of bishop Hatfield, held of the bishop in capite by fealty and 2s. 11d. rent, at the bishop's Grange of Cotam Mundeville.' In 1368 Thomas de Brafferton held two messuages and eight acres of land here. It is quite evident that the three houses with their gardens, which I speak of, occupy the site of those messuages. When the oldest of them was built we have no record—the windows and doorway suggest the



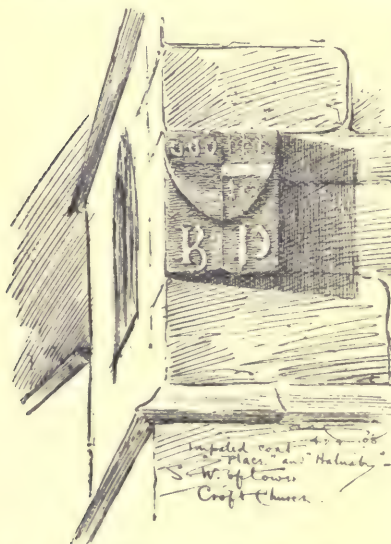
Jacobean period, and yet one of the interior walls is more than four feet in thickness, indicating Tudor times; there is, too, a very old ingle-nook still to be seen in the kitchen with queen Anne fittings (grate, oven, etc., which were, doubtless, added at a much later date) occupying what probably once was an open fireplace. This house is now the residence of one John Patterson (aged 80), whose father and grandfather lived there before him, as tenants, but they were not yeoman-farmers. As it is the largest of the three houses, which, by the way, are all joined to one another and stand on the edge of the hill at the south-west end of the village, I would surmise that it once was the freehold property of the Thursby family. One John Thursbye, according to Surtees, 'held a messuage and 200 acres of land here at Brafferton to the Grange of Cotham' [Coatham Mundeville] in the days of queen Elizabeth, and this yeoman-farmer was the father-in-law of another yeoman whose descendant appears to have lived in the next house, as I shall prove. This middle house, and the next one again farther east, show a lighter style of architecture altogether, and I anticipated that they were built in queen Anne's reign. It so happened that part of the south side of the more eastern house of the two, the third house of the group of three, had given way, and the only clue to the date was buried beneath a lot of rubble. But for a septuagenarian's tale, we should never probably have got at the exact date, 1704, which was cut out on the lintel of a handsome stone doorway. By removing the debris I came upon the larger part of the stone, broken in two pieces, and found the date and the initials 'L. S.'—the first of the three initials being on the other portion of the stone. There can be no doubt that the 'S' stands for SEARLE. Surtees says the Thursbys, Searles and Wilsons were the yeomen of Brafferton in the days of Elizabeth and James, and that on '14 Nov. 1588, Edward Searle died seised of fifty acres of arable, thirty of pasture, and ten of meadow, once William Heighley's held of the manor of East Greenwich in socage, leaving Edward his son and heir.' This Edward Searle had a brother-in-law,

a labourer of Aycliffe, named Richard Heareson (Harrison ?), and, as I have said above, he was the son-in-law of John Thursby, who probably lived at the largest and oldest of the three houses. We next hear of these families described as 'gentlemen' in 1685. I have so far gathered next to nothing about the family of Searle, which must be nearly extinct, though I knew of a Dr. Searle in South Devon, whose son graduated with me at Edinburgh University, and the latter told me, I think, his father was representative of the family. In the days of queen Elizabeth, Mary, daughter of Thomas Searle, esquire, of the city of London, married Arthur Salwey, the head of an ancient family and one of the royal exchequer. The name only crops up twice amongst the thousands that appear in the earliest edition of Burke's *Landed Gentry*, while the only other instance I can give of the name being recorded in a directory of modern times is that of lady Harriet Searle, sister of the sixteenth earl of Shrewsbury; she was born in 1803 and married, in 1829, John Searle, esquire; she was raised to the rank of an earl's daughter by royal warrant in 1835 (See Dod's *Peerage*, 1857).'

PLACE AND CLERVAUX FAMILIES.

Mr. Blair next read the following note on the Place and Clervaux coats of arms on Croft church, near Darlington, by Mr. Fothergill:—

'It is rare that one finds an opportunity of correcting the work of so renowned an antiquary of the past as Whitaker, the author of *The History of Richmondshire*. On Saturday, 4 April, 1908, I happened to be sketching the Place coat-of-arms (impaled with Halnaby) on the south side of the tower of Croft church, as a pair to the Clervaux 'coat,'



opposite it on the same side of the tower, which I had already in my sketch book. Upon looking through the above work, on the next day, to see if Whitaker had any reference to these shields, I came across his 'trickings' of the identical coats of arms, but they are not described there. Turning to Surtees's *History of Durham*, I found the Yorkshire antiquary to be at fault, which I had also proved by my own sketch, inasmuch as he had represented the six 'fleurs de lis' of the Halnaby 'coat' as 'cross crosslets'; and again, his arrangement of the three charges in the base of the same coat is wrong—they should be all in a row instead of two above one, as he hath it. It is true that the stone is very much worn away, yet with a good light, even from a distance, I made out the charges

to be fleurs-de-lis. In the third volume of Surtees's *History* is an account of the arms and quarterings of Place (Playse) of Halnaby. One Robert Playse, esquire, married Katherine, daughter and heir of

Halnath of Halnaby in the fifteenth century. The estate of Halnaby remained for nearly three centuries in the hands of the Place family, until the Milbankes came into possession. By marriage with the daughter of Thomas Surteys [Surtees], who was the heir of the whole blood of the said Thomas Surteys, the manor and hall of Dinsdale, in Durham county, had also passed over to the Places of Halnaby, which is the reason for both Durham and Yorkshire histories including an account of that family. Surtees, in his *History*, also has 'trickings' of the Place arms; but the 'coat' on the tower of Croft church is more interesting still, as it points to the approximate date of the alliance of Place and Halnaby—it is an impaled coat, whereas what Surtees 'tricks' is a quartered coat of arms, dated 1575, representing the Place coat *after* the death of the father of the Halnaby heiress—the impaled coat must of course have been carved for Croft church *before* that event; and as we know when the Clervaux shield was built into the tower—Sir Richard Clervaux, knight, died in 1490—we also know that this Place stone, a contemporary piece of carving, must have been put there about the same time, either in 1490 or before, not later. The following is a description of the Place and Halnaby 'coats' entered, with other quarterings, at Dugdale's visitation A^o 1666:—

PLACE—Azure, on a chief argent three chaplets¹ gules.

HALNABY—Argent, a fess between 6 fleurs-de-lis, all sable,

The same herald gives another coat as well for Place, viz., *per pale or and gules, a lion passant guardant counterchanged*. This occupies the first and sixth quarters of the shield; but I have ascertained that the 'chaplets' are the true paternal coat of Place. From the fact that these 'chaplets' appear in the first and fourth quarters of the Place coat (dated 1575), we know that Robert Playse himself was armigerous before marrying the Halnaby heiress. It is a coincidence that the present owner of Halnaby, Sir William Wilson-Todd, bart., had no registered coat-of-arms before he married Miss Todd, the heiress of Halnaby; so that when the Herald's College had to determine upon the 'coat' which Sir William wished to adopt, the family of Todd was represented in the first and fourth quarters, and that of Wilson in the second and third, thereby giving the honour of the dexter quarter in the 'chief' of the shield to the family of the heiress of Halnaby, which is the reverse of Place and Halnaby of old. The Clervaux 'coat' (*sable, a saltire or*), on the opposite side of this aspect of the tower, is that of Sir Richard Clervaux, knt., who died 1490, and whose handsome tomb inside the church is well known. Sir Richard, through his mother, Margaret Lumley, was a third cousin of Edward IV and Richard III, all three being descended from John, lord Nevile of Raby and Middleham castles.

Mr. Fothergill was thanked for his communications.

¹ The 'chaplets,' as they appear on the carved stone, and as Whitaker has 'tricked' them, might be taken for 'annulets.'

MISCELLANEA.

CONTRACT FOR REPAIRING JESMOND BRIDGE.

The following, from the Ford Papers, has been forwarded by Mr. H. H. E. Craster, who points out 'that the contract refers to the bridge over the Ouseburn, known to-day as Benton bridge. Sir Ralph Delaval was not a land owner in Jesmond, nor yet sheriff of the county for the year named. He was, however, a justice of the peace,

and may have directed the repair of county bridges in virtue of his office':—

The viijth daie of June, 1623. Be it knowne unto all men by theis presents that I, Roger Nicholson of Bedlington, free mason, have the daie and yeare above-written covenanted with Sir Raphe Delavale knighte to amend the decayed worke of Gesmound bridge everywhere wheare it is needfull with good hewne ashler stones, as alsoe to amend and make the west landstall¹ thereof of such like stones too the foord that passeth over the water theare, turneing it with hewne worke to the land-ward, and the same landstall to be every where as highe as the greene grasse ground; as also to cope the whole bridge with a whole course of ashler and copestones above it conteyneing together two feet in highte and conteyneing on either side xxiiij^{or} yeardes in length; as also where anie parte of the walls of the said bridge are decayed, I covenant to amend them and pointe all the whole bridge over. Also the north end of the landstall to be walled to the trod² and dye out to the ground, as also to pave the whole bridge and the endes therof which will conteyne either waie xxx^{tie} yeardes from the crowne of the bowe,³ but the endes thereof to be paved so broad as the landstalls require. I doe also covenant to finde lyme, stone, carryages and all manner of worke and charge that concernes this busines. All which I covenant to finish and performe workmanlike and sufficientlie before the xxixth daie of September, next ensueing the date hereof. For which worke so being performed I am to have of the said Sir Raphe Delavale the some of eighteene poundes of money, whereof vj*li.* to be paid at or upon the last daie of June instant, other vj*li.* the xxvth daie of August then next ensueing, and the last vj*li.* on the xxixth day of September aforesaid or sooner if the worke be sooner finished. In witnesse whereof the said Sir Raphe Delavale and I have hereunto sett our handes the daie and yeare first above written. (Signed) Raphe Delavale, Roger Nickellson.

¹ *Landstall*, the parapet of a bridge: the part of the dam-head which connects it with the land adjoining.—Wright, *English Dialect Dictionary*.

² 'Ground' deleted. *Trod*, a footpath, a road.—*Ibid.*

³ *Bow*, the arch of a bridge.—*Ibid.*

The following notes have been kindly sent by Mr. F. W. Dendy:—

Pleas before the king in his chancery, in three weeks of Michaelmas, 8 Richard II [1384] (*Placita in Cancellaria*, file 12, no. 13).

Northumberland.—It has been found by inquisition that John del Chaumbre, deceased, held of the king in chief by knight service, five acres of land called Sandisforthflat within Gesmuth with one waste wind mill, paying yearly rent of 2*s.*; they are worth yearly 6*s.* 8*d.*; and of others than the king, one messuage, seventeen acres of land in Biker, twenty-four acres of land in Heton, one messuage, twenty-four acres of land in Little Newton by Corbrig, one messuage, forty acres of land in Whitwham. He died 18 August, 3 Richard II [1379]. Alice, his daughter was heir aged twelve years. Thomas Heryngton and William de Redmershell had occupied the lands since his death, by what title the jurors knew not. Whereupon, William Hatter, chaplain, by Thomas Haxeye, his attorney, and Hugh Coteler, chaplain, in his own person, appear in the Chancery, protesting that they do not acknowledge the said five acres of land to be of such value as is stated in the inquisition. They say that the said John by fine shewn in court, dated at the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the day of S. Oswin, king, 3 Richard II [March 11, 1379-80] by the name of John de la Chaumbre,

burgess of the said town, gave to Robert de Marleye, chaplain, Thomas de Heryngton, burgess of the said town, and William de Redmershall, all his lands in Newcastle and elsewhere in the county of Northumberland; by which gift they were seised of the said five acres and all the lands mentioned in the inquisition, the mill excepted, until Robert de Marley died, after whose death, Thomas and William, by fine dated at the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Thursday, before the feast of S. Martin, bishop [November 6], 1382, gave all the said lands to the said William Hatter and Hugh, who were accordingly seised thereof until John Mitford, escheator, took away the five acres by colour of the said inquisition. They say further that John del Chaumbre held the five acres of Thomas Bentelay, warden of the chapel of S. Thomas the Martyr, on the bridge of the Tyne in the town of Newcastle, as of the right of this chapel, and not of the king in chief.

William Horneby who follows for the king denies this and asserts the truth of the inquisition, and asks for a jury—William and Hugo do likewise. A day is given to them, the morrow of All Souls next.

Pleas before the king in his chancery at Westminster (*faded*) Michaelmas, 17 Richard II [1393] (*Ibid.* File 18, no. 1).

Northumberland.—It was found by inquisition taken before Sampson Hardyng and John de Bridlyngton that Alice,¹ daughter and heir of John del Chaumbre, deceased, died seised of five acres of land called Sandifordflat within Gesemouth and one waste wind mill held of the king in chief by knight service and worth 6s. 8d. yearly—one messuage, seventeen acres of land, worth yearly 10s. in Biker—six husband-lands with one messuage in Heton, worth 40s.—one messuage, twenty-four acres of land in Little Neweton by Corbrigg (10s.)—one messuage, forty acres of land in Whitwham (8s.)—one messuage with two shops before it, in which the said John, her father, dwelt, within the town of Newcastle (six marks)—a rent of two marks from a tenement in which Maud de Cotom dwells—a messuage in which John Sharpp, listere, dwells (five marks)—13s. 4d. rent from a messuage in which Thomas de Corbrigg dwells (40s.)—30d. rent from a tenement which Robert Daunt holds in Sidgate—5s. rent from a tenement which Walter Heron holds in Sidgate—two messuages by la Maudeleyns (13s. 4d.)—two tenements with two selions of land without Pilgrymstreteyate—a watermill in the same town (four marks)—twelve acres of Leys without Pilgrymstreteyate (four marks)—30s. rent from a tenement in which William Wete-wang dwells without Pilgrymstreteyate—a tenement at la Denebrig-hend (20s.)—a tenement upon le Peynturhugh with three small houses adjoining (four marks)—17s. rent from a tenement which Thomas Clerk of Alnewyk holds—a tenement formerly of Adam Espele (five marks)—two tenements opposite the tenement of the said Adam (20s.)—five messuages in le Barnebank (8s.)—four marks rent from a tenement formerly of John Plummer—a messuage in Lymeschere (20s.)—a messuage called Tauerer with other houses together with three shops (100s.)—a messuage in la Cloos (40s.)—a messuage with two shops in la Side in which William Redmershall dwells (ten marks)—a messuage with ten shops in Castelyate (twelve marks)—a messuage in the churchyard of S. Nicholas (20s.)—four shops on Raturawe (26s. 8d.)—three shops in which Nicholas Candler and Alice de Well dwelt (40s.)—three shops in Skynnergate (20s.)—a shop in which William Humanby dwells (15s.)—two shops in le Fleshewergate (26s. 8d.)—a rent of 10s. in la Pollidhall—a rent of 20s. from a tenement in which master Stephen Hesilbeche dwells—a rent of 10s. 4d. from a tenement next to the said

¹ The inquisition taken on the death of Alice is *Inq. post mortem*, 16 Richard II, part 2, no. 135. File 74.

Stephen—a garden formerly of Adam de Espele with one waste water mill (6s. 8d.)—a garden by la Westyate (6s. 8d.)

All the said tenements, messuages, mills, gardens, land and rent in the town of Newcastle are held of the king in free burgage, except the said messuage with ten shops at la Castelyate which is held of the king in chief by service of 12d. for castle ward to his castle of Newcastle.

Alice died 14 October, 9 Richard II [1385], and after her death, Thiam Heryngton and William Redmershill occupied and do still occupy the premises. Katherine de Moston is her kinswoman and heir, being daughter of Mabel, sister of the said John del Chaumbre, father of Alice, and is aged thirty-four years.²

Whereupon, William de Elmeden, by William de Halywell and John Asplion his attorneys, appears, protesting that he does not acknowledge the said five acres of land called Sandifordflat with the mill there, twelve acres of Loyes and tenement in Biker to be of such value, nor Sandifordflat and the mill there, and the said tenement with ten shops at la Castelyate to be held of the king in chief, as stated in the inquisition. William Hattere and Hugo Cuttellere, chaplains, were seised of Sandifordflat, the mill, twelve acres of Loyes and the tenement in Biker, before the death of Alice, and granted them among other lands, by charter shown in court dated at the town of Newcastle, 10 April, 6 Richard II [1383], to the said William de Elmeden and Joan his wife to hold for the life of Joan, and they were accordingly seised thereof until put out by William de Thorneburgh, escheator in the county of Northumberland, and William de Bisshopdale, escheator in the town of Newcastle.

And as to the five messuages on the Barnebank, the messuage called tavern³ messuages with houses and shops being of the stated value, he says that the said William Hattere by charter shown in court dated at the town of Newcastle on the eve of S. Bartholomew, 10 Richard II [24 August, 1386] to hold in tail by executors of the testament of Thomas del Chaumbre as by the said charter appears, to Thomas de Heryngton in tail, with remainder By virtue of which gift the said William de Elmeden was seised thereof until put out by the escheator. And as to the three messuages with garden and water mill formerly of Adam de Espele, he says that they are not of such value, and that a certain Thomas del Chaumbre was seised thereof and bequeathed them to the said Alice his sister in tail, with remainder to the said Thomas de Heryngton in tail and in default of such issue to be sold by the executors of the said Thomas del Chaumbre. By custom of the said town, all tenements, as well inherited as purchased, can be bequeathed. After the death of Thomas, the said Alice entered into the three messuages (etc.) by virtue of the bequest, and married William de Elmeden the younger, and they gave the messuages, etc., to the aforesaid William de Elmeden and Joan then his wife, and his heirs. They continued their seisin after the death of Alice who died childless, until Joan died when Thomas de Heryngton and William de Redmershill, executors of Thomas del Chaumbre by their writing shown in court, quitclaimed to William de Elmeden and his heirs their right in the premises which William held until put out by the escheator.

Thomas de Heryngton says that William Hattere and Hugh Cuttellere held before the death of Alice the rents of 13s. 4d. from the messuage of Thomas de Corbrig, 20d. (Robert Daunt), 5s., (Walter Heron), 30s. (William Wetewang) 10s. (le Pollidhead), 20s. (Stephen Hesilbeche), 13s. 4d. (tenement next to Stephen), and by charter shown in court,

² See Pedigree, new *Hist. North.*, vi, 132.

³ The MS. is much faded here. The dots represent portions which are illegible.

dated at the town of Newcastle, the eve of S. Bartholomew, 10 Richard II [24 August, 1386], granted them to the said Alice in tail, with remainder to Thomas de Heryngton in tail, and then to be sold by the executors of Thomas del Chaumbre. After Alice's death, Thomas de Heryngton occupied the premisses until put out by the escheator.

William de Redmershill gives similar evidence, as to the messuage in le Cloos and the messuage with two shops in le Side; except that Thomas de Heryngton gave the same to William de Redmershill who held them until put out by the escheator.

As to the messuage with ten shops in le Castelyate, Robert de Merley, chaplain, was seised thereof before Alice's death and bequeathed them to Thomas de Heryngton and William de Redmershill, who held them until put out by the escheator.

The Prior of Tynemouth says that Thomas de Heryngton and William de Redmershill were seised before Alice's death of the rent of four marks (John Plommer), and gave the same to Sampson Hardyng and Thomas de Watton and they, with the king's licence, granted it to the prior, who held it until put out by the escheator.

Thomas Clerk of Alnewick, says that Thomas de Heryngton occupied, after Alice's death, the rent of 17s. (Thomas Clerk) and gave it to him, and he held it until put out by the escheator.

William Hattere and Hugh Cuttelere say that as to the sixteen acres of land in Biker and the premises in Heton, Little Neweton by Corbrig and Whytware, the said Alice, by charter dated at Newcastle, Saturday after the feast of S. Hillary, 5 Richard II [18 January, 1382], shewn to the jury, granted the premises in Neweton and Whytware to William Hattere and Hugh Cuttelere who occupied them until put out by the escheator. And John de Irengay, chaplain, was seised before Alice's death, of the premises in Biker and Heton, and by charter dated at Heton, Saturday before the feast of S. Hillary, 5 Richard II [11 January, 1382], granted the same to William Hattere and Hugh, who occupied them until put out by the escheator.

As to the yearly rent of two marks (Maud de Cotome), William de Heryngton and Thomas de Redmershill were seised thereof before Alice's death, and gave the same, with the king's licence, to the said William Hattere, warden of the chantry of S. Cuthbert in the church of S. Nicholas, who was seised thereof until put out by the escheator.

William de Horneby, who follows for the king, says that Alice died seised of all the premisses and that Sandiforthflat with the mill, and the messuage with ten shops at le Castelyate are held of the king as stated in the inquisition.

The said William de Elmeden, Thomas de Heryngton, William de Redmershill, Prior of Tynemouth, Thomas Clerk, William Hatter, and Hugh Cuttelere separately deny this, and say that Alice was not seised at the time of her death of the premises in Gesemouth, Byker, Heton, Little Neweton by Corbrig and Whytware or of the messuage with ten shops at le Castelyate; and ask for a jury.

A day is given, the morrow of All Souls, and the sheriff is ordered to have a jury of twenty-four knights and lawful men of Gesmouth, Biker, Heton, Little Neweton by Corbrig, and Whytware, and a similar jury from Newcastle-upon-Tyne.⁴

⁴ The statement in Brand's *History of Newcastle*, vol. 1, p. 33, that 'in Hilary term, 1408, before the king, it was determined by the verdict of a jury that three acres of land, called Sandiford-Flat, with a windmill below Jesmond, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was not held of the king *in capite*, but of the keeper of the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr on Tyne bridge,' shews a later stage of this dispute. The record to which Brand refers, cannot now be found.

The following are extracts from Sir Stephen Glynne's 'Notes' (continued from p. 200):—

Jan^y. 17, 1856.

BARNARD CASTLE (DURHAM).

This Church, amidst much of mutilation and bad modern alteration has some interesting features and early work. The plan is a nave with aisles, Transepts and Chancel, with a Tower at the west end of the N. aisle. The nave is short and the Transepts not very well developed, there being no crossing. The interior of the nave is blocked up to a degree almost without example, a huge gallery extending nearly over the whole of the nave! The arcades are dissimilar—that on the N. is Norman—2 of the arches semicircular—the columns cylindrical with square capital, the 3d arch now opening to the N. Transept is very wide, and has the appearance of being 2 arches thrown into one. The South arcade has 4 pointed arches with octagonal columns, having capitals. The Clerestory windows are all bad, and several of the windows of the nave and Transepts late and poor Perpend^r in some instances quite debased. The Chancel is long in proportion, and seems to be wholly perpend^r. The Chancel arch has on its west face fine bold square flowers in moulding, and octagonal columns with capitals embattled and richly flowered. Within this arch is a rood screen of poor late character. There is a considerable ascent to the Chancel and a vestry on its north side. The organ is placed in the S. transept. The Font has a very large octagonal bowl with concave sides, charged with shields which contain emblems, and the stem also octagonal. Near the W. end of the nave is a fine effigy of a Priest holding a chalice in a cope, and in good preservation. The inscription is difficult to decypher from the surrounding darkness. There is also a stone coffin, found in the belfry in 1825. The Tower seems to have been wholly rebuilt in 1775, and once had a spire. The greater part of the Church is battlemented, and the Clerestory has pinnacles.

Aug. 21, 1860.

BRANCEPETH (DURHAM).

S. Brandon.

A large interesting Church with much semi-Norman work and later portions. The plan is nave with N. & S. aisles, N. & S. Transepts, Chancel with S. chapel, West Tower engaged in the aisles, North and South porches. The Tower is decidedly Semi-Norman, has 2 strings and belfry window of 2 lights with shaft, a later embattled parapet with corbel table. The Tower has a solid wall N. & S., the aisles passing it, and to the nave a plain pointed arch with square edges on square pilasters. The windows at the N. of the aisle are double lancets.

The nave beyond the Tower has arcades, each of 3 very wide pointed arches, which include the opening to the Transepts. These arcades are E. E., the piers octagonal, having toothed capitals, the piers next the Transept being clustered. The Clerestory windows are Perpend^r, square headed of 3 lights. There are arches across the aisles from the Transepts. The N. aisle has some Dec^d windows of 2 lights, and the N. Transept has one of 3 lights. The windows of the S. aisle are of 2 lights, of a Flamboyant character, in the S. Transept an odd one of 3 lights, very Flamboyant. The E. wall of the S. Transept joins the S. chapel of the Chancel, and in it is a Dec^d 3 light window, opening now into it, but formerly in an outer wall. North and south of the Chancel arch is a hagioscope with Flamboyant tracery opening through the wainscoting at the back of the stalls with glazing. The Chancel is Perpend^r, but perhaps the North Chapel, now a rubbish place, is trans^d from Dec^d, having flat arched windows of that character. The Chancel windows are Perpend^r of 3 lights, save the east window, which is of 5, and subarcuated, the central light

being common to both divisions. The S. chapel is closed. The nave is lofty but narrow, the general appearance striking. The roof paneled, in the aisles plainer. There is some wood paneling, as if connected with the rood-loft high over the chancel arch. One remarkable feature of this Church is that it was fitted up entirely in the time of Bishop Cosin, and under his direction and retains these fittings in good condition. The woodwork, though of somewhat debased kind, is handsome. The whole of the seats of the nave are of this date, which have poppy heads. The Chancel is stalled, and enclosed by screen and gates. The stalls canopied, with tabernacle work and returned, a roodscreen across the chancel arch of debased Gothic. The Font cover is also of rich wood tabernacle work of the same character, rising to some height. There is too much of casing in wainscot, which extends to some of the piers of the nave. The Sacramentum is wainscoted, and there is a credence. In the centre of the Chancel is a tomb of Ralph, first earl of Westmorland and Margaret his wife. The effigies in wood on raised platform. The earl in helmet and coat of mail and shield with arms of Nevill, the lady in mantle drawn down to feet, which rest on two dogs. In the N. transept is a colossal recumbent effigy, with crossed legs, in coat of mail and chain hood, with Nevill arms on the shield. The Font is of marble, perhaps of the same date as the fitting of the church. The exterior is plain, the porches somewhat debased. Over the E. end of the clerestory a bell cot.

Oct. 9, 1862.

STAINDROP (DURHAM).

S. Mary.

A large church, principally E. E., with much of local type and recently put into good condition.

The plan consists of Nave with N. & S. aisles, North Transeptal chapel, Chancel with vestry on the N., an engaged Western Tower and a South porch. The Tower is engaged with the nave and aisles, and opens internally to each by a pointed arch rising from shafts attached to strong piers. The upper story of the Tower overhangs the rest, and seems to be a later addition of Perpendicular character with battlement and belfry windows of which the central monials (*sic*)¹ are gone. The rest of the Tower is E. E., and there is a corbel table below the belfry stage, also plain 2 light windows, each of 2 lancets beneath a pointed arch. On the W. side is a single lancet, also a slit, and on the N.W. side a large square stair turret lighted by slits and running up to the top. The South porch is wholly of stone, having a flagged roof of steep pitch with strong arched ribs. Both the doorways are plain. The nave has a Clerestory, and the parapets have plain moulding. The Chancel has a corbel table beneath the parapet. At the E. end of the S. aisle is a curious projecting building with penthouse roof lighted by slits. The nave has its arcades nearly similar, each of 4 semi-Norman arches with semi-circular heads, springing from light circular columns—those on the south have hatched hoods, except over the western arch—which has been altered, and rises on shafts of later character attached to a square pier. The northern arches have no hatched hood, the capitals of the columns have rude foliage of somewhat Corinthian type. The Clerestory windows are square headed, perpendicular of 3 lights. The North Transept is of slight projection beyond the line of the aisle which is very wide. In the Transept is an E. E. triplet and 2 square headed Decorated windows of 2 lights, one of which has some old stained glass. The W. window of the north aisle has 3 lights trefoiled, of Perpendicular date and 2 other windows of the same aisle are Perpendicular square headed of 2 lights. The N. Transept has a square recess in its E. wall. The South aisle is nearly as wide as the Northern, its W. window is of 3 lancets beneath a pointed arch. Its Eastern

¹ Mullions.

portion seems to have had an altar, and under the S.E. window are 3 mutilated sedilia with 3-foil headed arches, without shafts, of early Dec^d character. The E. window is of 5 lights, of like period, with a contracted arch. In the E. wall is a piscina with trefoiled arch under a hood. The other windows of this aisle are similar to the Eastern of 3 lights. There is an odd small lancet window in this aisle set quite low near the W. end. In the S. wall below the windows are 2 fine sepulchral arches of Dec^d character, that next the E. has an enriched triangular canopy with crockets and finial and elegant tracery between the arch and the pediment. Under it is the effigy of a lady in a wimple under an ogee canopy, with angels at the head, and the figure of a child.

Under the next arch is the effigy of a lady with joined hands. The roofs of nave and aisles are of flat pitch, the S. aisle has open benches, in the rest are uniform low seats with doors, the galleries have been removed, and the organ placed in the Tower. There is a new pulpit and reading pue, and unhappily a ludicrous Clerk's desk. At the W. end of the North aisle is a curious tomb wholly of wood,¹ but of sumptuous character to Henry, fifth Earl of Westmorland and his 3 wives, 2 of whom and himself are represented in recumbent figures on an altar tomb. Over the wives are their names—Elenor and Katherine. Above is an overhanging canopy supported by pillars of cinquecento character, and on the sides of the tomb N. & S. are coarsely executed figures of their children and armorial shields. At the W. end of the S. aisle is another fine tomb of alabaster of late Perp^r work, with the effigies of Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, and his 2 wives, A.D. 1426. The figures are fine, the Earl in chain helmet, the dress of the ladies beautifully executed, the sides of the tomb paneled with canopied niches.

Near this is another older effigy of a lady, of good execution. The Font is of black marble, of cup shape and doubtful character, coarsely sculptured with shields and on a stem, having a debased look. The Chancel arch is of slight curve, upon half circular shafts, across it is a good Perp^r wood screen, lately varnished. The Chancel has a stately appearance and is spacious, retaining the whole of the fine ancient stalls with their canopies and desks, and the floor laid with encaustic tiles. The roof is flat and paneled, the windows mostly Perp^r insertions, but of rather early character, those N. & S. of 3 lights, the eastern of 5, and filled with stained glass by Warrington. The original E. E. sedilia remain S. of the Sacarium, there are 3, and ascending Eastward with trefoil heads, and fine deeply cut mouldings, the extremities having shafts with capitals of foliage, but none intermediate. One is remarkably fine in its sculpture. On the North of the Chancel is an original Sacristy² of some size and height, the upper story looking into the Chancel by an oblong 3 light late window, and approached from the Chancel by a Perpend^r doorway with continuous moulding. On the North the sacristy has 2 odd foliated lancet windows. The effect of this fine and nicely restored Chancel is injured by the position of a fine modern monument of white marble in its very centre with recumbent figure by Westmacott, in memory of the late Duke of Cleveland. On the S. of the Chancel is also another fine modern monument to the Duchess, the wife of the present Duke. The figure represents her in her youth.

Added in Margin—

- (1) The tomb is of mixed or debased character *circa* 1560. The dresses of the ladies are not similar, the noses and hands have much perished.
- (2) The sacristy ranges with the E. end of the Chancel, and has a Perpend^r E. window and an upper tier of windows clearly shewing that it had two storeys.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1908.

NO. 20

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1908, at seven o'clock in the evening, the Rev. C. E. Adamson, a member of the council, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBER was proposed and declared duly elected :—

George Washington Bain, Tunstall View, Ashbrooke Road, Sunderland.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From the Secretary of the Architectural and Topographical Society :—

The Architectural and Topographical Record for March, 1908 (vol. I, no. 1), 8vo.

From the Providence Public Library :—*Thirtieth Annual Report for year ending Dec. 31, 1907*, 8vo.

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for June, 1908.

Exchanges :—

From La Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles :—*Annuaire*, XIX (1908), 8vo.

From the Thoresby Society :—*Publications* ('Leeds Grammar School Register'), XIV, II, 8vo.

From the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, XXX, I, 8vo.

From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Transactions*, 3 ser., VIII, II, 8vo. (contains an interesting article on some Shropshire royal descents).

Purchases :—'The Register of Saint Martin's Chapell in Fenny Stratford' (Parish Reg. Soc., LXII); The Rev. E. A. Downman's original drawings of early earthworks, 32 plans (nos. 316-347) in all (of Tumble Beacon, and Brickbury, in Surrey, with preface, index, and three blank sheets: Kenchester, Leintwardine, Aconbury, Bache, Capler, Coxall Knoll, Credenhill, Croft Ambrey, Ethelberts, Midsummerhill, Little Doward, Thornbury Wall Hills, Brandon (2nd copy), Cherry Hill, Dinedor, Downton-on-the-Rock 'Camp,' Garmesley, Oldbury, Fawley, Haffield, Edwin Ralph, Howton Mound, Llancillo, Mynydd Brith, Pembridge Court House, Rowlstone, Shobdon, Staunton-on-Arrow, Thruxton Tump, Vowehureh, all in Herefordshire); and *Notes and Queries*, 10 ser., nos. 227-230.

It was resolved to purchase for the library, Déchelette's *Vases céramiques ornés de la Gaule romaine*.

On the recommendation of the council, it was resolved—

1. To hold two additional country meetings, one at Holy Island, the other at Kirkby Stephen.
2. To subscribe 10*l.* towards the excavations now being carried on under the auspices of the Society, on the line of the Roman Wall, by Messrs. Gibson and Simpson.
3. Not to hold a meeting in June on account of the day of the ordinary meeting falling in Newcastle Race Week.
4. To hold the two days' meeting on the Antonine Wall in Scotland about the middle of July.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. John A. Irving of West Fell, Corbridge :—A bronze mortar 5½ in. high by 5¾ in. diam. at mouth, and 4¼ in. at base, with two ornamental handles and bands of leaf ornament round. It bears also the inscription LOF GODT VAN AL A° 1638 (see opposite plate).
By Mr. Matthew Mackey :—An impression of the seal of the mayoralty of Newcastle, attached to a deed dated 1580.

Mr. Welford has kindly furnished the following note of it :—
By this deed James Doddes of Newcastle, tanner, and Anna his wife conveyed to Robert Brandling, merchant, Newcastle, for 15*l.*, a tenement, with its appurtenances, in the Boocherrawe in that town, lying between a tenement belonging to the said Doddes and then in the tenure of Christopher Nicolson, cordiner, S. ; a tenement belonging to the said Brandling and then in the tenure of Roland Hedlie, fletcher, N. ; the street aforesaid E. [*sic*], and lands and tenements of the said Doddes and Brandling E. [*sic*], containing in length between the tenement in Nicolson's tenure and that of Roland Hedlie, four virgas, and in breadth seven virgas. To have and hold, etc., of the chief lord of the fee by service due and of right accustomed. Vendors appointed John Carr and William Huntlie of Newcastle, merchants, their lawful attorneys, etc. Declaration by Anna that of her own free will and in no way coerced by her husband, she had appeared in open Court at the Guildhall, before Richard Hodshon, mayor, and Robert Atkinson, sheriff, and other good and honest men and had sworn upon the Gospels that this her act and deed she would never contradict or make void, etc. 'In witness whereof, to this present writing we have affixed our seals. And because our seals by many persons are unknown, we have also procured the official seal of the mayoralty of the town to be hereunto affixed.' Dated 16th November, in the 22nd year of the reign of Elizabeth, anno domini 1580. [Seals of the vendors missing. Seal of the mayoralty as figured in Brand, *Hist. Newcastle*, vol. II, plate II, figure 2.] Signed James Dodds, the mark of Anna Doddes, Richard Hodshon. Endorsement of livery of seisin, 23rd November following, in the presence of Robert Ellison, John Shafto, John Hudsson, Robert Andersonn, Tomas Tomlin, Thomas Coreyn, John Coreyn [Loreyn ?], Thomas Eden, Leavei Cleughe and Leonard Cleughe, locksmiths, Henry Tailor, with others. Sealed and delivered in the presence of Chrystofer Metford, Mark Shafto, Robert Atkynson, Edward Bartram, James Bartram, Robert Blownt, Henry Tailor, with others.

By Mr. G. A. Fothergill, M.B., of Darlington :—Pen-and-ink drawings by himself, of Hilton manor house near Staindrop, and of three seventeenth century door heads at Ingleton (co. Durham).

Mr. Fothergill sent the following notes explanatory of the drawings, etc. :—

Some little time ago, Lord Barnard suggested that several of his farmhouses in Durham county, formerly old manor-houses, would well



SEVENTEENTH CENTURY BRONZE MORTAR.

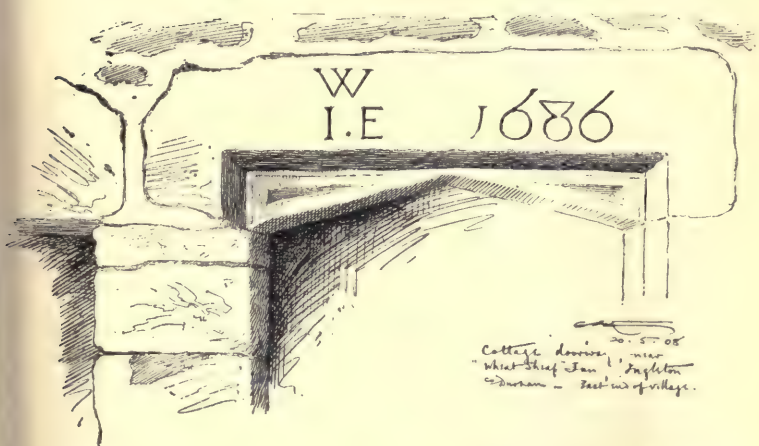
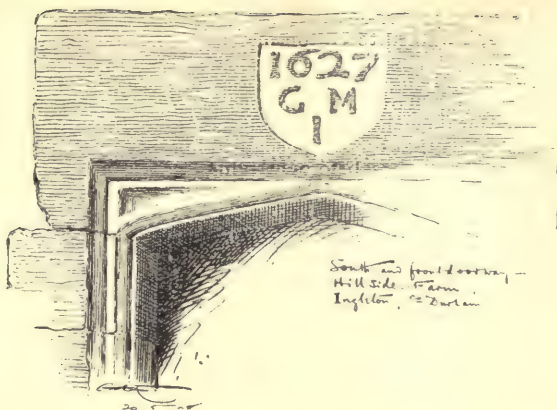
From a photograph by Mr. Parker Brewis.



'CREEING TROUGH' FOUND IN DARLINGTON.

(See page 238)

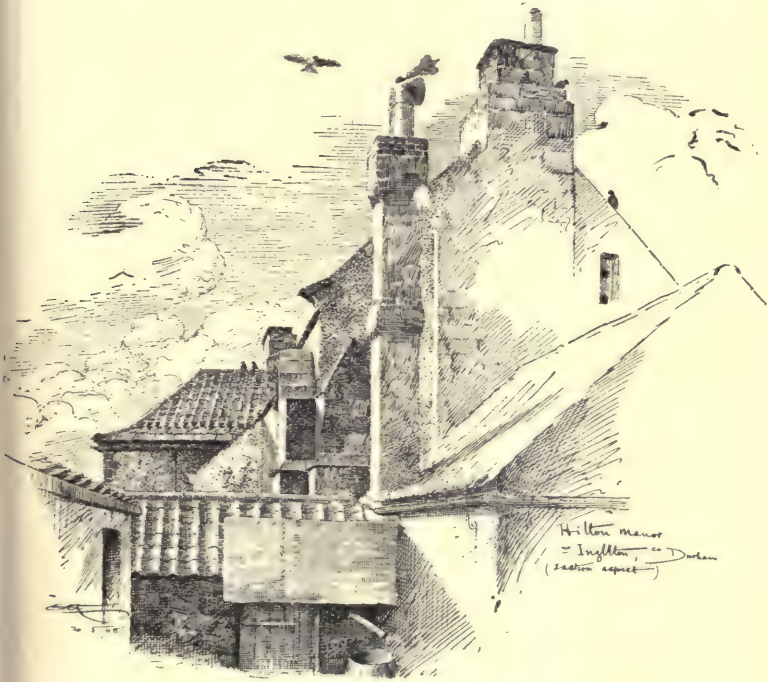




DOOR-HEADS AT INGLETON, CO. DURHAM.

repay a visit with a sketch book : so with this aim in view, on the 20th May of this year, I walked to Hilton manor from Gainford station, *via* Langton and Ingleton, a distance of about four miles. Hilton is a village and township lying on a slope of the hill three miles east-northeast from Staindrop, and overlooks one of the finest stretches of country in the whole of Durham, the view from it extending far into Yorkshire. But most of my time that day was occupied in sketching old doorways in the village of Ingleton, before arriving at Hilton. This village furnishes us with good specimens of what one might call *domestic* lettering. Ingleton, as we see it to-day, is largely of seventeenth century date, and the building of several of its cottages, and one or two of its small houses, give evidence of its having been influenced by the growth of the power of the middle classes. The seventeenth century was essentially the era of the domestic arts—of the small house, the furniture of curiously local fashion, the metal utensils with personal rather than artistic associations. The small house and better class cottage is there, but the rest has all but departed, and we are confronted with modern sham—the antique dealers from the towns have paid not a few profitable visits to most of these country villages, and robbed them of their carved chests, their old chairs, their pannelling and warming-pans ! There is, however, a distinctly British savour about the stone-lettering of these old doorways : the proportions, too, of the letters and figures are well preserved, and on the whole they are of good decorative value. Two or three doors west of the Georgian 'Wheat Sheaf' inn is to be seen a stone lintel upon which are lightly incised the initials 'W | I.E.' with the date '1686' ; the figures over this cottage door are particularly quaint (see second illustration on page 215). Farther west, on the opposite side of the road, one on each side of the little post office, are two cottages, both bearing initials and dates, the easternmost, 'M | M-A | 1701' (see third illustration on page 215), and the other, 'I.M. 1683.' The mason of queen Anne's time in this particular case did not show such good taste as the mason of Charles the second's reign, though his lettering is very nice ; but the shape of the lintel itself is ugly, and somewhat unusual for this period, while the form of the shield (?) is out of place here, being an attempt at design of a higher order—one cannot be too simple over a design of this kind for a small house or cottage, bearing in mind Ruskin's maxim, 'Prefer always what is good of a lower order of work or material to what is bad of a higher.' The modern plaster-work, too, covering the front of the cottage, in plain language, 'tell's a lie' ! Why on earth has rough-cast not been used instead of that infernal imitation of stone ? The latter costs more and must always come as a shock to the tasteful person. Farther west again, on the same side, we come upon one of the neatest and prettiest little doorways I have ever seen, recalling the early part of Charles the first's reign. This is the front door of the house which Mr. Isaac Crosby Bainbridge, the present tenant farmer, calls Hill-side farm. The initials 'G M | I', with the date '1627' (see first illustration on page 215), were becoming lower and lower in relief as the stone by degrees decayed, so that wisely the shield and lettering have been painted white and black respectively, and although we would not advocate this being done too freely, where a precious inscription is at stake it may be pardoned by the antiquary—better to have a painted date than none at all ! Mackenzie and Ross, in their *View of the County Palatine* (1834), give an account of a yeoman farmer, Henry James of Ingleton, who was tried at the Durham Assizes for having, on August 1st, 1715, said the king (George I) was neither Protestant nor Churchman, and he had exclaimed, 'I will prove it—he never

did good since he came into England, and I hope in a short time to be quit of him.' He was found guilty, and sentenced to stand in the pillory at Wolsingham for one hour in the open market, to be imprisoned for one year, and to be fined 100 marks. It is quite probable that this Henry James was a descendant, living at the same farm-house of G M J I, who were the first to occupy the old house close upon ninety years before 1715. The family of Rayson, I am told, farmed the 172 acres and lived at the Hill Side farm for three generations as tenants of the Hutchinsons of Eggleston. The chief room here is 18ft. by 16ft., and has two unusually large oak beams, and no less than twelve joists (cross beams) with only one foot between each in the ceiling; otherwise there is nothing of particular interest to be seen in the house. The vandal, of course, has been hard at work in the near past, as in very many other farm-houses in the



HILTON HALL, CO. DURHAM (See next page).

district, with his paint pot and introduction of fanciful, tasteless, and valueless fittings, utterly out of harmony with the simple, solid and thoroughly English surroundings. Just below Hill-side is another old house, originally inhabited by yeomen, the architecture of which is more pretentious, a stone mullioned window or two with label moulding, or dripstone, above still remaining, and a nice old doorway dated '1695,' and initialled 'I. P.' It is now used as a cottage, the property of the Howden family of Darlington. The late Robert Watson inherited it with the land, through his mother, from Joseph Stoddert, a former owner. Mrs. Brass, a daughter of the above Robert Watson, now occupies this cottage.

I might state here, with respect to Hilton hall, for the benefit of those who are ignorant of the history of this manor, that Hilton belonged originally to a Neville, and passed to Robert Bowes, and from him to his stepmother's issue, Thomas and Sir William Bowes of Streatlam (created a knight banneret at Poitiers, in 1356), but was held under Ralph, earl of Westmorland. In 1616, 'through the forfeiture of the Neville lands,' Longstaffe presumes, 'James I granted the manor to Thomas Emmerson, esquire, for one thousand years under the yearly rent of 550*l*.' Passing through the Mannings, Hilton was purchased from them by one Henry Marley. Abraham Hilton, descended from the Hiltons of Helton Bacon in Westmorland, being a great-great-grandson of Robert Hilton who was called out by Sir Thomas Wharton for the border service in 1543, and also through his great grandmother (*née* Catherine Brackenbury) descended from the Bowes family of Hilton, next purchased the manor of Hilton from the Marleys in 1666. His great-great-nephew, Abraham Hilton, ultimately succeeded to the manor and sold it a little before his death in 1789 to the second earl of Darlington, father of the first duke of Cleveland of Raby castle, for the sum of 10,040*l*. Thus the house and land remained in the Hilton family for upwards of 123 years, and the same has been the property of the Vanes for 119 years, Lord Barnard being now the owner. The above earl was the son of Henry, third baron Barnard, and first earl of Darlington by Grace Fitzroy (who died 1763), a grand-daughter of king Charles I by his paramour, Barbara Villiers (created duchess of Cleveland). His mother was heir to her brother, the second duke of Cleveland (of first creation); the dukedom was revived in William Harry, third earl of Darlington ('The Sporting Earl') son of the above earl, in 1833.

Mr. Fothergill was thanked for his notes.

EXCAVATIONS *per Lineam Valli*.

Mr. J. P. Gibson and Mr. F. Gerald Simpson then made long and interesting verbal reports on their excavations *per lineam valli*, chiefly at the Haltwhistle-burn camp, including the discovery of the remains of a mill on the burn, Mr. Simpson illustrating his remarks with plans and a fine series of photographs taken by himself.

Mr. Gibson, in describing the work done by Mr. F. G. Simpson in connexion with the Roman Wall Excavation Committee, said that since the time MacLauchlan made his survey the Roman Wall itself had been the chief object of study, and little attention had been paid to the Roman roads of Northumberland. One of the most interesting of these is the Stanegate, which continued in use through medieval times. Edward the first, in his last advance against Scotland, being carried along it in a litter, only to die on the sands of the Solway, in sight of his destination. Portions of it are still utilized as a road. It is believed to have extended from Birdoswald (AMBOGLANNA) to the North Tyne near Wall, but its track is in some places indistinct or unknown. Popularly it is supposed to have been made as a short cut from CILURNUM to the western portion of the Wall. Careful examination of its line even on the map shews this to be unlikely, as it is seen pointing for the Tyne much south of Cilurnum, with the south gateway of which camp a branch road connects it. It has always seemed to me to be a road independent of the Wall and earlier in date. Three important camps, all commanding defiles leading from the north, which were closed by the erection of the Wall, lie upon it some distance behind the lines of both Wall and Vallum. Had the Wall been in existence when this road was made, there would have been not occasion for these camps. Of these three camps Chesterholm (VINDOLANA) and MAGNA are usually

counted among the camps of the Wall, although they lie detached from and some distance behind it. The third of these lies about midway between VINDOLANA and MAGNA, in the eastern angle made by Wade's military road, where it crosses a turbulent little stream coming from the country lying north of the Wall. Above Burnhead, where this burn crosses the line of the Wall, it is called Cawburn; south of the Wall it changes its name, as Northumbrian burns frequently do, and it becomes Haltwhistle-burn. The older writers on Roman work in Northumberland seem not to notice it, and Dr. Bruce, in his great work on the Wall, devotes seven lines only to it. MacLauchlan saw its importance, and made a careful enlarged plan of it in his survey, and described it in his memoir of the survey. Since his time little attention has been paid to it, and though a drain was run through it some years ago, no record was made of any stone being found in it, and it was looked on as one of the many temporary marching camps which bestrewed our moorlands. About five years ago I pointed out to prof. Haverfield the desirability of exploring it, and he agreed with my views. Delay in finding out the owner, and bad weather, put off the work for that season, and the attention of our society was distracted from it by the larger scheme for the examination of CORSTOPTUM, in connexion with the committee of the County history, which afforded a much richer hunting ground for the searchers of objects for the collector and the museum. When Mr. Simpson kindly offered his services as excavator to the Roman Wall committee of our society, it seemed to me that no work he could do would be more useful than the examination of the camp on Haltwhistle-burn. Mrs. Clayton kindly gave the requisite permission, and Mr. Simpson has done the work in a thoroughly efficient manner, superintending, digging, and making his own plans, and living on the spot during the summer and autumn of one of the wettest seasons of recent times. Mr. Simpson himself will give a short account of the work, which will be fully described in the next year's volume of the *Archaeologia Aeliana*. Many other points on the line of the Wall have had our attention, and have been examined by the use of the spade; it has proved that the line of the Stanegate as shewn on the ordnance survey, to the east of Haltwhistle-burn, lies much to the south of its actual position. Cuttings have been made on the Roman military way between the Mile Castles, and very considerable repairs have been made in the west gateway of Housesteads (BORCOVICUS) and the Mile Castles at Housesteads and Castle-nick. Many of the temporary camps lying between Chesters and Caerboran have been carefully examined, and ten hitherto unrecorded have been found by Mr. Simpson and myself. An interesting find we made last week was the discovery that at one point on the line of the Vallum, the north agger has on each side a kerbing five feet wide and about three-and-a-half feet high, built of turf in the fashion of the Antonine Wall in Scotland. Mr. Simpson, or any member of the Excavation Committee, will be glad to receive subscriptions towards helping the excavations during this summer, as much still remains to be done to complete the work already in hand, and there is a boundless field lying ready for the intelligent use of the spade.

Mr. Simpson reported that twenty-three weeks had been spent upon the operations, at a cost of 64*l.* 10*s.*, including compensation and fencing. There was reason to suppose that the camp dated back to the time of Agricola. Its main feature was the extraordinary size of the ditch, which in many parts was over 25 feet across, and over six feet deep at the present day. It owed its splendid preservation to the fact that it had been cut through hard gravel. The ramparts were of peculiar con-

struction, having a stone outer face and clay backing. With regard to the gates, the usual arrangement was not followed. There was one in the middle of the east front, a small one in the middle of the west front, and another in the south front, but none on the north rampart. The gates were recessed, the doors being eight feet back from the ramparts. In the north-east angle of the camp was found a circular oven of a type which had not been noticed before. It was like an old-fashioned brick oven, but had apparently been heated by lighting a fire inside, which was removed when the requisite temperature had been obtained. He then gave details of the internal buildings, adding that the 'finds' in iron and pottery were very small in number. He also described investigations in the neighbourhood.

Thanks were voted by acclamation to Messrs. Gibson and Simpson.

INGLETON, CO. DURHAM.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) then read the following note by Mr. E. Wooler on discoveries made by him about Ingleton, co. Durham:—

'I was at Ingleton, near Gainford, on the 2nd May, and I made one or two important discoveries, which I think should be put on record. I found distinct traces of the Roman road in the centre of the field mid-way between the Black Horse Inn, Wackerfield, and the wood adjoining Hilton tile sheds, also two farmers who said that they remember perfectly well the stones being taken up to repair other highways and to facilitate ploughing. With reference to my paper on the Scots-dyke, I discovered distinct traces of this in two fields behind Hilton village; they are numbered 63 and 64 on the 25 inch ordnance sheets, and a farmer told me that he had helped to fill up the ditch of the dyke when a boy, near Hilton tile sheds. I also discovered a number of flint arrow heads in fields numbers 81, 85, 91, and 157, near Sink House, between Hilton and Staindrop. You will remember that some years ago I recorded the discovery of a very fine holed stone hammer head near Langton, very near the line of the Scots-dyke, which I have traced from Ingleton to Gainford' (see *Proc.*, 3 Ser. III, facing p. 74).

ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Mr. W. H. Knowles drew the attention of members to the fact that this Society would again, after the lapse of some 21 years, visit the North of England in the last week in July, but this time the headquarters would be in the city of Durham. Mr. Knowles, as local secretary to the Institute, said he would be glad to introduce those members who wished to take part in the meeting, the subscription being one guinea.

MISCELLANEA.

In "A Pre-Reformation 'Book of Ecclesiastical Precedents,' now being printed in the *Antiquary* (May, 1908, p. 175), is 'the appropriation of the benefice of Alnwick to the Priory of St. Dunstan, Westminster, and the ordination of the Vicarage.'"

CORRECTION.

P. 192, lines 24 and 31, for 'Gibson' read 'Gilson.'

The following are extracts from Sir Stephen Glynne's 'Notes' (continued from p. 212):—

Jan. 21, 1856.

STANHOPE (DURHAM).

S. Thomas.

A venerable Church situate within a spacious cemetery planted with very fine trees. It consists of a nave with N. & S. aisles. Chancel with N. aisle. S. porch and Western Tower. There are considerable portions of transitional Norman and Early English work. The tower and arcades mainly belong to these. The latter is plain, with thick walls, and without buttresses, of 3 stages, lighted by plain lancets, but double lancets for the belfry story with a central shaft. There is a battlement and an early corbel table. Within the S. porch is a late Norman doorway with cylindrical moulding and shaft. Some of the windows of the nave are double lancets. At the E. end of the S. aisle is a single lancet, which internally is set under a kind of shouldered or trefoil arch. Near it is a ledge in the angle and also rude openings for piscina and aumbry. The arcades of the nave are not quite similar. On the S. are 4 very narrow semicircular arches springing from circular columns with octagonal capitals. On the N. the arches are also semicircular, but the pillars very slender—set on square bases with octagonal capitals—mostly of marble, but mixed with other stone. The tower arch is large and pointed, on octagonal columns. The Chancel arch acutely pointed of Dec^d character. The north aisle is continued along part of the Chancel as a kind of chapel, opening to the Chancel by a wide pointed arch. The Chancel is long, and has on each side stalls with misereres and desks, and wood screens of late character, but not bad in effect. There is a continued ascent towards the east. The windows of the Chancel seem to be Perp^r. The East window of 5 lights, on the S. of 3, with plain cinquefoiled lights and no tracery. The E. window is filled with stained glass, the sacarium laid with marble, and a credence table in use. Some ancient wood carved work has been placed on the wall S. of the Chancel, representing Adam and Eve, Our Saviour walking on the Sea, and S. Peter sinking. The altar is considerably elevated. The reredos is Jacobean, illuminated with red and gold. Some polychrome has also been applied to the interior walls of the Chancel. There are several Jacobean open seats. A north gallery is still suffered to remain, and some windows are modern and bad. There is a vestry on the N. of the Chancel with lancet windows of doubtful characters. In the N. chapel is a barrel organ. The Font has a modern bowl set on a circular base, which seems old. Part of the Chancel is embattled. A slab with cross flory is built into the W. wall of the S. aisle.

Oct. 10, 1862.

BISHOP MIDDLEHAM (DURHAM).

S. Michael.

The Church consists of a nave with N. & S. aisles, Chancel, N. porch and bell cot over the W. end. The walls are partially reconstructed, the whole having lately undergone a considerable restoration. In the aisles the windows are new, double lancets. The arcades of the nave are good E. E., each of 4 pointed arches upon circular columns having moulded capitals in some of which appears the nail head. There is a Clerestory with windows only on the S. which are square headed and debased. The responds have nail heads. The Chancel arch is E. E. upon corbels. The S. doorway is a new one of E. E. character with toothed mouldings and capitals of shafts. The N. porch is old and rough, its outer doorway a good new E. E. one with shafts and nail head mouldings. In the masonry of the porch is inserted a sepulchral stone.

The Chancel is long, after the fashion of Durham and the north, the corbel table outside has been renovated. The E. window a triple lancet, the lateral windows single lancets. The bell cot is pointed with 2 open arches for bells. Part of the W. wali is old.

Added in margin—

- (1) There are single lancets at the west of the aisles.

April 18, 1864.

PITTINGTON (DURHAM).

S. Laurence.

A good Church, though it has undergone specious but injudicious alterations, by which the Chancel has been shortened and the nave lengthened, with much reconstruction of the Chancel and aisles in meagre style. The plan comprises a nave with N. & S. aisles, Chancel, Western Tower and south porch (the latter modern). The Tower is plain E. E., having flat buttresses and belfry windows of 2 lancet lights, within a pointed arch. On the N. a projecting polygonal stair turret lighted by slits. The battlement of later date. The Tower arch to the nave is open and of E. E. character, on circular shafts. Externally, scarcely any ancient work exists, the windows of the aisles all new insertions, on the north imitating Norman, on the S. Deco^d of two lights.

The effect of the interior is good. As at present arranged the nave has on each side an arcade of 6 arches, but dissimilar on the 2 sides. On the N. the four Western are original, late Norman and semicircular having moulded orders with chevron ornaments, and slender pillars alternately circular and octagonal, remarkable for having twisted or spiral mouldings round them. The capitals octagonal and beaded. Over the arches appear 2 Norman windows, too close above them to be a genuine Clerestory, and probably the original Norman windows of the nave, set rather high in the wall, existing prior to the erection of the arcade or aisle. Above is a later Clerestory, the same on both sides having 2 light square headed Perpend^r windows. After the 4th arch is a break in the wall, and here the nave originally ended, but 2 arches have been added, closely imitating the ancient ones. On the south the arches are pointed, and E. E. with chamfered orders and circular columns. The roof of the nave is open and fair, with tie beams. The Chancel arch is a new one, a fair imitation of E. E., with keeled shafts and nail-headed capitals. In the Clerestory on the N. appears an ancient fresco, representing the last supper, and crowned and mitred heads. The chancel is stalled, but too small and meagre in its character. The nave is nicely arranged, with open benches varnished, and has a good organ in the ground at the W. The Font is a modern one of marble. There are several sepulchral remains in the Church yard, one with cross flory, and a mutilated effigy in the Church.

Added in margin—

- (1) The 2 Eastern arches of the North arcade are higher than the others.

- (2) Slab in churchyard inscribed:—

‘Nomen habens Cristi tumulo tumulatur in isto;
Qui tumulum cernit commendet cum prece Cristo.’

17 July, 1866.

MIDDLETON [IN] TEESDALE (DURHAM).

S. Mary.

A rude and curious church, in a pretty sloping churchyard. It comprises nave with S. aisle, chancel, and S. porch. The bells are hung in a low detached building without architectural character, on the N. of the Church yard. The outer doorway of the porch has a rather straight arch on octagonal pillars. The S. doorway seems E. E., is plain with impost mouldings and a hood on corbel heads; over the porch door is a plain niche.

The interior is in a very unimproved state, having a huge gallery occupying nearly half the nave. There are, however, some plain open seats. The arcade is rude and irregular, the 2 western arches are semicircular and Norman, with a circular column not of large size, having a moulded capital. The W. respond is square pilaster-like. Eastward of them is a vast mass of wall pier, and then a very wide arch, which looks as if two original arches had been thrown into one. The E. window of the aisle is rough, Dec^d of 3 lights. Near it on the S. is one of 2 lights with a small rude piscina in its sill. There is a Clerestory with small square headed windows over the arcade. The W. window is poor Perpend^r of 3 lights without tracery and there is one ordinary Perpend^r window on the N. of the nave, some others are bad and modern.

The chancel is long, according to the northern fashion, and is raised on an ascent of several steps. The Chancel arch is low and appears modern. The E. window is Perpend^r of 3 lights and plain character. On the S. are 3 windows of 2 lights in which are some fragments of good stained glass. The S.E. window has the sill extended and near it is a good piscina with cinquefoil arch. The roof is barn like. There is no window N. of the chancel, but an obtuse doorway to the vestry. The fittings poor. The parapets have some moulding, but the exterior is very plain. The Font has a circular bowl on an octagonal stem, with 4 broken shafts, raised on steps. There is an organ in the S. aisle.
Added in margin—

- (1) The large arch is of elliptical form, upon imposts, and the E. respond a sort of pilaster. There is an oblong recess at the E. of the S. aisle.
- (2) Over the N. doorway of the chancel externally is a piece of paneling in stone with quatrefoil containing a shield which has arms. [Some words are illegible.]¹

April 12, 1869.

WHITBURN (DURHAM).

A neat church, lately renovated and partly rebuilt, consisting of nave with aisles, Chancel with chapel on the N., West Tower, and S. porch. The nave has E. E. arcades, each of 5 pointed arches on circular columns, the roof has been renewed and is slated; the windows of the aisles, mostly new, are of 2 lights, 2 Dec^d. The chancel, as usual in Durham, is long, has on the S. 3 single lancets, and at the S.W. a lychnoscope window of 2 lights with quatrefoil above the heads. The East window is Perpend^r. The chapel on the N. of the chancel contains the organ. The porch is modern. The nave is fitted with open seats. The tower is plain and surmounted by a short quaiie spire of lead. The character is plain and poor Perpend^r; there are buttresses to the lower part at the angles; the belfry windows are each of 2 cinquefoiled lights without hood; on the W. side a Perpend^r window. Built in the S. wall are some sepulchral slabs, one has a floriated cross and 2 swords, another has the swords with something of the same kind of cross.

April 12, 1869.

MONKWEARMOUTH (DURHAM).

S. Peter.

The Church is no doubt on the site of one of the most ancient monasteries, and though much changed by bad modern alterations, retains a tower which is clearly of very early Norman work. It is tall and slender, not unlike that at Billingham, and some in Northumberland and in Lincolnshire. The tower has 3 string courses and a modern battlement. The belfry windows present 2 round headed lights on

¹ It looks like 'a fess, between 6 cross crosslets.'

rude shafts surmounted by another round arch on rude shafts with block imposts. On the west side this outer arch has disappeared.

The Church has a nave and Chancel, the South side is original, and has old masonry, though much defaced and injured; but the nave has been enlarged and extended on the North, all which is modern work, and the Chancel in its original plan is now not in the centre, but much to the S. of the centre of the nave, opening by a plain pointed arch. Some old buttresses remain externally, but the windows are generally modernised. One window on the S. of the Chancel is square headed of 2 lights and Edwardian; the East window, though modernised, retains the original hood. The interior is hideously disfigured with pews and galleries, and a restoration of some kind is contemplated.

Added in margin—

- (1) The Tower is on 4 plain round arches. The Western is of great interest, forming the entrance, has a round arch on massive abaci supported by baluster shafts standing on jambs of long and short stone, partly sculptured with entwined serpents. This seems to have been originally a porch with 3 entrances, N. S. & W. The lateral entrances have monolith jambs, with massive voussours.

1834.

HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL (NORTHUMBERLAND).

This Church consists of a nave with side aisles and a Chancel, without any steeple, but only a small open turret for a bell. The prevailing character is Early English of an early kind, but there are some Norman features in the Chancel. Many of the windows have been modernised, but a few single lancets still remain. In the Chancel there is one double lancet on the South side, and on the North one single one of Norman character. The south doorway is plain Early English, with circular shafts. In the Chancel the buttresses are flat faced, of early character. The nave is separated from each aisle by 3 pointed arches, of which those on the North are of plainer work as to the mouldings than the others. The piers on the N. are circular with the abacus above the capitals, one of which is enriched with acanthus foliage. The columns on the South are octagonal. The Chancel arch is pointed, springing from octangular shafts having the nail head in the mouldings of the capitals. The Eastern portion of the Chancel is groined in stone, having strong plain ribs crossing without bosses, and springing from large shafts. This portion is divided from the rest of the Chancel by a curious segmental arch, the centre of which seems to have fallen inwards, the mouldings have fine chevron ornaments, and on each side are 3 clustered shafts with abacus in the capitals. The interior has been put into good order at considerable expense, under the auspices of the Rev. J. A. Blackett, vicar. The situation of the Church upon a lofty and abrupt eminence is remarkable and conspicuous to a great distance. The Font is a small one of circular form on a cylindrical shaft.

Added in margin—

This arch resembles that in the chancel of Avington Church, Berks.

1834

STAMFORDHAM (NORTHUMBERLAND).

This Church is an ordinary building in bad repair, consisting of a West Tower, nave, side aisles and Chancel, with much of the usual Northumberland and Durham character. The Tower has very thick walls and no West Door—some plain lancet windows and the southern belfry window a double lancet with central shaft—but partly renewed. The windows of the aisles are mostly modern. The Tower opens to the nave by a low pointed arch upon imposts. The nave opens to each aisle by

4 pointed arches on octagonal pillars with square bases—the Western ones having foliated capitals—the Eastern responds are clustered small shafts—and the Chancel arch springs from similar corbels. At the E. end of the S. aisle is a plain pointed niche with drain. The Chancel has at the East end 3 fine long lancets with rich mouldings continued all the way down. On each side of the Chancel 3 lancets upon a string course, a North door leading to the vestry has the depressed trefoil head. The South door is a late Perpendicular insertion. On the N. side of the Chancel is a flat arch in the wall with fine flowered moulding, and beneath it the effigy of a knight, now hidden by an ugly tomb to one of the Swinburnes of 1527. In the S. wall is a fine trefoil niche with piscina, having excellent mouldings, also an arch in the wall and 2 monumental effigies, one an ecclesiastic, one a cross-legged knight. The Font is an octagonal bowl on a similar stem surrounded by 4 small shafts. The interior is dark and there is a hideous west gallery.

1834

HEXHAM (NORTHUMBERLAND).

This magnificent Church, formerly Collegiate, it would take a volume adequately to describe, though it is now much reduced from its original dimensions. The nave is wholly destroyed, but the Choir with its aisles, the Transepts, and central Tower remain in a perfect state. The scale is very grand and the work uniformly Early English of very fine quality, excepting a few insertions of windows, etc. The general character of the whole of the exterior is similar—the parapets moulded and beneath them a corbel table. The Tower is low and embattled, and has on each side five lancets, some pierced for windows, and springing from shafts. There are octagonal turrets at the end of the Transepts. The Transepts and Choir are of equal height. The former present some slight variations in the arrangement of windows. At each of the two ends is a double range of lancets, with exquisite mouldings and shafts, 5 in each range, but only 3 pierced as windows, but they do not exactly correspond at the 2 ends. Each Transept has an Eastern aisle, from which it is divided by 4 richly moulded arches springing from massive piers of clustered shafts, above is a Triforium, consisting of an obtuse but finely moulded arch with the toothed ornament, subdivided by a shaft into 2 lancets and a quatrefoil in the intermediate space—and the general arch springing from clustered shafts. The Clerestory has 3 lancets in each division, also with mouldings and shafts. On the west side of each Transept are long lancets, some pierced, some blank, rising from clusters of shafts, but the arch of larger than usual proportion compared with the shafts. In the thickness of the wall is a passage. Beneath the Clerestory, at the ends of the N. Transept is a tier of fine triple arches with toothed mouldings and shafts corresponding with the Triforium. In the S. Transept this is wanting, and the Clerestory in it is plainer than in the N. Transept and without shafts. There is likewise some variation in the Triforium—in the S. Transept one division has the general arch quite semicircular—in some there is a foliated arch between the heads of the lancets—in others a kind of quatrefoil peculiar to the Early English style. There is an arched passage with strong Early English stone groining occupying the lower part of the S. Transept end. The aisles of the Transepts have strong plain groining—the ribs intersecting and springing from foliated corbels. The windows of these aisles are single lancets, beneath them, internally, a range of trefoil arches on clustered shafts; in the spandrels very elegant foliage or quatrefoils and the arches themselves are finely moulded. In the N. Transept is a high flight of steps with a parapet leading to the belfry.

Beneath the windows on the West side of the S. Transept externally is a range of lancet arches on shafts. In the hollows at the angles of the Transepts are set shafts. Adjoining the W. side of the S. Transept were the cloisters—the door to which remains. And the Abbey buildings joined the S. end of the same Transept where there is the mark of the original roof. The buttresses are usually flat—and round the base of one in the N. Transept is a course of toothed moulding. The Transepts are lofty and open internally to the rafters of the roof. The Tower rises on 4 pointed arches with clustered columns.

The Choir is still more highly finished than the Transepts—at its entrance is a very fine roodloft of wood with extremely elegant carving and groining—the tracery in each compartment appears to be of Decorated character—the lower part below the tracery is covered with painting, representing Saints, and the whole exhibits traces of painting and gilding. There are also considerable portions of the ancient stalls and desks, which present the same kind of painting and gilding.

The Choir is divided from each aisle by 6 very fine E. E. arches, having deep mouldings, springing from large piers of clustered shafts, some having foliated, some plain moulded capitals. The Triforium resembles that in the Transepts—the shafts are finely clustered and in some of the mouldings appears the nail head ornament carried down also between the shafts. In some the tooth ornament is seen, and beneath the clerestory is a string course of nail head moulding.

The Clerestory has in each division 3 arches with an uncommon arrangement, each arch springing from one shaft with capital set upon another, the capital of which forms the base of the higher one. Some of the southern arches have zig-zag ornament in the hood mouldings, bespeaking early stage of E. E. There are clustered shafts intended to support the ribs of a groined roof which never was completed—its place is now occupied by a plain modern one of wood. The side aisles have plain strong ribs and groining. There are frightful galleries destroying the symmetry of the arches and the Choir is full of hideous and irregular piers. An organ is placed over the rood-loft. The East window is a bad modern one. There is remaining a portion of the original stone altar, having paneling and niches of Decorated character. In the East wall of the Chancel are 3 arched openings, now stopped, which led to the Lady Chapel behind it, which is in a kind of Transeptal form like the chapel of the 9 altars in Durham Cathedral—now, alas, in a wretched state of neglect and decay. The central arch is somewhat flat, but with good mouldings, upon clustered shafts, set much below the spring of the arch. On each side of it an enriched doorway of Decorated character, of lower elevation, the arch itself a flattened agee crowned by rather singular triangular canopy with crockets and feathering. On the S. side of the altar is a tomb with extraordinary sculpture, representing animals, etc., with an embattled cornice.

Near it is a single stone sedile, and in the N. wall, opposite to it, an arched recess—perhaps an almshouse—also a part of a shrine. The Lady Chapel is spacious, and has been beautiful—apparently an addition of Decorated character—the windows are, however, mostly closed up—that at the N. end has rather a flat arch and tracery of 5 lights. The windows in the aisles of the choir are mostly single lancets with mouldings and shafts. There are several portions of fine screen work.

The Font has a circular bowl on an octagonal stem which has bands of toothed moulding, and is surrounded by four shafts set on the alternate faces,

1841

NEWBURN (NORTHUMBERLAND).

S. Michael.

This Church is cruciform and principally Norman and Early English, with some later portions. The Tower is at the West End, and entirely Norman, of 3 stages, with small round-headed windows in the two lowest. The belfry windows each have a semicircular arch divided into two smaller arches by a central shaft. The tower has a plain parapet without battlement. The Tower is engaged in the West End of the nave. The nave is divided from each aisle by four arches, those on the North are Norman and very plain, with circular columns having square capitals ornamented with a kind of foliage; on the S. the arches are pointed, the columns alternately circular and octagonal, one having the nail head moulding on its capital. The Clerestory is modern, with very poor windows. In the S. aisle have lately been inserted some windows imitating Early English, consisting each of two lancets within a pointed arch. In the S. Transept is a triple lancet within a general pointed arch; one nearly similar in the N. Transept, containing some stained glass executed by Waiiles of Newcastle. The Chancel is large, its East window resembles those of the Transepts—some other windows of the Chancel are square headed, and the roof is cored. The Chancel being entirely open and fitted only with stalls has an extremely good effect, and the space enclosed by the altar rails is very large. The altar cloth and chair are handsome. The pews in the nave uniform and of a dark colour varnished, which looks well. All the appointments of this Church are in excellent taste, and the whole very well kept. The organ is placed within the Tower, which opens to the nave by a plain semicircular arch. The Font is octagonal upon a circular shaft.

Sept. 3, 1846

WARKWORTH (NORTHUMBERLAND).

S. Laurence.

A fine and curious Church, chiefly Romanesque and 1st Pointed. The plan comprises a large nave with S. aisle, a fine Chancel and a Western Tower with stone Spire and a large South porch. On the North side of the nave are large Romanesque windows with shafts internally, but plain without and hoods connected by strings. On the same side is a Romanesque door now closed, surmounted by a pediment and having shafts. The parapets have plain mouldings—on the N. of the Chancel arch is a turret, and N. of the Chancel an ancient vestry modernized. The E window of the S. aisle is 3rd P^d of 5 lights. Most of the other windows have been modernised. The Tower in its lower portion Romanesque—has flat buttresses—and on the W. side a very narrow obtuse lancet, but no door—there are lancets also in the stage above, and a square stair turret at the N.W. with rude door externally. The belfry story is later, and has a plain parapet. The Spire also is 3rd P^d and of fair height—this feature is a rarity in Northumberland. The nave is very lofty—the arcade is 1st P^d, and has 4 very fine arches with good mouldings and clustered piers of 4 shafts with moulded capitals. In the West wall against the Tower are 3 fine Romanesque arches which may have been windows. The roofs are of plain timbers. There is a part of a 3rd Pd. wood screen enclosing the E. end of the aisle. On the N. side near the Ch. arch one window is set obliquely looking East, like a hagioscope. It is square headed—but the internal opening of flattened trefoil form. In the N. pier of the chancel arch is a trefoiled ogee niche. The Chancel arch is fine Romanesque, having good mouldings and large shafts with cushion capitals, and beaded hood. Above the capitals are small wedge-shaped brackets; there are also other brackets above the arch on the west side. The Chancel is fine, and nearly unmixed Romanesque. It has fine

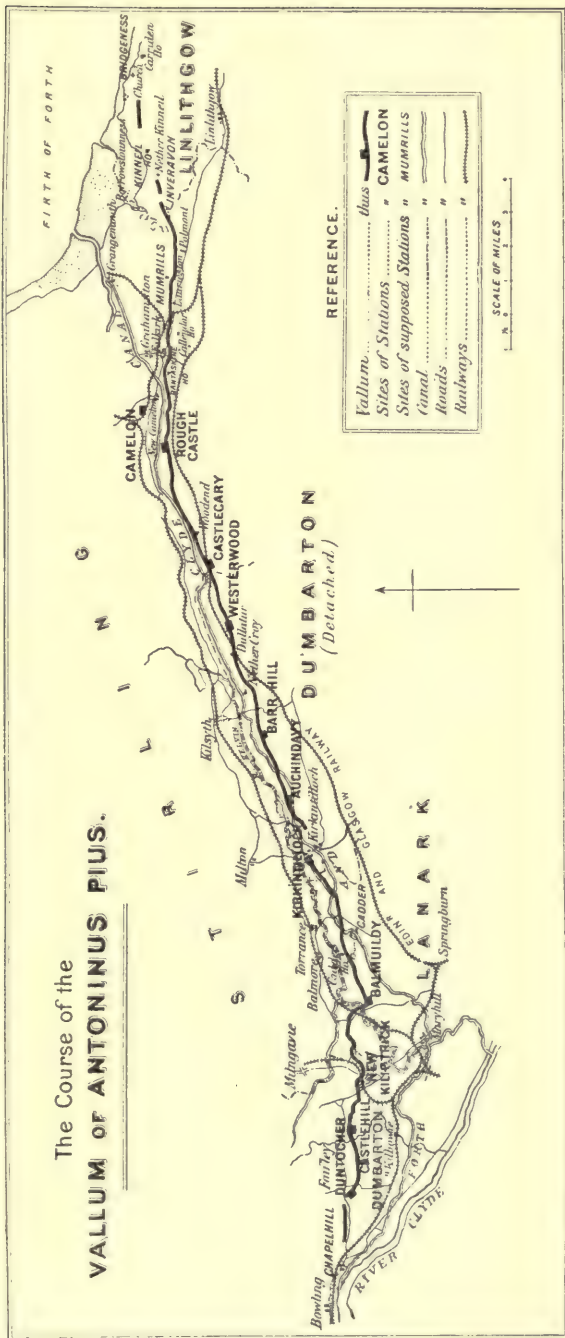
stone groining—the ribs having chevron moulding springing from the shafts—single at the angles, clustered in the intermediate spaces. There were originally 2 Romanesque windows on each side, with short shafts internally, but plain without. The parapets are plain, and on the N. side of the Chancel is a corbel table—the buttresses are flat. The Chancel is wainscoted within. The E window is modern, but originally was a Romanesque triplet, now walled up. There is a tomb with the effigy of a cross legged Knight under a projecting crocketed canopy with pinnacles supposed to represent Sir Hugh de Morwice (?). There is also an ancient stone coffin. The S. porch is large and 3rd P^d, having a parvise with square headed windows and a groined roof of some elegance. Over the porch gable is a cross. There is a barrel organ in the W. gallery.

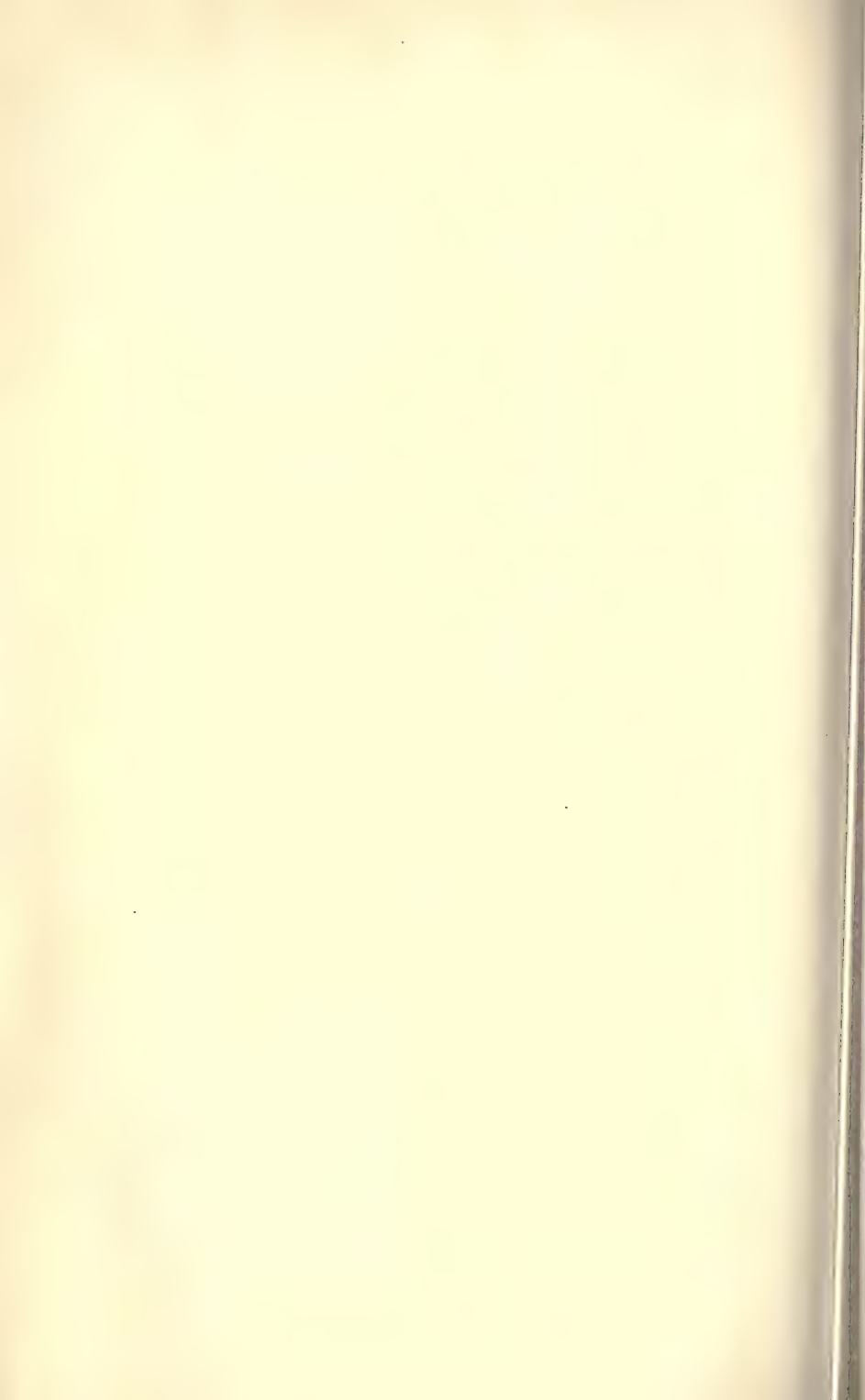
Sept. 4, 1846 ALNWICK (NORTHUMBERLAND). *S.S. Mary & Michael.*

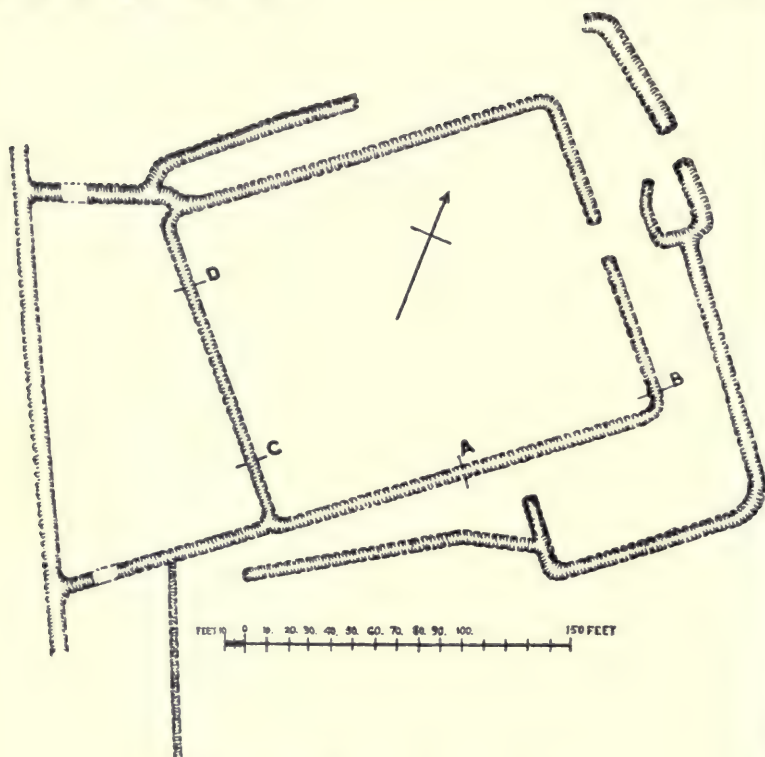
A large Church, entirely late 3^d P^d, and in some parts modernised. It is built of good stone and comprises a nave and chancel each with aisles continued to the east end, and a low strong Tower engaged in the West end of the S. aisle.

The only remnant of an earlier date is a trefoil headed lancet at the west end of the N. aisle. The North side has a plain parapet, but the South side is embattled and has pinnacles. There are small porches on the N. & S. The walls of the nave and Chancel are not exactly in a line. The Tower is embattled and low, though of 3 stages. It has a 3 light west window and large belfry windows of 2 lights and huge buttresses at the angles. Within it has a stone groined roof and opens to the nave and aisle by very strong pointed arches with large piers. There has been sad (?) havoc committed in the arcades of the nave, by throwing together several of the arches—which originally were 6 on each side, now only 2 very wide misshapen ones. The original piers which remain are octagonal—that on the N. is covered with paneling of rather a debased sort. There is a Clerestory of small squareheaded windows. The roof of the nave is open and arched, in the aisles flat. The windows of the aisles are of 3 lights—those on the S. have transoms, and pointed arches between them. The Chancel arch is pointed on octagonal shafts. On each side of the Chancel an arcade of 3 aisles, which have been metamorphosed into an ogree form and the piers are somewhat curious but debased—having clustered shafts with paneling on the front face and bands of coarse foliage in the capitals not unlike what is found in Devonshire. The mouldings of the arches are not so bad, and there are angel figures as corbels at the junction of the hoods. The roof of the chancel has face groining in plaster executed in 1781, when probably the present frippery pseudo-Gothic fittings were introduced. There are stalls occupied by the D. of Northumberland's family, enclosed by poor Gothic screens—the reredos is of similar character. The E. window is also bad—the windows of the N. aisle are of 4 lights, with transoms—those of the S. of 3 lights—and 5 at the E. end. There is a large gallery at the west end of the nave returned on both sides and containing a barrel organ. At the S.E. angle of the Chancel is an octagonal turret with staircase. In the S. aisle against the east wall is a piscina—the basin projecting slightly beneath a pointed arch. There are 2 altar tombs in the Chancel, one with the effigy of a lady, one with that of a man under an ogree crocketed canopy. In the S. aisle is the effigy of a lady with a whimple head dress under a projecting ogree canopy. There is a vestry on the N. side of the Chancel.

The Course of the
VALLUM OF ANTONINUS PIUS.







THE EARLY FORT, SUPPOSED BY SOME TO BE AGRICOLA'S.



SECTION SHOWING SHAPE OF DITCHES.

THE ANTONINE WALL : BAR HILL FORTS.

These blocks lent by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1908.

NO. 21

A joint excursion of the Glasgow Archaeological Society and the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne took place on Friday, July 10th, 1908, on the

ANTONINE WALL.¹

The visit of a body of representative archaeologists from Northumberland attracted a good deal of public attention in Glasgow. In the *Glasgow Herald* (July 10th), a forecast of the programme appeared, and the paragraph here quoted discussed the prospects of results to be anticipated from the intercourse of the two societies:—

‘When, therefore, the Northumbrians sally from their own Tyneside confines, and advance in a choice band (for the foreign legion of archaeologists is always small) upon our Antonine Vallum expectation is whetted. Will they, bringing fresh eyes to look at old problems, be able to help their comrades, the antiquaries in these northern parts, to resolve the riddle of the Walls? We have ascertained that the Vallum of Antonine was made not of promiscuous earth but of turf; it was cespiticious as Julius Capitolinus asserted. Then it was found that a pre-mural fragment of turf wall existed at a short stretch of superseded Wall line in Cumberland, and attention was drawn to the general fact that turf ramparts and walls were elsewhere set up, not for permanency, but as preliminary to brick and stone. A new complexion was thus given to the saying of Capitolinus that Lollius Urbicus (141-3 A.D.) built *another* turf wall; raising sharply a contrast with the structure previously erected (120 A.D.) by Hadrian. In 143 was the Cumbro-Northumbrian rampart still of turf only? Had it been superseded by the massive stone wall which to-day so impressively marches over the moors and craggy uplands between Eden and Tyne? Or was that majestic barrier still to be reared, not the work of victorious Hadrian, but—symbol of defeat and fear—of Severus, 80 years or more after Hadrian’s operations? And there are broader questions. Was the Antonine Vallum itself intended to grow later into stone? Was it a supersession of the southern rampart or was it only its advance guard? Such questions have been asked, and increasing knowledge of the Roman occupation of Scotland tends to sharpen the inquiries into points more precise.’

¹ For an account of the last visit of members to the Antonine Wall, when headquarters were at Falkirk, see these *Proceedings*, 2 ser., x, 213, where a plan of Rough-castle is given, also other plans and illustrations.

FIRST DAY, FRIDAY, JULY 10TH.

The party included Messrs. J. P. Gibson, S. S. Carr, F. G. Simpson, W. P. Brewis, and Robert Blair, one of the secretaries of the Newcastle Society; George Neilson, LL.D., president of the Glasgow Society; Dr. Gemmell, Dr. Wilson, George Macdonald, LL.D., W. S. McKechnie, D.Ph., Provost Graham Service, Kirkintilloch; Messrs. Alexander Park, Mungo Buchanan, John McIntosh, W. T. Aiton, J. A. Brown, A. A. Mitchell, M.A., LL.B., Lauder, and A. H. Charteris, M.A., LL.B., one of the secretaries of the Glasgow Society. The company met at Queen Street Station, Glasgow, and proceeded, at 8-52 a.m., by train to Camelon. They first traversed the course of the Vallum, from near Camelon to Bonnybridge, Mr. Mungo Buchanan of Falkirk, acting as guide, and pointing out the various features of the work, seen at this part in its best preserved state.

The Vallum proper was cespiticious—i.e. made of sods throughout—built over a base of stone fourteen feet wide. At intervals along the line its southern face expands into a semi-circular mound now spreading out for about 50 feet from the kerb of the vallum, but with indications at the base of an original width of from 20 to 30 feet. Altogether only six or seven of these expansions are definitely certain. Their purpose has occasioned some discussion, for which, as for most other points on the structure of the works, reference may be made to *The Antonine Wall Report*, published by the Glasgow Archaeological Society in 1899. Northward between the vallum and the fosse was the berm, a space of 20 to 25 feet. The fosse is V-shaped, nearly 40 feet in breadth, and about 12 feet deep. The soil from the ditch was carried to the north side and laid out on the bank there in a flattish heap, usually about 60 feet in breadth. To the rear of these works was the military way, laid on a base of larger stones, with a stratum of smaller above, and averaging from 16 to 18 feet in width.

In the heart of the wood, with a ravine on its western side, lies the camp of

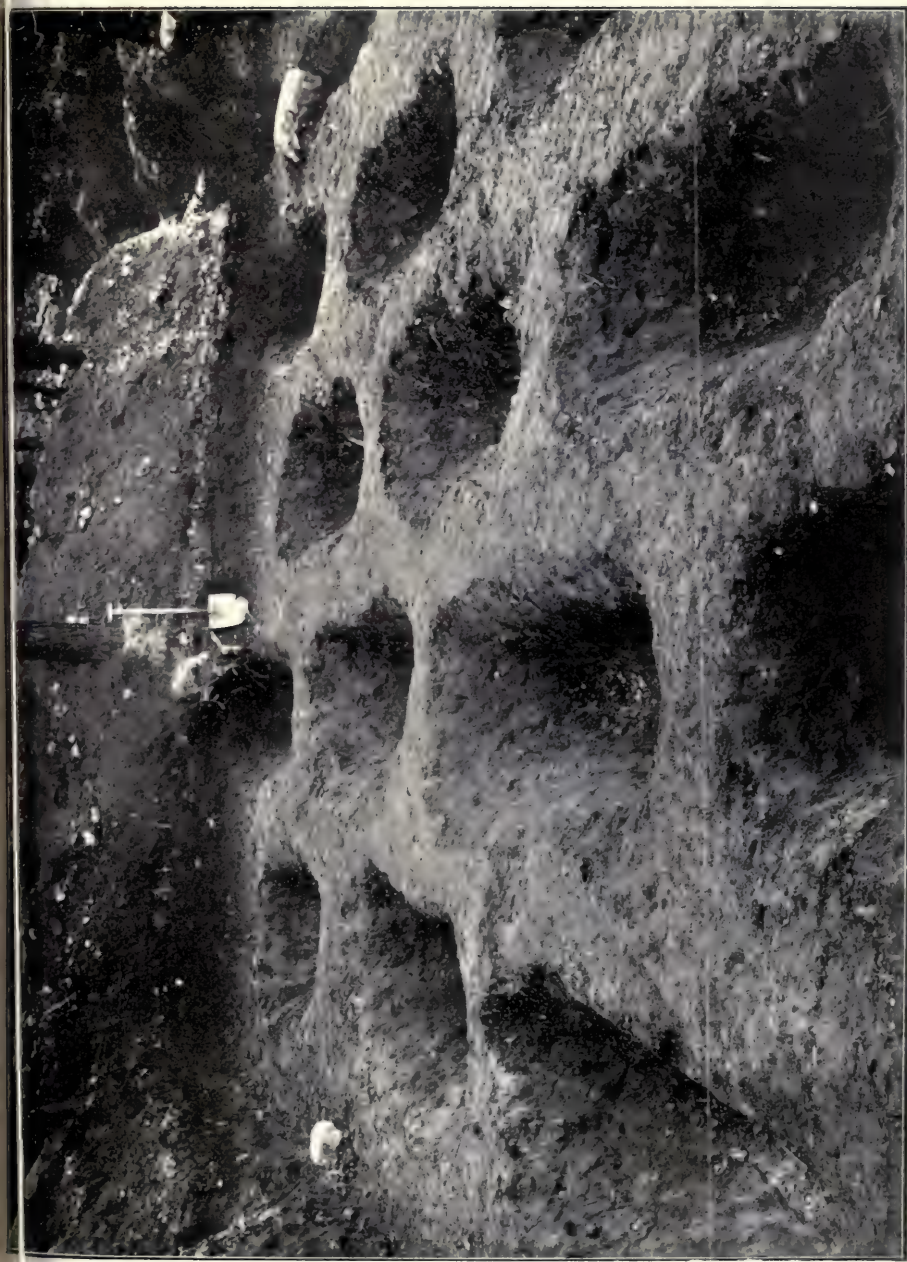
ROUGHCASTLE,

which the societies inspected under the guidance of Mr. Buchanan, who contributed to the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for 1904-5 (pp. 450-489) a full report on the excavations made by that society in its exploration of the camp, with many photographic illustrations and plans and drawings by Mr. Buchanan himself. All the features of this important station were examined, including the lines of cespiticious entrenchment, the sites of buildings uncovered, and in particular the *lilia*, or defensive pits laid bare outside the Vallum at the north gateway of the camp. Incidentally Mr. Buchanan indicated the line followed by the road which had connected Roughcastle with the fort at Camelon. The company then passed on from Roughcastle along the line of the Vallum to Bonnybridge, through the woods of Bonnyside, in which the works are seen to the best advantage, and where a number of sections made through the turf rampart remain open.

On arrival at Bonnybridge station Mr. J. P. Gibson expressed on behalf of the company the great satisfaction which Mr. Buchanan's explanations had given to both societies.

In reply, Mr. Buchanan remarked that probably the height of the rampart had not been over a matter of eight feet, and that the real obstacle an enemy would have to surmount was the ditch.

This opinion was subsequently discussed with varying criticisms on the subject.



THE ANTONINE WALL: THE 'LILIA' AT ROUGH CASTLE. (This block lent by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.)





THE ANTONINE WALL: THE WELL, BAR HILL,

The columns and a large number of objects were taken out of it, some of them are
shewn on the following plates.

This block lent by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.





THE ANTONINE WALL: BAR HILL FORTS.

STONE COLUMNS RECOVERED FROM THE WELL.

This block lent by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

The journey was then continued by train to Croy, where, owing to the state of the weather and other conditions, it was resolved to give up the part of the programme relative to a walk over Croy hill.

From Croy railway station the party drove to

BAR-HILL,

where, after lunch, a fine section opposite the gamekeeper's house was closely examined. It had been specially recut for the occasion, by Mr. Park's instructions, under the direction of Mr. McIntosh. It showed very finely the structure of the rampart and the V-shape of the fosse.

The camp of Bar-hill was visited under the guidance of Mr. Alexander Park, who pointed out the lines of the camp and outlines of a previous camp, believed to be that of Agricola, and in particular the well from which so many invaluable relics were taken.

The party then drove to Gartshore house, where they were entertained to tea. Under the direction of Dr. Macdonald a careful examination was made of a large number of relics recovered from Bar-hill, including many architectural remains, an altar taken from the well set up by the first cohort of Betasians, Roman citizens,² the fragment of a slab, about 3 feet long, erected by the same cohort in honour of Antoninus Pius,³ and three rude busts of a bearded man, thought to be Silenus, each one having the middle finger of one hand thrust out from the fist,⁴ a potent charm against the evil eye; the illustration on the opposite plate shews these figures. There were also many old shoes, fragments of pottery, tools, a chariot wheel, bones, arrow-heads, and small ornaments recovered during the explorations, many of them from the rubbish pits of the camp. A full account of the finds has been published in the report dealing with the camps and the discoveries in them.⁵

Dr. Neilson proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Alex. Whitelaw of Gartshore for his hospitality and courtesy. He incidentally remarked that he hoped that, whatever became of the great collection at present at Gartshore, which had been recovered from Bar-hill, it would not be divided, as a great deal of its historical interest and value depended upon its unity being maintained.

Mr. Alexander Park replied on Mr. Whitelaw's behalf, and, in the course of his remarks, said that the success of the explorations made at Bar-hill was largely due to the free hand which Mr. Whitelaw had accorded to him for the conduct of the search operations.

The last stage of the excursion was a drive from Gartshore to Kirkin-tilloch, where the 'peel' was inspected. The opinions expressed upon it seemed to point generally to the archaeological conclusion that while the medieval features of the peel were extremely obvious, the alleged Roman features of it were not so easy to find. The party was conducted round the peel by provost Graham Service.

On the return to Glasgow the party dined at the North British Station hotel—Dr. Neilson presiding, and Mr. J. P. Gibson acting as vice-chairman. Among those who joined the party at dinner were Professor Cooper, Mr. J. T. T. Brown, Mr. Honeyman, Mr. John Edwards, and Mr. Charles E. Whitelaw. There were also

² Of this cohort no less than five inscriptions have been found at Ellenborough in Cumberland; for them see *Lapidarium Septentrionale* and *C. I. L.*, VII.

³ See the Bar-hill report, pp. 80-85, for full readings, &c., of these inscriptions.

⁴ *Report*, pp. 87, 88.

⁵ *The Roman Forts on the Bar Hill*, by Dr. Macdonald and Mr. Park (Maclehose, 1906).

present Mrs. Charteris, Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Neilson. Dr. Neilson, in proposing the toast of 'The Newcastle Society,' said hitherto that they had been strangers, but they were strangers no more. It had given him extreme gratification to be able in any measure to help to bring the two societies together. One great problem they had in common, for the question of the Roman Walls in Britain was really a single problem requiring for its solution a full study of the vallum of Antonine as well as of the *muris* in England.

Mr. Gibson in his reply said that if Dr. Neilson had not solved the problem of the vallum in England he had probably more than half solved it when he said that it was a temporary defence while the Wall itself was being completed. And if he had said that it was also a means of communication between the camps he believed that he would have entirely solved it.

Mr. Brewis proposed 'The Glasgow Society.'

Professor Cooper, who replied, said that while they had not always been successful they had tried to save several things of antiquarian interest in their neighbourhood.

Mr. Simpson proposed 'The Guides,' and Dr. Macdonald replied.

Other toasts followed, and the proceedings closed in the Scottish manner with the singing of 'Auld Lang Syne.'

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, JULY 11TH.

On Saturday, 11th July, the company met at 10 a.m. in the Hunterian museum, Glasgow university, where they were welcomed on behalf of principal MacAlister by professor Cooper, who said that there were many objects in the Hunterian museum which would attract those who took an interest in the Roman Wall. Apart from them there were also other exceedingly valuable things which professor Cooper pointed out, including some fine early block books. The people of Glasgow, however, he said, did not take advantage of the museum to the extent they ought to do.

On the stair landing at the entrance to the museum, the inscribed stones from the Antonine Wall are collected in large cases. A preliminary examination of them was made by the party, which included most of those who had taken part in the proceedings of the previous day. Dr. George Macdonald had decided, as the best way of expounding the inscribed stones, to show them by photographic lantern slides, as the position of the stones themselves on the staircase landing, facing what little light there is from the staircase window, makes it very difficult to read the inscriptions. For this purpose the company adjourned to the Zoological laboratory, and Dr. Macdonald delivered his address as the accompaniment to a very fine display of the stones on the screen. He discussed the inscriptions found along the lines of the Antonine Wall. In all about sixty of these have been recorded and a considerable number are lost. No fewer than 38, or nearly two-thirds of the whole number, are preserved in the Hunterian museum. The beginnings of the collection go back to the year 1694, and the bulk of the stones was given to the university in the course of the eighteenth century, a period during which many discoveries were made along the line of the Wall owing to the work that took place in connexion with the construction of the Forth and Clyde canal. The inscriptions fell into four or five main classes, the first and most interesting of which were the distance slabs. In all about 17 of these had been found, registering the exact number of paces or feet of the Vallum work which had been executed by the different bodies of the soldiery. They showed, as might have been expected, that the

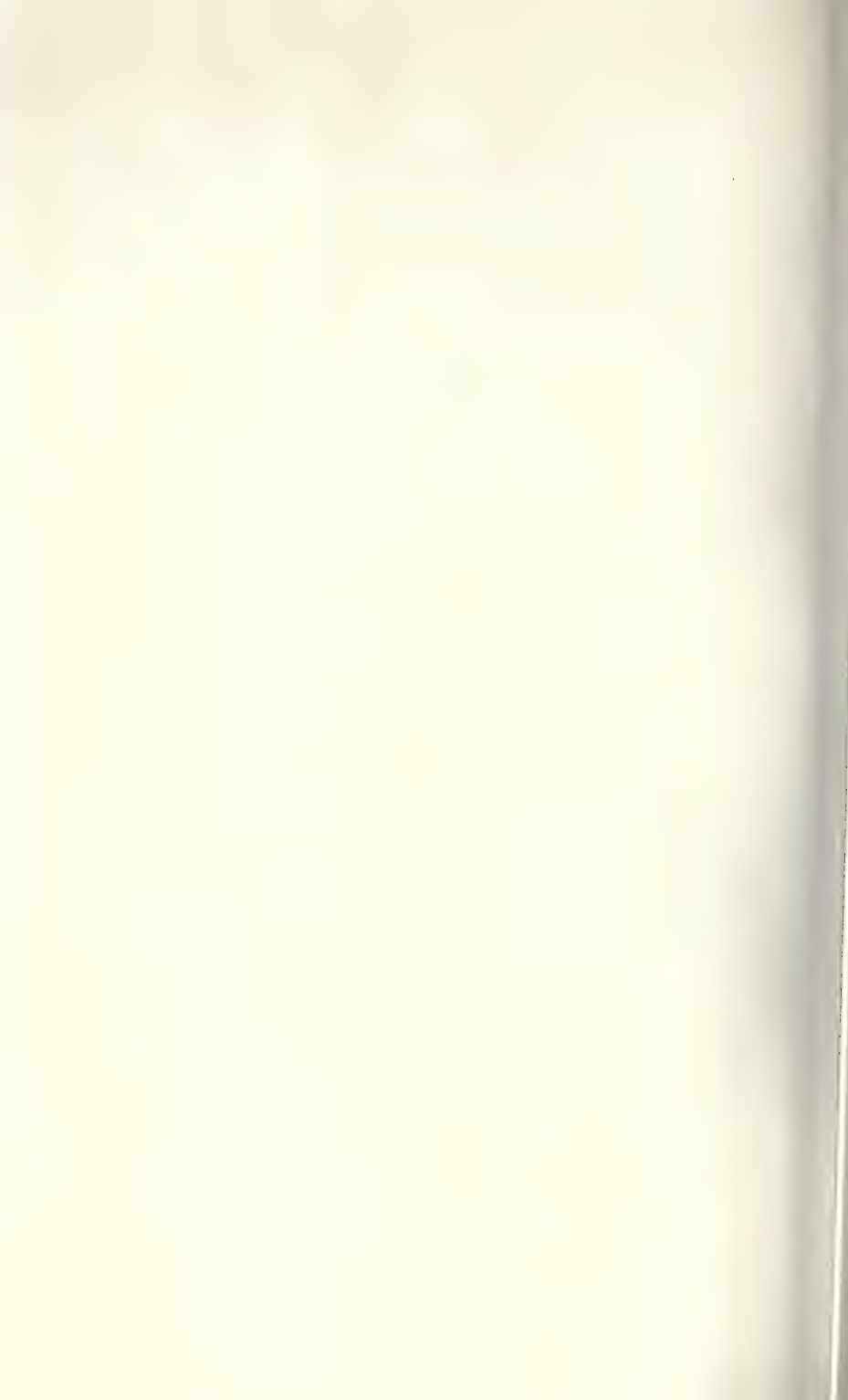


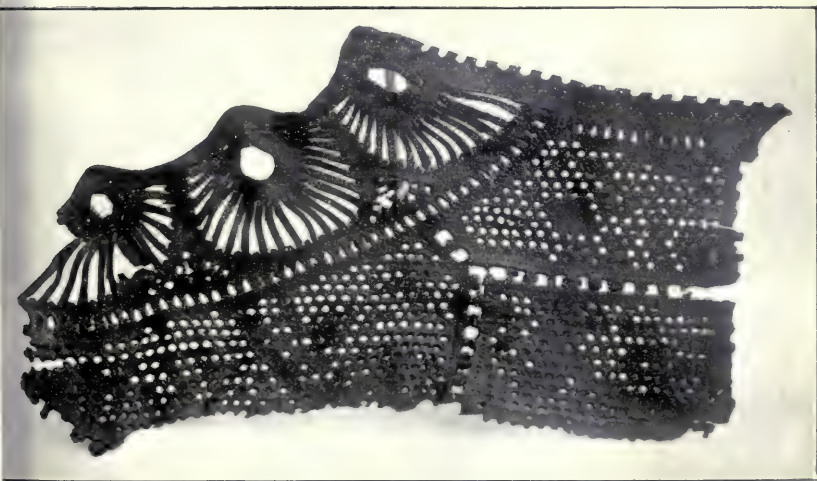
THE ANTONINE WALL: BAR HILL FORTS.

FREESTONE BUSTS THOUGHT TO BE OF SILENUS. (See page 231)

The hands of two of them 'show the middle fingers thrust boldly out from a closed fist'.

These blocks lent by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.



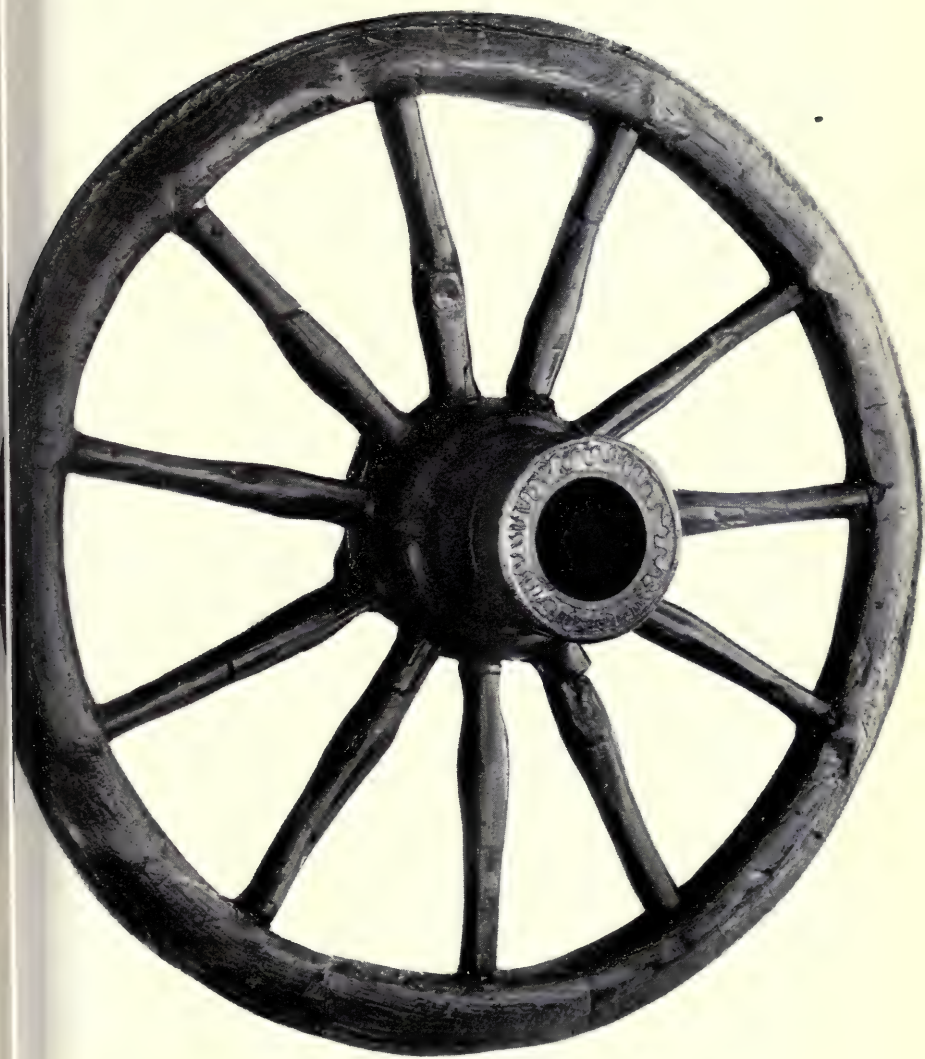


THE ANTONINE WALL: BAR HILL FORTS. (See page 231)

SHOES FOR MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD, AND PORTION OF UPPER OF LADY'S SHOE.

These blocks lent by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.





THE ANTONINE WALL: CHARIOT WHEEL (SCALE $\frac{1}{6}$) FROM BAR HILL. (See page 231)





BAG OF IRON TOOLS FROM THE WELL.



COPPER POT. SAMIAN WARE DISH, &C.

THE ANTONINE WALL: BAR HILL FORTS. (See page 231)

These blocks lent by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.



whole work was constructed by the hands of the legionaries, or regular regiments of the line. The posts, on the other hand, were garrisoned by the auxiliary cohorts, and appeared to have been also constructed by them. This latter inference rested upon the evidence of the dedication slabs which had been found in the central buildings of several of the excavated camps, such as Bar-hill and Rougheastle. Dealing with some questions of epigraphy he inclined somewhat to favour the opinion expressed in *The Antonine Wall Report* that some of the distance slabs were duplicates relating to the same piece of work, or to different pieces of work executed along the same section. An important point he made was a correction of that *Report*, being the opinion that the milliary mark OO on a Castlecary tablet was a reference to the numbers (1000 strong) of the Tungrian cohort doing the work, and did not refer to the *opus valli* at all. Possibly the tablet was the dedication slab from the *principia* of the fort, although in the absence of evidence as to the precise 'find-spot,' this was no more than a mere conjecture. Particular interest attached to the Hunterian stone which bore the name of Lollius Urbicus, the general of Antoninus Pius, who was responsible for the building of the fortified line. Besides the distance slabs and the dedication tables there were tombstones, one of which showed that as early as the second century the Semitic trader had made his way into North Britain in the wake of the Roman soldiery.⁶ There was also a considerable number of altars, the most remarkable being a group found in the eighteenth century at Auchendavie, all of them dedicated by one and the same person, a centurion. They bore the names of nearly a dozen divinities, the most striking being one who was addressed as 'The Genius of the Land of Britain.' These altars illustrated in a very instructive way the curious catholicity which characterized the religious aspirations of the ordinary Roman at the time when Christianity was beginning to make headway in the western world. Shewing on the screen the outline of the earlier and filled up fosses at the Bar-hill camp he treated them as the almost absolutely proved ditches of a fort originally constructed by Agricola anterior to the Antonine camp; and he suggested, though less definitely, that the *lilia* at Rougheastle were a feature of the defences of a Roman camp on the Rougheastle site, possibly Agricola's, prior to the fort still standing, which is known to have been erected by the troops of Lollius Urbicus when making the Vallum. The *lilia* did not seem to fall in well with the scheme of defences of the existing camp, and for that reason he was disposed to regard them like the filled up ditches at Bar-hill as footprints of Agricola.

Dr. Neilson moved a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Macdonald for his address, remarking that it had been an extreme pleasure to listen to an exposition so sure, clear, learned, and interesting.

Mr. J. P. Gibson, seconded the vote, which was unanimously accorded.

Mr. Gibson and Dr. Neilson put the question whether the contrasted types of lettering found on the generally rude and indefinite walling or centurial stones of the English *muris* give any indication of relative date compared with the style and art of the beautiful tablets—an ornate, articulate, and complete record—found on the Scottish Vallum of Antonine.

Dr. Macdonald, in replying, said that the problem of the inscriptions constituted a main difficulty in the way of the theory of a post-Hadrianic origin for the *muris* in England, and that so far it had not been found possible to draw final conclusions from the types of lettering. There

⁶ Compare with this the tombstone erected by Barates, a native of Palmyra, to his British wife (*Arch. Ael.*, x, p. 248).

was always trouble and danger in comparing the work of a skilled with that of an uneducated hand. This sort of evidence had to be judged with more discrimination and caution than the evidence of the lettering on coins which came from a State mint.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. J. T. T. Brown, to the university authorities for the use of the museum.

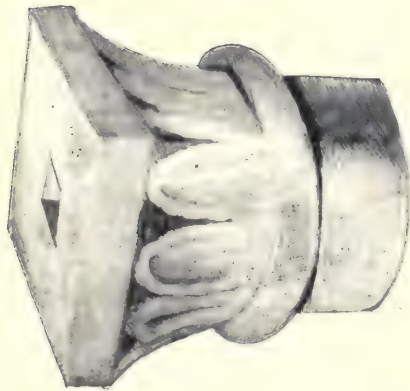
It was intended to visit the short stretch of vallum at Bearsden to the north-west of Glasgow, but time did not permit.

In the afternoon the party, under the guidance of Mr. Charles E. Whitelaw, visited David Dale's house in Charlotte Street. From David Dale's house the party proceeded, under the direction of Mr. Whitelaw who had kindly undertaken the duties of guide, to

ST. MUNGO'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH,

consisting of nave, choir with crypt below, a chapter house, and a projecting south chapel, and a tower and spire at the crossing.

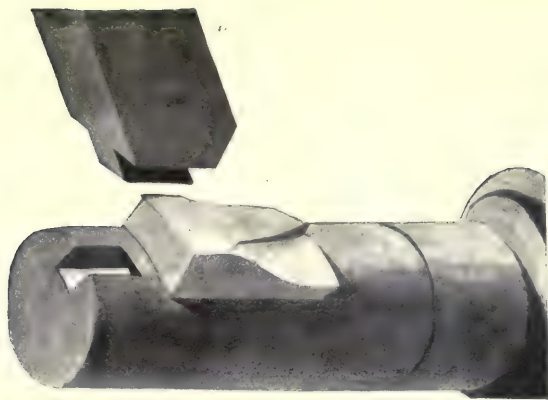
Tradition has it that St. Mungo built the first church on the site. This was replaced by a building erected by John Achaius, the first bishop, which was consecrated in 1136. Of this no traces have been found. In the time of bishop Joceline, who died in 1199, collections were made throughout Scotland for the enlargement of the church; and remains of these additions may be seen in the west bay of the south aisle of the 'lower church' of the present structure. Bishop William de Bondington erected the double choir in the Early English style. The choir is five bays long, the piers being elaborately moulded, and having richly carved capitals. The aisle windows are of three lights, the stone heads having pierced ornaments of various designs. In the south-east corner is a spiral staircase, connecting the lower church with the triforium. A door at the west end of the choir, formerly led into a building called the 'day schule.' The choir has a modern plaster ceiling, which conceals the ancient open timbered roof. The original stone benches, aumbries, etc., remain in the vestry. At the east end of the lower church or crypt were four chapels separated by stone screens. In front of them is what is known as the Lady chapel. Here was the site of the shrine of St. Kentigern, where Edward I knelt and made offerings. It was at one of the dimly-lighted presbyterian services in this crypt that Sir Walter Scott pictured a meeting between Osbaldistone and Rob Roy. The chapter house is entered from the lower church by a richly carved doorway. It contains a moulded central pillar and the stone stall above the dean's seat and benches around where the canons were seated. The nave, eight bays long, was mainly built by bishop Wishart (1272). The two western towers were demolished in 1846 and 1848, 'to improve the appearance of the cathedral'! The great Early English west window was destroyed about 1840. Like the choir the nave also has a modern plaster ceiling. The late fifteenth century rood screen dividing the nave from the choir is of stone. It was erected by archbishop Blackader. In front of it are two stone altars, one on each side of the entrance to the choir. The projecting building on the south was also erected by archbishop Blackader. It is known as the 'Fergus aisle,' and on a carving in the vaulting representing a man lying on a car, are the words 'This : is : ye : of : car : Fergus.' The windows of the church are filled with stained glass, made abroad, most of it of the most debased kind.



CARVED CAPITAL.



THE ANTONINE WALL: OBJECTS FROM THE WELL, BAR HILL FORTS.



PILLAR WITH CORBEL.





ARROWHEADS OF IRON.



SKULLS OF 'BOS LONGIFRONS.'

THE ANTONINE WALL: BAR HILL FORTS. (See page 231)





THE ANTONINE WALL : BEARSDEN NEAR GLASGOW.

The illustration shows the ditch, and the remains of the vallum on the right with trees growing upon it.



THE ANTONINE WALL : BAR HILL FORTS.

CIRCULAR RECESS FOR FIRE IN SIDE OF OUTER DITCH ON W.



From the church, led by Mr. Whitelaw, members proceeded to

PROVAND'S LORDSHIP,

where they were met, welcomed, and most hospitably entertained by Dr. Gemmell, and others, on behalf of the Provand's lordship literary club, the present owners of the building.

'Provand's lordship' is a typical fifteenth century house. It is said to have been erected by bishop Alexander Muirhead [1455-73], the founder of St. Nicholas's hospital, as a residence for the priest of that hospital. The bishop's arms on a shield are still to be seen on the lowest 'corbie' step in front of the house. It was the residence of the prebendary of Barlanark, or as he was called, 'the lord of Provan,' and the rectory was always designated 'the lordship of Provan.'⁷ A member of the Bailie family had been lord of Provand and a secular canon of the cathedral, and at the reformation the lordship was granted by royal charter to that family. There is said to be a tradition that queen Mary once lodged in the house. The original building of three storeys, without passages, and with the rooms extending from wall to wall, is an oblong, 50 feet long by 24 feet wide. Though the ancient windows have been destroyed, yet the stone window seats remain. Other interesting features also are the large fireplaces, the aumbries, and the roof timbers. The rooms were entered from a newel staircase tower at the back, square in plan like those of the tower of Bamburgh church, and of the gateway tower of Dinsdale manor house, the lower portion of which was exposed many years ago by the late Rev. Scott F. Surtees, but covered up again. William Bailie, who obtained the grant of the house after the reformation, added in 1570 (according to the incised date on the building) two wings as wide as the staircase tower. A doorway from the first floor, with moulded jambs and lintel, leads from the first floor to the staircase tower.⁸

At Provand's lordship, by the hospitality of the Provand's lordship literary club, tea was provided. Mr. Whitelaw gave a brief but attractive account of the house—the oldest dwelling house in Glasgow.

Dr. Neilson and Mr. Gibson expressed the thanks of the company for the handsome welcome accorded to them by the Provand's lordship literary club, and specially mentioned the names of Dr. Gemmell, Miss Dreda Boyd, Mr. J. A. Brown and Mr. Whitelaw, in connexion with the successful effort made to preserve the house, and maintain it as an antiquarian place of interest in the city. Dr. Gemmell, in replying, voiced the enthusiasm which animated the action of the society.

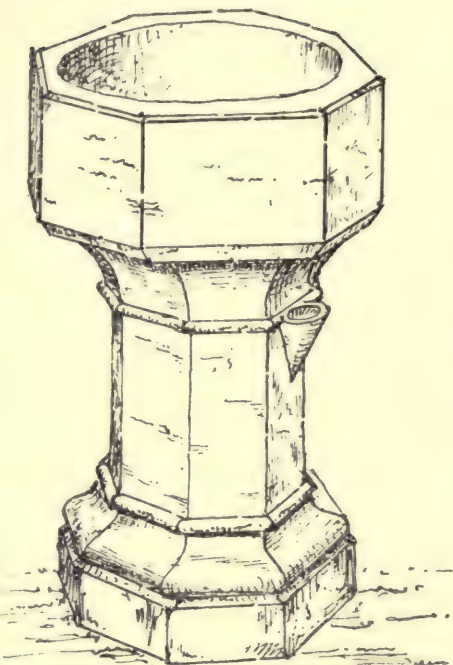
It was now approaching 5 o'clock, and the conjoint proceedings of the two societies were over. The Newcastle section made its way to Queen Street station, having completed the programme of the first archaeological itinerary and conference of the antiquaries of Glasgow and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

⁷ The word 'provand' is the Scottish form of 'prebend.'

⁸ These notes, both of Glasgow cathedral church and of Provand's Lordship, are taken from an interesting little brochure, *The Story of Provand's Lordship, &c.*, published at the Glasgow Citizen Press for 2d.

MISCELLANEA.

Lieut. Col. Haswell writes, 'I met with this, to me, unique example of a font in Exeter, a couple of months ago. It is in the church of St. Martin, cathedral yard, Exeter. See *Handbook of English Ecclesiology*, p. 139, under head of Font, sub. div. E. Before the baptism of the child, the priest anointed him with the oil of the catechumens, which it was therefore necessary to keep in some place near the font, sometimes by a projection on the exterior edge of the font, as in All Saints, Youlgrave, Derbyshire, and S. Mary's, Pisford, Northamptonshire.' Simpson's



Ancient Fonts, published in 1828, remarks concerning the latter, 'this has a very singular bracket, the use of which we are unable to explain.'

CHEVINGTON, NORTHUMBERLAND, ETC.

Note from the *Acts of the Privy Council*, new series, vol. XII, page 46:—

A letter to the Lord President of Yeorke recomending unto him a complaint exhibited unto their Lordships in the behalfe of her Majesties tenants of Chevington, in the countye of Northumberlande, against Henry Wedderington esquire, Sherif of the said countye prayeng his Lordship to consider thereof and to take suche order therein as he shall see to be agreeable with justice and equitie. A like letter to his Lordship recommending a complainte exhibited to the Queen's Majestye by Jane Whytfeild, widowe, against one Ralfe Whytfeilde, for the detaining of a ferme called Potterhowse in Whytefeylde, in the countie of Cumberlande, prayeng his Lordship take order therein according to justice and equitie.—1580, June 5, Morpeth.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1908.

NO. 22

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of July, 1908, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Richard Welford, M.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

- i. C. O. P. Gibson, Newcastle.
- ii. John R. Langdale, Lynton, Queen's Road, Monkseaton, Northd.
- iii. Robert Gray Lynn, B.A., The Sneepe, Bellingham, Northd.
- iv. Geo. P. Richardson, 25 First Avenue, Heaton, Newcastle.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From the Right Hon. Sir Gainsford Bruce :—A fine series of permanent photographs of the drawings of the Roman Wall by the Richardsons, made for the late Dr. Bruce, and presented by the donor to the Laing Art Gallery. There are 66 of them, each photograph being about $7\frac{3}{8}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$, on mounts of uniform size, 12 by $9\frac{3}{4}$. All the drawings except two are described in the accompanying printed catalogue; these two are of the Wall turret on Blackcarts farm, one a large pencil drawing by H. B. Richardson, the other a water colour by David Mossman.

Special thanks were voted to Sir Gainsford Bruce for his gift.

From Robert Blair :—*The Antiquary*, IV, 6, 7, and 8.

From the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, U.S.A. :—*Antiquities of the Upper Gila and Salt River Valleys in Arizona and New Mexico*, 8vo. cl.

Exchanges :—

From the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, VIII, 8vo. cl.

From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society :—*The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, part 77 (XX, 1).

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland :—*Journal*, XXXVIII, 2.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, LXV, no. 258, 8vo.

- From the British Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, xiv, i, 8vo.
 From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, viii, 3; and *Ten Days Tour through the Isle of Anglesea*; both 8vo.
 From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—*Proceedings*, nos. XLVIII and XLIX, N.S., no. 1, 4to., 'The Dual origin of the town of Cambridge,'; and 'Catalogue of the first Exhibition of Portraits held in the Fitzwilliam Museum, May and June, 1908.'
 From the Huguenot Society of London :—*Publications*, x, 'Returns of Aliens dwelling in . . . London,' and index.
 From the Heidelberg Historical Society :—*Zeitschrift*, xv, 8vo.
 From the Thuringian Historical Society :—*Zeitschrift*, xviii, 2.
 From the Archaeological Society of Nassau :—*Annales*, xxxvii, large 8vo.
 From the Brussels Archaeological Society :—*Annales*, xxii, i and ii, large 8vo.
 From the Namur Archaeological Society :—*Annales*, xxvii, i, large 8vo.
- Purchases* :—*Memorials of Ripon*, iv (115 Surt. Soc. publ.); *The Pedigree Register*, i, 5; *The Reliquary*, xiv, 3; *Notes and Queries*, nos. 231 to 239; *Mittheilungen* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, xxii, 4, and *Jahrbuch*, xxiii (for 1908); Déchelette's *Les Vases Céramiques Ornés de la Gaule Romaine*, i and ii; *A History of English Furniture*, iv, xvi and xvii; *A New English Dictionary*, viii (Ree to Ribaldously); *The Scottish Historical Review*, v, 4 large 8vo [contains a review (p. 473) of Brown's *Barton on Humber*, by Mr. R. O. Heslop.]

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. Edward Wooler of Darlington¹ :—

- i. Photographs of a square 'creeing trough,' 8 in. high by 9 in. in diameter, fluted at the angles, discovered on the site of the bishop's manor house, originally built by bishop Pudsey, which stood in the Leayard on the south side of St. Cuthbert's church, Darlington. The old house was bought by the township of Darlington in 1800 for a workhouse. On its four sides in relief are (i) a heart, (ii) a bottle, (iii) an hour glass, and (iv) a curious leg-shaped object (shewn in the illustration facing p. 214).
- ii. A third brass coin of the Roman emperor Quintillus (A.D. 270), said to have been found in Cobden Street, Darlington, by Mr. Thomas Hall, while digging in his brother's garden. On the obverse is a radiated head to the right, with the inscription IMP. C. M. AVR. CL. QVINTILLVS AVG.; and on the reverse, Apollo standing with a branch and lyre, and the inscription APOLLINI CONS (crvatori).

NEW ROMAN INSCRIPTION.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) announced that Mr. F. Gerald Simpson had informed him that two centurial stones had been found by a shepherd at Allerlee, on the line of the Roman Wall, one of them reading COH V /// | > SIXTI P FEC /// (?), the other apparently illegible. It is hoped that the owner of the land on which they were found will present them to the society.²

¹ Mr. Wooler also wrote, 'I also discovered remains of the Roman Road in the centre of a field midway between the Black Horse Inn, Wackerfield, and the wood adjoining Hilton Tile Sheds. We also saw a large number of flints that had been found near Sink House, between Wackerfield and Staindrop, in fields numbers 81, 85, 91, and 157 on the large ordnance sheets.'

² Mr. Coulson has since very generously presented them to the Blackgate museum.

Mr. C. H. Blair read the following notes on

A JACOBAN BOOK OF ARMS

belonging to Rev. Thomas Stephens, vicar of Horsley :—

This book is a late example of the many books of arms, made in Tudor times, significant of the revived interest in heraldry consequent upon the rise of new men under those monarchs, and of the more settled state of the country after the long struggle of the Wars of the Roses. Well-known examples of similar collections are those of Sir William Fairfax, printed by the late Joseph Foster in his *Visitations of Yorkshire*, of Sir Marmaduke Constable and the Elizabethan.³ The book is a large quarto, the shields arranged in three rows of three shields on each page, are rather roughly drawn in colours; there is nothing to show by whom they were done. On the top of the first leaf the author has written 'Heare beginneth the arms of all the noblemen of . . . beginning of William the Conqueror, untill this present year of our Sovereigne Lord King James, a thousand six hundred and seventeen.' Then follow the arms of the earls and lords of England from those ascribed to the Saxon earls, beginning with 'Earle Edgar Ethling, cousin to Edward the Confessor,' to 'the armes of all the Earles in Englande, being created in this present year, 1617;' then come the arms of the 'Earles of Scotland as they were created,' and the arms of 'all the lords in Ireland as they were created.' This part of the book seems similar to the Elizabethan Roll (41 Surt. Soc. publ.), which, in the introduction (p. ix), the editor says contains 'an Elizabethan roll of peers' arms.' They do not call for any special comment, the earlier ones are those invented by the heralds for their supposed bearers, the later ones are well-known, and are to be found in most collections of arms. These are followed by a collection of Yorkshire arms arranged under the different divisions of that county; the account of the ridings and bailiwicks of the shire being a verbatim copy of the same divisions on p. xx of the Elizabethan Roll already referred to. After the Yorkshire shields those of the 'Bishopricke of Durham,' and of 'the gentlemen of Northumberland' are depicted. Though the arrangement of this book is thus similar to that of the Elizabethan, it does not appear to be an exact copy of it; the divisions of the counties do not follow the same order (Chester Ward, omitted in the Elizabethan, is given here), the shields are not arranged in the same order, in some cases they are in different divisions of the county, and in numerous instances there are differences of colour and of the bearings on the shield.

The book has at one time belonged to John Gibbon, Bluemantle pursuivant at arms from 1670-17—. He was a kinsman of Edward Gibbon the historian, who thus mentions him in his *Memoirs of My Life*, 'in his office he enjoyed near fifty years the rare felicity of uniting in the same pursuit his duty and inclination.' Noble, in his *History of the College of Arms*, says 'he was a learned but impudent man . . . filling the margins of the books belonging to the library with severe reflections upon their [the officers of arms] conduct, couched in quaint terms, and in silly calculations of his own nativity.' This book illustrates his habit of disfiguring books by scribbling on the margins. In one place he writes 'Johannes Gybbon, a mantelio dictus ceruleo, Authour of Day Fatality, Introductio ad Latinam Blasoniam, Edwardus Confessor Redivivus and many other pieces, King Charles gave him his office freely, 1670. But afterward the Duke of Norff.

³ 41 Surt. Soc. publ.

made . . . ' On the fly leaf at the end he has written some rather illegible Latin verses, followed by some lines in English, beginning:

'Dear Sir, I pray, w^t is in y^r intent?

With want to stuff the Heralds condiment,' etc., etc. Of his many writings, some of which he has enumerated above, Edward Gibbon says 'his manner is quaint and affected, his order confused, he displays some wit, more reading, and still more enthusiasm, and if an enthusiast be often absurd, he is never languid . . . in his poetry he claims an exemption from the laws of Prosody.' It is interesting to find this old book so coming into touch with one of the great works of English literature. There is nothing to show to whom it belonged after Gibbon, until it became part of the heraldic library of the late Sir Thomas Phillips, whence it passed to its present owner.

In the following notes I have only blasoned the Yorkshire arms which are not in the Elizabethan or Constable's Rolls (41 Surtees Soc. publ.), or in 'Sir William Fayrfax's booke of arms of Yorkshire' (Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*). Of the Durham and Northumberland shields I have not blasoned those which are given in the above Elizabethan Roll, or those which are already well-known in the printed visitations of these two counties. The additional shields are not of great interest, being mostly of late date, illustrating grants made in the later years of the sixteenth century.

In the notes, E refers to the Elizabethan roll; F to Fayrfax's book of arms in Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*; and C to Constable's Roll.

THE BALLIWICKE OF STAFFORD CUM TICKLESSE.—There are thirty-two shields given for this division, of which the following fourteen do not appear in C, E, or F:—

SWIFT of Rotherram.—Gold on a fess wavy between three running bucks, vert, three arrow heads silver, on a chief azure three escallops silver. See Hunter's *South Yorkshire* I, 204, and Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*, 576, where the usual coat for this family, gold, a chevron vair between three running bucks, is given. The blason in the text is a late debased form.

HOLME of Hampole.—Sable, a lion bendy silver and gules. See Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*, 361. These arms were confirmed to John Holmes of North Mymes, Hertfordshire, in 1552.

DEANMAN.—Gules, a chevron between three sheaves, gold. See Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, II, 75, and Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*, 346. Denman of Newhall Grange bore, silver, three lions heads, rased gules. The shield given in the text is an error.

POLLINGTON.—Paly, silver and gules, a bend counterchanged. This shield is quartered by Wentworth of Wentworth, in Tonge's and Glover's *Visitations of Yorkshire* (See 41 Surt. Soc. publ., 75, and Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*, 374). William Wentworth, temp. Ed. II, married the coheirress of William Pollington. It is not blasoned in the rolls of arms.

PASHLEY of Barnby.—Silver, a chevron between three pierced molets azure. The arms of the old Yorkshire family of Paslew, blasoned for John Paslew in Jenyn's *Booke of Arms*. At St. George's *Visit. of Yorkshire* in 1612 this shield is quartered by Portington of Barnby Don. The heiress of Robert Paslew married Robert Portington early in the sixteenth century (Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*, 362). The shield in the text is probably meant for Pashley of Steinton, who bore the chevron and molets sable (Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, I, 259).

WORRELL of Liverhaule.—Silver, two lions passant sable, tongues gules, on a chief sable three covered cups silver. See Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, I, 62, and Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*, 349. The arms of

- Wyrrall of Loversall, confirmed to them in 1537. The 'lions' should be 'leopards' and the 'cups' gold.
- BLITHE.—Silver, three stags walking gules. With the field ermine, this is the shield of Blythe of Barnby and Rotherham, granted in 1486, and confirmed by Flower in 1566. In F the shield is blazoned with one stag only (Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*, 321, 646).
- WESTBY of Ravenfield.—Silver, on a bend azure three pierced cinquefoils silver. The cinquefoils should be on a chevron, the bearings granted to Westby of Mowbreck, Lancashire, 1560, and confirmed to the above branch by Glover in 1584, with the difference of a crescent (See Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*, 363, and 36 Surt. Soc. publ., 174).
- SHEARLEBY of Hartile.—Gules, on a cross potence silver four roundels azure, over all a baston gobony gold and azure. The shield of Serby of Harthill (See Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, I, 140). The cross is usually a mill rind, one with the roundels gules and the baston silver and azure. See also Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*, 364, where the cross is charged with '5 annulets sable.'
- STANFORD.—Per chevron sable and ermine, in chief two boar's heads silver. A shield I am unable to identify.
- WALTERHOUSE of Browell.—Gold, a pile engrailed sable. The arms of Waterhouse of Braithwell, see Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, I, 132, and for pedigree, Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*, 353, where no arms are given.
- ROOKESKIERS.—Silver, on a chevron between three rooks sable three molets silver. The arms are those of Rokeby of Skier's Hall, a cadet branch of Rokeby of Rokeby, from whose arms these are differenced (See Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, I, 132; 36 Surt. Soc. publ., 189, Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*, 353).
- LEWIS of Marr.—Sable, a chevron between three bloody spear heads silver. Attributed to this family in error, though a similar shield was borne by Lewis of Glamorgan (Glover's *Ordinary*). Lewis of Marr bore sable a chevron between three slipped trefoils silver, the next shield which is attributed to 'Bussy' in this book. For Lewis of Marr, see Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, I, 361; 36 Surt. Soc. publ., 290, 291.
- BUSSY.—Sable, a chevron between three slipped trefoils silver. This is the shield of Lewis of Marr (see above). Glover's *Ordinary* gives for 'Sir Jo. Bussy' sable, an escutcheon within an orle of eight cinquefoils silver.
- THE BALLIWICKE OF SKYRACKE.—Fifteen shields are here blazoned, of which all but two are in F or E:—
- COPPINGDALL.—Silver, a molet sable, on a chief sable three piles silver. This family does not occur in the visitations, nor have I been able to find an account of it. Glover's *Ordinary* gives for 'Copindale' a similar coat, but with the chief indented sable. Papworth gives the coat in the text for Coppingdale, Yorkshire.
- BLADEN of Hensworth.—Gules, three chevrons silver. Papworth gives this shield for Bladen of Glastonbury, co. Somerset. It is not blazoned in the rolls of arms nor in the visitations.
- THE BALLIWICKE OF BARKSTONE.—Twenty-two shields are in this division, all but two in C, E, or F:—
- SKERNE of Foskerby.—Gules, a castle triple towered gold (See *The Genealogist*, v, 33, and Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*, 108). The shield in the text does not appear in any other authority.
- HOULDENBY of Houldenby.—Gules, a fess between three covered cups gold. The field of this shield should be vert, see grant of crest by Flower, printed in Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*, 480, for pedigree *Ibid.*, 305.

THE BALLIWICKE OF AGRIDGE.—Seventeen shields are drawn, all of which appear in E, with one or two unimportant changes in colour. They are mostly in the same order as in E, but some there given are not in the text. Seven additional shields are tricked in outline, only by a later hand.

THE BALLIWICKE OF MORLEY.—The fifteen shields here drawn are the same and in the same order, with two omissions, as in E.

THE BALLIWICKE OF STANECROSS CUM OSGOODCROSSE.—This division is not in E. With the exception of the two shields blasoned below the twelve here drawn are in F:—

BURDET.—Azure, on two bars silver three martlets gules, two and one. See Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*, 336-338, for arms of Yorkshire family, and 41 Surt. Soc. publ., xlv., for grant of crest by Dethicke Garter, in 1599. In Willement's roll of Richard II 'Monsr John Burdet' bears azure, two bars gold, each charged with three martlets gules.

GREGSON.—Silver, a saltire gules debruised by three bars sable, a canton chequy gold and azure. Papworth (1052) gives this shield for the Lancashire family. The family of Derbyshire and later of co. Durham omitted the bars.

THE BALLIWICKE OF YAWCROSSE.—Of the seventeen shields here blasoned, the first fifteen are in the same order as E, there are some slight and unimportant variations in the blason. Of the remaining two 'Talbot' is in F, and the following strange name is not in either:—

WIGGLESWORTH.—Gules, three arches silver.

THE BALLIWICKE OF CLARO.—This division is not in F. There are twenty-four shields here drawn, of which all except the following are in F, or other divisions of E:—

BARNARD.—Azure on a bend, silver, three escallops azure. The arms of Byrnand of Knaresborough, they were quartered by Babthorpe, who married the heiress of Byrnand (Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*, 103).

VAUX.—Sable, a hawk silver, in dexter chief, a voided lozenge silver, An unknown shield.

STAVELEY.—Barry silver and gules, over all a fleur de lis sable (See Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*, 635). In Grimaldi's Roll 'Adam Staveley de Dent port de gules et d'argent barres de viij peces avec un flo. de lice de sable.'

LAWSON.—Paly gules and vert, on a chevron silver two cinquefoils gules, on a chief silver a roundel sable charged with a demi lion silver between two crescents sable. In F a similar coat to this is borne by Peter Lawson of Poppleton (Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*, 644). Comment upon either would be superfluous.

THE AYNSTY OF YORKE.—This division is not in E: of the twelve shields here drawn, all but the three following are in F:—

NEWWARKE.—Azure, two bars gemell silver, in chief three lion's heads, rased silver (See Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*, 92, and 36 Surt. Soc. publ., 194).

HARGILL.—Silver, a griffin with expanded wings, party per fess gules and sable. For the arms of Hargill of Clementhorpe, see Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*, 371. The shield here drawn is that of Hargrave of Cheshire (Glover's *Ordinary*).

STANDLEY.—Silver, on a chevron sable between three voided lozenges sable three stag's heads cabossed silver. A differenced Stanley shield, but of which family I am unable to determine.

THE BALLIWICKE OF BULLMERSHIRE.—This balliwicke is not in E; with the exception of two, all the shields are given in F:—

HOLME of Huntingdon. Silver, a chevron azure between three chaplets gules (See Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*, 224).

- RAYSON.—Vert, on a cross silver five roundels azure. The arms of Rasing of Malton, see Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*, 181.
- THE BALLIWICKE OF RIDALL CUM PICKERING LIETH.—Fifteen shields are here drawn, all of which except two appear with slight differences in F or E:—
- HUCHESON.—Gules, crusilly gold and a lion silver. Probably for Hutchinson of Wykeham; the field should be party gules and azure (Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*, 183).
- IPPLETHEWAITE of Malton.—Silver, two pales azure and a quarter gold. This shield, which should bear a pierced molet sable on the quarter, is that of Heblethwaite of Yorkshire, granted 1570. Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*, 240; 36 Surt. Soc. publ., 205.
- THE BALLIWICKE OF GILLING EAST.—The ten shields here blasoned all appear in E. There are also five shields roughly tricked in outline by a later hand, being late grants they are of no particular interest:—
- THE BALLIWICKE OF GILLING WEST.—The fifteen shields in this division are all in F or E.
- THE BALLIWICKE OF HANG EAST.—The six shields in the text are all blasoned in E.
- THE BALLIWICKE OF HANG WEST.—Of the ten shields here all but the following are in F or E:—
- ESHE.—Silver, two chevrons sable. Glover's *Ordinary* gives this shield for Ashe of Somersetshire.
- THE BALLIWICKE OF LANGBROUGHE cum WHITBY STRAUND.—Seven shields all in E.
- THE BALLIWICKE OF BRADFORD cum ALLERTONSHIRE.—Eleven shields all in E.
- THE BALLIWICKE OF HOULDERNESS.—Not in E. Twenty-nine shields are blasoned in the text, of which seven do not appear in F, or other divisions of E:—
- THORPE of Thorpe.—Silver, a lion gules within an orle of fleurs de lis azure (See Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*, 53).
- LEAGARD of Rysome.—Silver, on a bend between six molets gules a cross paty silver (See 41 Surt. Soc. publ., 111, and Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*, 54).
- STURLEY of Rosse.—Barry gold and purple, over all a bend sable. A shield I am unable to identify. 'Sturley' bore paly of six gold and sable, according to Papworth.
- WRIGHT of Plowland.—Silver, a fess chequy gold and azure between three unicorn's heads rased azure. The field should be gold, the fess silver and azure, and the heads eagles, as granted by Flower, Norroy in 1584 (See 36 Surt. Soc. publ., 98, and Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*, 145).
- FLINTON of Flinton.—Silver, a cross fusilly gules (See Poulson's *Holderness*, II, 52).
- MAINES.—Silver, on a bend sable three dexter hands silver. The shield of Mayne of Rowleston, see Foster's *Visit. of Yorkshire*, 150.
- LAYTHON.—Gold, a lion's jamb bendways rased gules, on a chief indented azure three roundels silver. An unknown coat which I am unable to trace. Eyton of Denbigh bore the shield without the chief. The Laytons of Yorkshire bore a fess between crosses crosslet fitchy.
- THE BALLIWICKE OF OUSE and DARWEN.—Not in E. Twelve shields are drawn, of which all but one are in F, or different divisions of E:—
- GURNE.—Vert a lion between three battle axes paleways silver. An unknown shield.
- THE BALLIWICKE OF HARTHILL.—Twenty-two shields of which the first twelve are in the same order as in E, the remainder with one exception appear in E under 'Buckcross.'

- WATERS.—Silver, a bend cotised sable between four lions sable
Papworth gives gold, a bend between two cotises and six lions sables
for Warter, but gives no reference for it (p. 206).
- THE BALLIWICKE OF BUCKHURST and DICKERING.—Thirteen shields,
all in E, except:—
- HARDING.—Gules, two pales gold, on a chief gold three roundels
gules. An unknown shield.
- Gibbon, Bluemantle, writes here:—‘Heere ends Yorkshire; Hic exit
provincia Eboracensis.’ ‘Johannes Gybbon a mantelio dictus ceruleo.’
Bishopbricke divided into four wards, that is to say, DARNETON,
STOCKTON, EASINGTON, and CHESTER.
- DARNETON WARDE IN DURHAM BISHOPRICKE Twenty-nine shields are
blasoned in this ward, of which the three following are not in E; others
are not in E, but are easily accessible in Foster’s *Visit. of Durham*,
with which, except for some unimportant differences, they agree:—
- LANCHESTER of HEADLAW.—Silver, two bends gules, on a quarter gules
a lion passant silver. This appears to be the well-known coat of
Lancaster, differenced by using ‘bends’ instead of ‘bars’! I can
find no account of the family.
- FOLLENSBY of Hamsterley.—Gold, a bend sable between two bastons
embattled sable.
- DALTON.—Silver, three lozenges gules, each charged with a saltire
silver. Glover’s *Ordinary* gives this for Dalton, but reverses the
colours of the lozenges and saltires.
- STOCKTON WARD.—There are eleven shields in the text, all of which,
with one exception, are in E, or Foster’s *Visit. of Durham*:—
- WHITEHEAD.—Silver two bars, and in chief three molets gules, a ring
sable for difference.
- The canting shield of ‘Elstobb’ is as in E, and after it Gibbon notes
‘these are eelspeares, and is an allusion from stabbing of eeles.’
- EASINGTON WARD.—Seventeen shields in this ward, of which the
following two are not in E, nor in Foster’s *Visit. of the county*.
- COXSON of the little town.—Gules, a fess embattled silver between
three demi leopards silver crowned gold.
- WALTON.—Silver, on a chief gules three roundels ermine.
- CHESTER WARD.—This ward not in E. Twenty-five shields are bla-
soned here. With slight differences they are, except the following,
to be found in the additions to E (p. xxxv) and in Foster’s *Visitations
of Durham*:—
- HALL, Greencroft.—Sable, two hound’s heads silver with collars gules.
- HAGTHORP.—Azure, between two bends gemell three billets silver. This
differs from the Visitation arms, see Foster’s *Visit. of Durham*, 142.
- FORSTER of Harberhouse.—Sable, on a chevron engrailed gold between
three leopard’s faces silver three rings sable.
- (No Name).—Ermine, on a chevron gules three cinquefoils silver, a
crescent gules in chief.
- THE GENTLEMEN OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—There are forty-four shields
depicted, they are mostly the same as in E, with some slight differ-
ences in colours; those not in E agree with the Craster Tables⁴ and
the bearings blasoned at the Visitations, they do not add to our know-
ledge of Northumbrian heraldry. The following is the only shield
not blasoned in the Visitations or above rolls:—
- REED of Fenham.—Silver, a winged dragon gules, on a chief azure,
three fleurs de lis gold.

Thanks were voted to the Rev. T. Stephens who sent the volume for
exhibition, and to Mr. C. H. Blair.

⁴ *Arch. Ael.*, XXIV, 244.

ANCIENT LOCAL DOCUMENTS.

The chairman read the following:—

In a bundle of deeds recently received, through our colleague, Mr. R. O. Heslop, from Mr. F. W. Leach, Strathmore Crescent, Benwell, were some of local interest. Those which related to the conveyance of houses and land have been added to a paper on 'Local Muniments' for the forthcoming volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana*; two others seemed better adapted for printing in the Society's *Proceedings*. The first of these two is a pre-Reformation will. In the volumes of wills published by the Surtees Society are many examples of these early testamentary dispositions; in our publications they do not seem to appear. Unfortunately, neither Eleanor Hornby, who made the will, nor Sir Robert Hornby, priest, her son, can be traced in local history. But in the Newcastle Merchant Adventurers' Books, edited for the Surtees Society by Mr. Dendy (vol. xciii, p. 82), Robert Hornby, merchant, is entered under date Jan. 9, 1514-15, as paying a fine of 3s. 4d., because, being beyond sea, he 'bought certain yren for a smith called John Dodds,' contrary to the constitution, order, and agreement of the fellowship. It is probable that dame Eleanor Hornby was his widow, for she describes her late husband as 'Robert Hornby, merchant,' while her clerical son bore the same name, and no other Robert Hornby appears on the Merchant Adventurers' roll.

The property mentioned in this will is described as being in 'Brokes chare, otherwise Hornbyse, or Burton's chare.' It comprised a house and garden with three other tenements, thus affording further proof, if any be needed, that these narrow Quayside chares were originally lanes giving access to private dwellings, and of ample width for their purpose. Some of the houses were detached residences, with garden plots adjoining; and the house and garden named in the will may have been the home of Robert Hornby, merchant, and of his widow after him. Who shall say that the chare itself, long known as Hornby's, and down to our own day as Hornsby's chare,⁵ did not take its name from this worthy citizen, whose widow's will has just come to light?

The other document relates to a case of trespass and ejectment in Newcastle. One Thomas Vessey, gentleman, about whom nothing is traceable, agreed with Thomas Jaynes, merchant, and Thomas Bullock, for a seven years lease of five messuages in Newcastle. Jaynes appears in the Hostmen's books, edited by Mr. Dendy, as the son of Thomas Jaynes of London, and was enrolled apprentice to Ralph Bowes of Newcastle, at the end of May, 1661. The lease was made on the 1st of March, 1679-80, (to date from the day before) and on that very same day, the 1st of March, Vessey having taken possession, the parties quarrelled and Jaynes by force of arms drove Vessey out. Thereupon Vessey brought his action, claiming 20*l.* damages. The case was set down for trial at Newcastle Assizes, when the jury reduced the plaintiff's claim of 20*l.* to 2*d.*, but upheld his right to the fulfilment of the lease, and ordered the defendant to pay 40*s.* fine and costs.

A PRE-REFORMATION WILL.

In the Name of Gode Amen. I Elenore Hornby, late Wyfe of Roberte Hornby m^chunte decesede hole off mynde & wyllle all yff I be seke in body the xxvjth day off Junij in the yere of owre Lorde a thousande fyve hundrethe xxxvjth make my testamente and laste wyll in manere & forme followynge firste I gyve & bequeithe my soule to Almyghty God & to owre lady sancte Mary & to all the sancts of heven my body

⁵ Brand, *Hist. Newcastle*, ii, 22, states that the names of chares were altered with changes of ownership. *Vide* also Mr. Dendy's paper in *Arch. Ael.*, 2nd ser., xviii, 245.

to be burryede w't'n the chirche off All hallowes where my husbände lieth ther Also I gyve & bequeithe to Gode sanete John ande to the chaplen at the altere off sancte Loye ther celebratinge a house or tenement lyinge & sett in brokes chare other wyse called hornbyse chare or burtone chare whiche tenement w^t the gardynge & othere p'tinents my late husbände had off the gyfte ande dimissione off the chaplene off the saide chantre in fe ferme to haue to the saide chaplene ande hys successors for evere vpon this condicione followinge so y^t my doughter Janet talyore haue the said house and gardinge duringe herr lyfe naturalle and she to pay yerly to the saide chauntre preeste & hys successors duringe hyre lyfe naturalle xxiijs. iiijd. starlynge money ande the saide chauntre preest ande hys successors chauntre preests shilbe bounde yerly for ever more on the morowe after sancte Andro day cause solempe masse off requiem ande dirige be doone w^t vij preests & the clarke at the alter off sancte Johne ande all the bells to be ronge ande two serges of waxe burnynge all the saide masse & dirige tyme and the belman to go a bowte the towne yerly for ever more. Ande in case y^t the said chauntre preeste or any of hys successors chauntre preests therin be neeligent & omytte or deferre the said masse & dirige or any off the p'misses afor rehersed at the tyme befor lymitted in this my wyll thane I wyll y^t the foure sup'iors [of] the chauntre preestes y^t is to say the preest off the chauntre off owre lady of sancte thom's of sancte kateryn ande sancte peter ande ther successors chauntre preests [for] the tyme beyinge shall enter vpon the said tenemente ande gardinge as assigners for my husband ande me to the vse of ther said chaunterys ande the said chauntre preests and ther successors for the tyme beyng to cause the forsaid masse and dirige ande all other the p'misses before rehersed to be done yerly for my soule and my husbands soule in maner ande forme afor said for evere Also I wyll that thes implements remayn all wey w^t the said tenement that is to say a greate Iern chymney in the haule a gallus of Iern ther to belonginge a greate chiste & pressore ande a stande bedde Also I gyve ande bequeithe to my saide doughter Janet talyo^r duringe hyr lyfe naturalle thre tenements lyinge ande set in the said chare whiche my husband haithe of the dimissione of Richard hardinge off holonsyde and after the lyfe naturalle of my saide doughter Janet I gyve ande bequeithe the said thre tenements to the beyd folkes of the t'inte [Trinity] house⁶ so y^t the forsaid fowre preests off the forsaid fowre chauntries haue the collectione of the rents of the forsaid tenements and to se y^t the said tenements be kepte in rep'acons ande to pay the white rente of the same And the reste of the money to be distribute to y^e said beyde folkes at two tymes in the yer by equale portions the one halfe at the feste of the purificatione of owre lady and the other halfe at the feste off sancte peter called aduincle ande the said foure preests to have xijd. off the said yerly for ther labores The residewe of all my goods moveable and not moveable not gyven nor bequeithed I gyve and bequeithe to my sone S^r Robrt hornby preeste ande to my doughter Janet talyore whome I orden ande makethe my executors of this my wyll ande testament they to dispone for my husbands soule ande myn ande all the soules of them y^t we be bounde to p'y for as they thinke beste And I maikie M^r James Lawsons⁷ m'ch'unte sup'uisore off this my wyll ande testamente y^t he se that my wyll ande testament be fullylled in all thinges for in hym I truste Thes witnesses Cristofer

⁶ The books of the Trinity House show that, in 1550, 3s. 4d. was paid for a copy of the wills of dame Hornby and Janet Coward.

⁷ An eminent alderman, who looms large and high in local administration at the date of this will—sheriff in 1523 and mayor in 1529 and 1540. He purchased from the Crown the dissolved monastery of Nesham in 1540, and the manor of Byker in 1543.

ferbeke smithe Joh'ne Awmery⁸ m'ch'unte ande Willm Rotheley cowerp withe other moo Also I gyve ande bequeithe to my sone S^r Robrt hornby preest vj syluer spones ande a standinge maser w^t the coverynge he not to sell theme bod if greate nede compelle hym therto Also I will that the saide S^r Robt horneby shall singe for the sowles of my husbonde and me the space of one hole yere and he to haue for his salarye or wagis for the same yere iiij mares and mete and drinke. Proved at Durham, August 9, 1537.

A CASE OF TRESPASS AND EJECTION.

At Westminster, in Trinity term, 32 Chas. II, Thomas Vessey, gentleman, by Nicholas Harding his attorney, preferred a bill against Thomas Jaynes for trespass and ejection. His complaint was that on the 1st of March, 32 Chas. II, Thomas Jaynes, with one Thomas Bullock, at the town and county of Newcastle upon Tyne, demised, conceded and to farm let to him the said Thomas Vessey, five messuages with the appurtenances, situate lying and being in the town and county aforesaid, to have and hold the same to him the said Thomas Vessey and his assigns from the last day of February then last past for the term of seven years next following and that, in fulfilment and by virtue of the said demise he, the said Thomas Vessey entered into possession. Whereupon the said Thomas Jaynes, on the 1st of March in the year above written, by force of arms entered into the tenements aforesaid, and him the said Thomas Vessey, ejected, expelled and removed, etc., against the peace of our lord the king and to the damage of plaintiff, 20*l*. Jaynes, by Arthur Gittens, his attorney, denied the injury, and said he was not culpable and thereupon placed himself upon his country. After further hearing the case was set down to be tried at Newcastle Summer Assizes. The assizes began on the 7th August in that year, the judges being Sir William Dolben, knight, of the King's Bench and Sir Edward Atkin, knight, one of the barons of the Exchequer. Witnesses were called and the jury found that Jaynes was culpable. They assessed the damage by trespass and ejection, over and above the fine and costs incurred in the course of the suit, at twopence and the fine and costs at forty shillings. Therefore judgment was given that Vessey should recover from Jaynes his said term still to come of and in the said messuages, and the damage assessed by the jury in the aforesaid manner.

GATESHEAD PARISH ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Welford further stated that a parcel of MSS. obtained by him from a London bookseller contained a number of accounts rendered to the stewards of Gateshead for work done by their order or on their behalf. These accounts begin with the eighteenth century, when William Coatsworth and Robert Leighton were stewards,⁹ and extend, with wide intervals, down to nearly the end of that period. Among them are several of an interesting though not very valuable character.

⁸ John Almery's name appears in the Merchant Adventurers' Books (*op. cit.*) as apprenticed to Robert Millott in 1516-17.

⁹ The borough stewards during the eighteenth century were as follows:—

1701. William Coatsworth and Robert Leighton.	1750. Thomas Hutchinson and Thomas Coulson.
1703. Robert Sutton and John Cooper.	1753. Do. do. and Robert Chambers.
1710. Charles Jordan and William Donnison.	1756. Do. do. and James Barras.
1716. Edward Fawcett and Jonathan Bell.	1757. Anthony Chambers and do. do.
1719. John Thursby and William Stephenson.	1764. Do. do. and John Huntley.
1735. Thomas Coulson and John Fawcett.	1770. Do. do. and George Charleton.
1739. Robert Grieve and do. do.	1778. George Charleton and John Atkinson.
1740. Thomas Donnison and Ralph Lister.	1784. John Atkinson and T. E. Headlam.
1748. Martin Huntley and Joseph Lambert.	1792. T. E. Headlam and Thomas Harvey.

We obtain from them, for example, a side view of the old custom of riding the boundaries, with glimpses of the parish stocks and ducking stool. Here too we read for the first time about races at Gateshead, for among the silver plate supplied to the authorities for the town's use was a ladle cup for the 'horse course,' while payments are made for drink to the waits and drummers who played there. There are echoes of war's alarms in bills for mending swords and halberts, muskets and pistols and supplying other deadly munitions of defiance and defence. Then comes the salary of the lady who played the organ at church—8*l.* a year, or 3/0½ a week and a fraction over, not to mention the frolics at public rejoicings, and the more serious business of mending and lighting the thoroughfares, and keeping watch and ward against the marauder that walketh at midnight and after.

RIDING THE BOUNDARIES.

It is this day ord'd by ye flower & Twenty, That ye bounders be ridd on Midsummer day next, being ye 24th day of this instant June ; And ye Stewards of ye Towne doe lay out & expend ye sune of six pounds abt ye same. Wittness o'r hands ye 18th day of June, Anno 1702. Thomas Moore, Edward fawcett, Robert Sutton, Edmond Sutton, Thomas Reed, Ra. Gibson, Ra Thompson, Antho. Low, Wm. Lewthwaite, Wm. Cotesworth, John Jaques, Geo. Bulman, Tho. Salkeld.

Mr. Cotsworth, Dr. for the old men that went the bounders the 23 of June ; for meat, 3*s.* 4*d.* ; for drinke, 4*s.* 24 of June, some of those that rid the bounders had drinke, 5*s.* ; for bread 2*d.*, in all 12*s.* 6*d.* (Endorsed) July 31, 1702. Reed. then of Wm. Cotesworth, twelve shill. six pence in full of this note & all acct. p. Jane Davy, her marke.

Mr. Coachworth theis lines are to [let] you know that thear was fourteen shillings and sevenpence spent heer the day that the bounds was rid, which I desire you to let me know who must paid, which is all at present from your frynd to command. Thomas Beautyman. (Endorsed.) Augt. the 3rd 1702. Received then of Mr. William Coatesworth the sum of Foureteen Shillings and Seavenpence for Drinke Drunke by sum of the Niboures the Day the bounders was Ridden. I say Reed. the said 14*s.* 7*d.* By me, Tho. bouetyman.

1704, June 17. Reed. then of Wm. Cotesworth Twenty shill. for ffes for Ten of the inhabitants of Gatesheid parish, sued at the suite of Wm. Shadforth for Tresspass in going through his Ground when the Boundaries were Rid. I say Reed. p. Wm. Bradley.

1704, November 6. Reed. then of Wm. Cotesworth Twenty four pounds fourteen shill. & six pence, in full for an execution against Mr. Jno. Bradley & others at the suite of Wm. Shadforth, on acct. of Daings & charges in a Suite commenced against them for pulling down his wall in Rideing the Boundaries. I say Reed. p. Wm. Bradley.

THE DUCKING STOOL.

1705, Aug. 22.—Reed. of Robert Sutton upon ye Towne of Gatesides Accompt, five shillings for fixing & repairing ye Ducking stoole for Elizabeth Howson & another ; five shillings I say reed. by me, Robert Foggin.

THE TOWN STOCKS.¹

1710, Aug. 16.—Smith's work wrought for ye Stocks by ye order of Mr. Wm. Donalson ; to a paire of bands for ye Stocks & nailes, 4*s.* ; for staples for ye same, 6*d.* In all 4*s.* 6*d.* Aug. 24. Reed. ye Contents of this note p. me of Wm. Donison & Charles Jordan, p. John Miller.

¹ The stocks at Gateshead, as in many other places, stood in the churchyard, on the right hand side of the entrance.

1710, Sep. 19.—Reced. of Mr. Charls Jordan twelve shilling for two pair of New Stocks for the town of Gateshead. I say Reced. 12s. p. William Donnison.

1710, Dec. 10.—Work wrought for ye twones [town's] a/c by the order of Mr. Wm. Donalson in Goateshead, for a pr. of Bands & Staples & nailes for ye Stocks 5s. Jno Miller. 1710, Dec. 11.—Reed. of Charles Jordan ye Contents of this note pr. John Miller.

SILVER PLATE FOR THE TOWN.

1706, June 27.—Mr. John Couper Dr. to Tho. Snowdon. To a Silluer Taneker, wt, 11oz. 3 qrs. at 6s. 6d. p. ounce, in all 3l. 16s. 1d.

1706, July 30.—Reed. of Mr. Robert Sutton & Mr. John Couper in full of this, itt being for ye use of ye Towne of Gateside, p. me, Tho. Snowdon.

1706, July 30.—Reed. of Mr. Robert Sutton & Mr. John Couper Six Pounds Four Shillings in ffull for a Plate for ye Towne of Gateside, p. me, Eli Bilton.

1715, June 25.—Wm. Donison & Charles Jordan, Dr. to John Huet. A Coffie Pott, wt. 24½oz. at 6s. 6d. 8l. 7s. 5d.; for ye handle 3s.; 2 Juggs, 12½oz. at 6s. 6d., 4l. 1s. 3d.—12l. 11s. 8d. Reed. ye Contents of ye above Note in full for ye Town of Gateshead, John Huett.

SILVER PLATE FOR THE RACES.

Mr. Charles Jordan Dr. to Jno. Huett. For a ladle cup for Gateside Horse Course, weighing 25oz. at 6s. 8d., 8l. 6s. 8d. To a tenkerd wt 14oz. 7dwt. at 6s. 6d., 4l. 13s. 1d.—12l. 19s. 9d. 1711, Aug. 10, Received the full contents of this note in full of all accompt, p. John Huett.

MUSIC AT THE RACES.

1708, July 1.—To the Waites & Drummers att the horse course, 7qtrs. of bear & one qrt. of ale, 2s.; June 30, 1709, To them 5qtrs. of bear, 1s. 5½d—3s. 5½d. Reed. the Contents of this note of Mr. Cooper, p. me, Antho. Low.

THE CHURCH ORGAN.

1712-13, Jan. 6.—Reed. of Charles Jordan ye sum of Twenty Shillings for attending ye Organ, & due xmas last. p. Timothy Bell.

1721, Dec. 26.—Reed. then of ye Stewards of Gateshead, John Thursby and Wm. Stephenson, four pounds for halfe a year Sallirey for playing upon ye Organ, Due ye 25 of this instant. p. Ann Avison.²

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

1701, Oct. 7.—Mr. Wm. Cotsworth, Dr., for Mending a Halbart, 1s. 6d.; for Mending a sword, 1s.—2s. 6d. 1702-3, March 18, Reed. ye full contents of this bill, p. me, Fra. Cornforth.

1703, June 30.—To Mr. Wm. Cotsworth, for dressing & fixing 4 Muskitts, 4s. 6d.; for dressing 2 swords, 2s.; for a sword belt, 2s.; July 7, for 2 scabarts, 2 cheans, 1 hook and dressing blads and hilts, 5s. 6d.—14s. July 8, Reed. then of Mr. Wm. Cotesworth, thirteen shills. in full, p. me, Fran. Cornforth.

1711, Oct. 4.—Mr. Jordan & Mr. Donison, stwds of Gatesid. Dr. to Fran. Cornforth, for dressing & fixing ye town's Arms:—To Mending & dressing three Muskitts, 7s.; To 2 New scabarts and dressing 2 swords, 5s.; To 3 new sword belts, 7s.; To 1 old sword, 4s.; To muskitts bullits, 1s.—1l. 4s. Oct. 13, 1711.—Reed. the contents of this bill p. Fran. Cornforth.

1712, 9ber 17.—Reed. of Chas. Jordan ye sum of Two Shillings for muster money for ye Town of Gateshead, p. Wm. Day, Christo. finly.

² May this have been the mother of our great local composer, Charles Avison? Hitherto his parentage and birthplace have remained unknown. His tombstone in St. Andrew's churchyard indicates that he was born in 1710, eleven years before the date of the above quoted account.

1715, Sep. 6.—Mr. Chas. Jordon, Dr. for 2 pistals eliening, 1s. 6d. ; 12 bullits, 3d. ; for 2 moskats eliening, 1s., 6 bullits, 3d.—3s., by John Moody.

PUBLIC REJOICINGS.

1713, May 19.—An acct. of what Drink was Dispoasd to severall persons Concerning the Towne of Gateshead by ye order of Wm. Donnison and Mr. Charls. Jordon, stewarts :—to the Balifs proclamn. day³, 10s. ; to Bell ringers att ye proclamation, 3s. 7½d. July 7, 1713, to ye Bell ringers & florstersmen, 10s. ; to one firkin of bear, 11s. 8d. ; to one pound of Tobacco, 2s. : to one pound of Candles, 5½d. Summa 1l. 17s. 9d. Pd. for carrying the guns to the Churchyard, 6s. 3d. Sum. 2l. 1s. pd. Mrs. Donison.

WATCHING AND LIGHTING.

[1712]—The Watch entred ye 10th off Novemb. and hath stood Constant since, and intends to stand till ye 2d. of February, weh is 12 weeks at 7s. p. week is 4l. 4s. has Reed Munday last, being ye 26 Jan., 3l. 10s., ye Remaindr due is 14s., weh is all from your servants to command, Mark Pattison, Jonath. Bell, Wm. Day, Chr. ffynly.—Gateshead, March 2, 1712-13. It is this day ord'd by the Rector & vestrymen then Present that Mr. Charles Jordan pay the Ballance of this note, viz., 14 shillings, to the Constables or Watchmen. Leo. Shafto, Rector.

1737, March 30.—Reed. of John Faweett five shillings on acct of Mr. Wm. Donnison for his contribution towards Erecting and Maintaining the Lamps in Gateshead, p. me, Benjn. Ord.

1787, March 30.—The Trustees for the Borough of Gateshead. To Thos. Hunt [Newcastle] Coppersmith, Brazier, Tinplate Worker and Dealer in Lamp Oil. Dr. to Lighting 14 Street Lamps from Sep. 30, 1786, to & with March 29, 1787, 10l. 5s. ; to mounting 1 New Lamp, 3s. —10l. 8s.—Reed the 2d Apl., 1787, of Mr. Headlim the sum of Ten Pounds Eight Shill. for Lighting the Lamps in Gateshead, as pr. Note annexed. Thos. Hunt. (Impressed Receipt Stanp, value 2d.)

REPAIRING STREETS, ETC.

1702, March 31.—Work wrought by William Twoart att ye Pipewell as followeth—to 7 dayes, 1s. 6d. p. day, 10s. 6d. ; to Anthony bell, 2½ two day & half, 3s. 9d. ; to Thomas Twoart 7 day p. 1s. p. day, 7s. ; to Labourors seuen daij and half, 10d. p. day, 6s. 3d. ; to 100 Breeks, 1s. 3d. ; to a stone for the Sleesterin [cistern ?], 2s. 6d. ; to flaggs, 8s. ; to lime and sand, 4s. ; to hare, 2d. ; to Drinks, 8s. ; to more, for drink given, 2s. 1d. ; to women bearing of Rubbish, 6d. ; for candles, 7½d.—2l. 14s. 7½d. Reed. the full contents p. W. T. Test. Robert Hodshon.

1704, May 11.—Work done att the Bottle Bank for laying 97 yards 2 foote att 3s. 6d. pr yard, 17l. 1s. 10d. ; for taking up the old work, 1l. ; for paueing, 1l. 4s. 5d. Sum in all, 19l. 6s. 3d. Reed. 13l.—May 12. Reed. of Mr. Wm. Coatsworth & Mr. Lighton the summ of nineteen pounds six shillings & three pence in full of this note and all account. William Ansell, Samuel Wright, William Towartt (his mark), Thomas Taylor (his mark), William Applegarth (his mark), William Waite, Anthony Bayleyes.—May 20, Reed. then of Wm. Cotesworth six shill. for leading away the stones in bottle bank to the tolbooth for repaireing the streets there I say Reed. p. Anthony Pattison.

1705, August 27.—Robert Sutton & John Couper, Dr. to Wm. Tuart, for worke done att Bussiburne* :—for 2 large Stones pr. Tho. Hepplest, 10s. ; for Leading ym to Hen: Pinkney, 3s. ; for himselfe & 3

* This probably refers to the proclamation of peace following the treaty of Utrecht.

4 Bussiburn was the southern boundary of Old Gateshead, and ran nearly in a line with the present Jackson Street.

men, 5s. ; & Drinke, 8d. ; & spent with ye wooman, 6d.—19s. 2d.
Reed. ye Contents of Robert Sutton p. me Wm. Tuart (his mark).

1710, August 10.—Widow Shearwood : Measure of her stons Lade in bottle bank comes to 38 yards & half att 30s. p. yard, 4l. 16s. 3d. Wm. Ancell and Antho: Bayles, Laing 21 yards of new stons & 9 yards of old stons att 12d. p. yard, 1l. 10s. ; to do. Laing 12 yards of pening work att 30d. p. yard, 1l. 10s. Wm. Aplegarth Laid 19 yards of new stons at 12d. p. yard, 19s. ; to pay do. for bringing up 3 stons for Mr. Coats-worths Lendle, 1l. 0s. 6d.

1716.—A note ffor Mr. Wm. Donalson and Mr. Charles Jordon ; ffor a new showell, 1s. 4d. ; ffor Besiburne Christmas gone a year, 1714, 5s. ; due midsummer gon a year, 1714, 4s. 8d. ; ffor this year due at Midsum. 1715, 4s. 8d. ; ffor Besiburn due at Micalms, 1715, 3s. 9d. ; ffor tending the assises, 5s.—1l. 4s. 5d. pd. him to Bussyburne xmas, 1715, for compt midsumr 1715, 19s. 4d. To pay Mr. Donison. (Endorsed) Geo. Bell's Note.

1718-19, Feb. 16.—Reed. of Wm. Steavenson two shillings for pad-look for ye Toul Bouth. p. Mary Southeran.

1733-34, Jany. 9.—Work wrought att the Bottel bank by the order of the Stuards of Gaitsid :—for 16 yards and a foot att 6d. p. yard, 8s. 2d. ; for a Days work Drising the Stouep, 1s. 10d.—10s. Jan. 21, 1733. Reed. my third part, 3s. 4d. p. Robert Ansell. Reed. 5 Februry 1733, 3s. 4d. my third part of this note, Robert Huet. Reed. 5 March, 1733, my third part of this note, 3s. 4d. p. John Wright.

1737, Nov. 29.—A Note of Work done at the Pipe well in Gatshead p. order of Mr. John Fawcett by Lionel Dixon, viz., To a new Seisteron Dd. of 14½ lb. at 16s. p. cwt, 2s. 1d. ; To a ps of pipe to the spoot, 8d. ; used in making & fixing, 5¾ lb. of soudr at 9d. p. lb. 4s. 1½d. ; To 2 Lapings used in Repairing & forsing pips & labr., 2s. 6d.—9s. 4½d. Nov. 29, By Old Lead, 1s. To a Bal. Due 8s. 4½d. Feb. 6, 1737-38 Reed. of Mr. John Fawcett the Contents in full of this & all Demands p. Lionel Dixon.

[No date.] An agreement made wth Mr. ffaucit, Mercer in Gateshead, by Thoms Salton. To laying the large stones in the Bottle bank, 84 yards at 6d. pr. yard 2l. 2s. To Work put wrong by Wm. Wait, for which I charge 3s. ; To two Chalder of Coals, 3s. 4d. Total 2l. 8s. 4d. Gentle. I have had but a very hard bargain of it.

1752, Feb. 17.—Work done at the pipewell by the order of Mr. Coulson.—Thos. Bainbridge, 2 days, 3s. 8d. ; to a Labourer 2 days, 2s. 4d. ; to Nicholson one day, 1s. 4d. ; to 3 flaggs, 1s. 6d. ; to Torrass (?) and Lime, 1s. ; for the Use of Wail Bone to scouring ye pipe, 1s. ; to 2 pound of Candless, 10d.—11s. 8d. Reed. the full contents of the above, p. Thos. Bainbridge.

1766, Oct. 11.—An acct of the Charge for Boring at the Head of the Battle Bank By Order of the Gentlemen Stewards, Gateshead. By Thos. Wake. To 6 fathom and 1 yard Boring @ 5s. p. fathom, 1l. 12s. 6d. ; Charges for Putting in the boxes—John Angley 2 Days @ 1s. 4d. p. Day, 2s. 8d. ; to myself 2 Days @ 1s. 8d. p. Do., 3s. 4d. ; to the Rods 2 Days @ 1s. 8d. p. Do. 3s. 4d.—2l. 1s. 10d. Deduct 1s. 10d.—2l. Received the above Contents in full of all Demands. Thoms. Wake.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman by acclamation.

MISCELLANEA.

The Rev. D. Paul of Edinburgh has informed the donor that the Scottish communion token marked E" | 1792 presented by him to the Society's museum (p. 159), is of Edderton parish, in the presbytery of Tain.

The following is another extract from Sir Stephen Glynne's 'Notes' (continued from p. 228):—

Aug. 26, 1847

MORPETH (NORTHUMBERLAND).

St. Mary.

The old parish Church, quite out of the town and prettily situated, is not a very grand building, though presenting some nice features. It is rather a low building, the nave has aisles and S. porch, the Chancel a sacristy on the N. The Tower is at the West end of the nave—low and very plain—with moulded parapet and small quasi-spire of lead. The belfry window seems to have been M. P^d—there are buttresses and a square staircase turret at the N.E. The W. window is of 2 lights and M. P^d—internally under a flattened trefoil arch. The Tower arch springs straight from the wall. The features of this Church are Middle and Third Pointed. The N. aisle has large buttresses added and some ugly windows inserted in its upper part of a vesica form. The parapets of both aisles are plain, and in the S. aisle are no buttresses. The windows of the aisles are mostly M. P^d, of 2 lights with the flattened trefoil opening to the interior. That at the E. end of the S. aisle is of 3 lights and reticulated. In the N. aisle is one of 3 lights, of 3rd P^d character. The windows are plain and rather coarse externally and without hoods. The porch is plain and near the W. end of the aisle, the inner door having plain mouldings and a small niche over it. The Tower has stone groining within, with strong ribs. The arcades of the nave are of 5 plain pointed arches, with octagonal piers. Above is a low mean clerestory of square headed windows without tracery. The roof of nave and aisles very plain. There is a M. P^d sepulchral arch in the S. wall. The Chancel is very superior to the nave, and of good M. P^d work, undergoing gradual and careful improvement and restoration. The Chancel arch is on octagonal shafts—on the N. side of it a hagioscope—on the S. a square recess. On the N. is seen the door that opened upon the rood loft. The Chancel has a good high pitched roof, covered with lead, a very fair coped parapet and pedimental buttresses. The roof within is open and lately renewed. It forms a kind of trefoil arch. The East window is a very good M. P^d one of 5 lights, with excellent tracery and fragments of stained glass of great beauty, amongst which may be discerned a King and Queen. The arch mouldings within are elegant. On the S. side of the chancel are 3 M. P. windows of 2 lights—having corbeled hoods of good execution. One has the flat trefoil head within. There is a lychnoscope on the S.W.—a narrow window trefoiled and divided by a transom. There are 3 fine sedilia with crocketed ogee canopies projecting and overhanging—with good feathering and flowered mouldings with pinnacles between them. In one of the piers is a curious little figure. Eastward is a piscina with square head under the window, and also a 3 foil headed niche. There is a Priests' door on the S.—an aumbry in the North wall. The Chancel is fitted with stalls in which is stationed the choir, the organ is in the vestry on the N. side. There are light altar rails with tracery—the steps to the sacarium and the floor of it adorned with fine encaustic tiles. There is a super altar with 2 candlesticks. The vestry door has good mouldings, and there is an odd slit opening from the vestry into the chancel. Over the vestry is a chamber lighted by small slits for windows. There are coronae lucis, and the prayer desk is at the S.E. of the nave. There is no division between the N. aisle and the vestry adjacent to the Chancel.

Added in margin—

- (1) In the E. window of the S. aisle is some stained glass and the inscription SCS DIONYSIUS.
- (2) The responds on the S. have rude foliage.
- (3) Several of the pue doors have been removed—a good symptom.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1908.

NO. 23

A country meeting of the Society was held on Friday, the 24th day of July, 1908, at

KIRKBY STEPHEN.

Members assembled at twelve noon at Kirkby Stephen railway station, where they were met by Mr. J. F. Curwen, F.S.A., one of the secretaries of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society, who had kindly consented to act as guide throughout the day.

Amongst those present were the Revd. C. E. Adamson (who took charge of the party in the unavoidable absence of the secretaries) and Mrs. Adamson, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Armstrong of South Shields; the Rev. E. J. Taylor of West Pelton; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. and Miss Markham, of Newcastle; and Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Rutherford of North Shields.

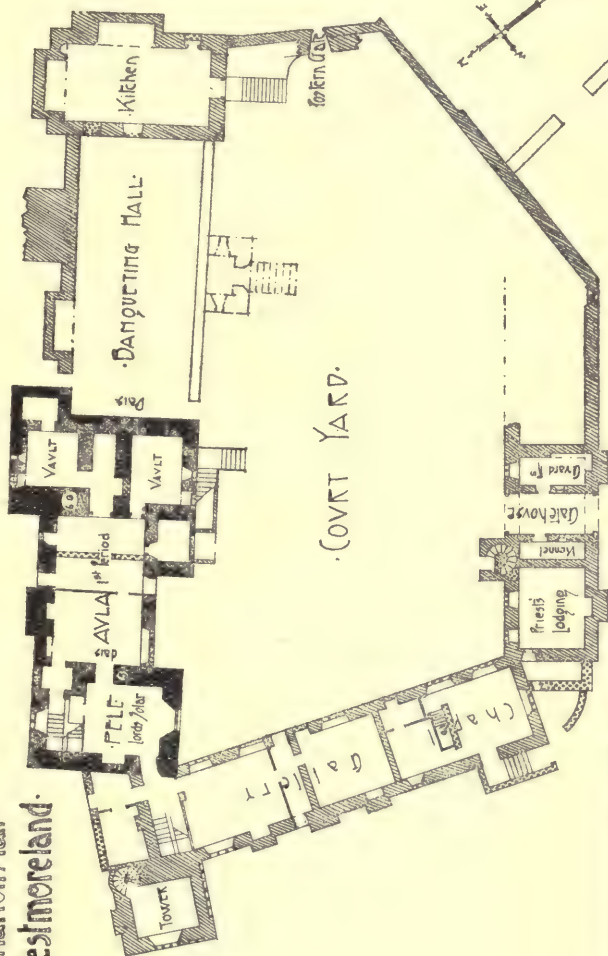
After partaking of lunch at the Black Bull Inn, the party was driven to

WHARTON HALL,

where Mr. Curwen read the following interesting description of the building:—‘It would seem that the oldest portion of the hall was erected during the early part of the fifteenth century, or about the time when Richard Wharton served the county as member of Parliament between the years 1415 and 1418. The extent of this first hall is clearly shewn by heavy black walls on the accompanying plan (p. 255), and by examining closely the architectural features of the square pele tower, and of the buttery, pantry, and cellar vaults beneath what is now known as the ‘lord’s solar.’ It comprised the usual square pele of three storeys, central hall, and kitchen wing, and formed no mean house for those days. The tower is 25ft. by 16ft. between the walls, which are some five feet thick all round. In the N.E. angle is a square newel stairway leading up to the bed chambers. From the ‘lord’s solar,’ on the ground floor of the pele, a doorway opens out into the hall—a goodly room, measuring internally 33ft. by 20ft. and open most probably to the roof, as the walls here are only 3ft. 3in. thick. At the western end against the solar was the dais, lighted by a large window towards the south, and opposite to it, but more in the centre of the room, is a chimney breast wide enough to contain an ample fireplace. At the eastern end was the serving passage, opening out from which are still to be seen two Carnarvon arched doorways leading into the buttery, pantry, and cellar vaults. The cooking was done, as was customary, in a temporary erection of daub and plaster. If in connexion with this early hall there was a private chapel, it would seem that

it was situated above the vaults; for, about the year 1846, a tomb was uncovered there containing a skeleton, with the remains of a sword and a green holy-water glass by its side—the remains, one must suppose, of one of the Whartons who died before the Reformation, and was buried in his own chapel. Here, then, lived the family for some hundred and fifty years until the time of Thomas, lord Wharton, the well-known warden of the marches, 1495 to 1568; who, finding the hall too small and inadequate for his more noble circumstances, set about and built for himself a banquetting chamber of suitable dimensions, new kitchens to furnish his hospitable board, a new chapel and lords' parlour, perhaps the western wing. and, lastly, the gate house, over which he erected his coat of arms with the date 1559. These additions present for the most part the general architectural features of the Tudor style—high perpendicular windows, divided into several lights by hollowed mullions and transoms, some with pointed and others with segmental heads; but all without foliation or cusping, yet crowned with cavetto labels. The battlements throughout have been greatly repaired, but with their roll and splay coping running continuously over the merlons and embrasures, have doubtless followed the design of the original work. Another noticeable feature is, that whereas the old hall was situated on the ground floor level, here all the main apartments are raised up to the first floor, over the top of a long series of vaults. Like a sensible man, lord Wharton did not pull down the old dwelling, but simply enlarged it by adding his new buildings on. This much, however, he did to reconstruct the old rooms; a new heavy oaken staircase was erected in the pele tower in place of the square newel stair, and the chapel was converted into his new with-drawing room or *camera privata*, against the eastern wall of which he commenced to build the grand banquetting chamber. Unfortunately, this superb hall has now become a complete ruin, but there is sufficient left to show that it has been an apartment of noble proportions, measuring internally 68ft. by 27ft., with lofty walls reaching to an open roof. About the middle of the northern wall is a most capacious fireplace, with a Tudor arch of ashlar work flush with the wall, the chimney being tolerably perfect; and to the right hand of this there is a large mass of masonry projecting outwards, which appears to have been the foundation of an ante-chamber, or, perhaps, a bay window; but, if it were the latter, one would have expected to find it situated on the other side of the fireplace toward the end of the dais, and opposite to the large window into the court. The dais evidently was at the western end raised a step higher than the main floor, and this would bring it to the level of the with-drawing room immediately behind. At the eastern end were the oaken screens with probably the music gallery over, and from the passages behind there are the usual two doorways leading into the kitchen—one serving for the entry, and the other for the exit of the servitors. It is worthy of notice that the floor of this passage has been supported on beams, whereas the floor of the hall has been upon the vaulted chambers beneath, which helps us to the inference that there has been a staircase here communicating with the buttery and pantry below, as also to the minstrels' gallery above. The kitchen which adjoins the hall, and which is approached by stone steps leading up from the courtyard, is still existing very much in the original state. Standing now apart, it presents the appearance of a massive tower, some 40ft. by 25ft. square. No longer was the lord content with the meagre accommodation then existing for his culinary requirements; so here we have the importance of the kitchen boldly asserted, a single room, with lofty walls reaching

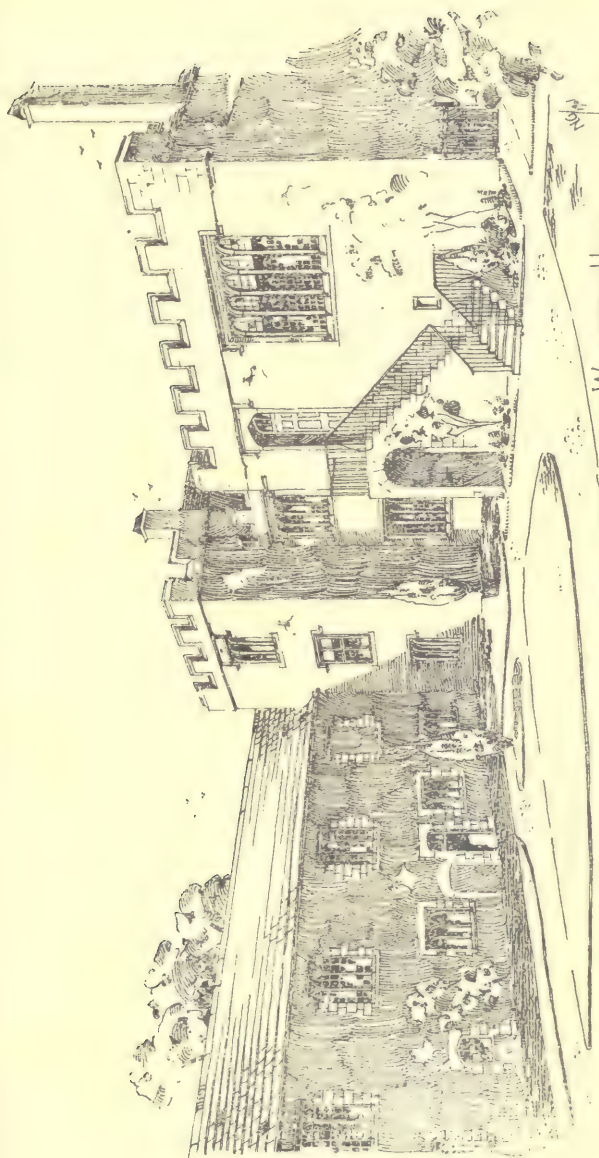
Wharton Hall. Westmoreland.



Scale of Feet

John & Co. Surveyors 29 Nov 91

to an open collar-beam roof, 20ft. from the floor, and lighted by two large transom windows at the southern end, which are now blocked half-way up. The two fireplaces are splendid examples. The one on the north wall measures 11ft. across the chimney, and that on the east wall 13ft. 6in. Each is spanned by a flat Tudor arch, richly moulded, on freestone jambs. There is also a semi-circular opening between the two, evidently intended for an oven. High up in the walls above is a small two-light window, and there are several joist holes in the wall of the northern end about a yard beneath its sill, which seem to suggest the possibility of there having been a gallery running along the kitchen at this end for the accommodation of the chief cook. At the S.E. corner there is a blocked-up doorway, which formerly led, no doubt, to the servants' apartments or stables outside the bailey. Close by on the southern wall can still be seen the drain waste discharging outwards. Beneath, and level with the ground, are vaulted cellars lighted by three deep-slit windows, which would most probably be used in those days of great hospitality for the necessarily large storage of salted meat and larded pots. Contemporaneously with Lord Wharton's hall, or very soon afterwards, would be built the flanking buildings on the western side of the court. At the northern end is the gallery, or reception room, which became a favourite and necessary adjunct to all great mansions of the Elizabethan period. The building is now divided by a floor, but there is no doubt that it was in those days open to the roof. The far end was partitioned off, where the now blocked-up doorway to the court is, to form a chapel. There is upon the outside gable a stone shield, but from the distance I could not distinguish the carving. To the N.W. of this wing there is a small square tower, detached from the main buildings except by one corner, which stands there in all its ruin—a riddle past finding out. It is a tower of three storeys, approached by a circular newel stair in the N.E. angle, with small windows, now blocked up, and with new and larger ones opened outwards to the west. Externally, on the ground floor, there remains a series of six niches on the southern side, and two more round the corner—niches very much like those used in wine vaults—but what they are or what the tower is, who can tell. In the building next the gate house there is a series of apartments known as the 'priest's lodgings,' entered by a newel stair. The principal room seems to have been on the first floor, where there are still the remains of a handsome fireplace and an entrance way into the chapel. The gate house consists of a castellated block of three storeys, with a battlemented parapet. It is evidently a building of the second period, and there is as proof, over the outer segmental arch, the arms with supporters and crest of Thomas, lord Wharton, with the motto and the date 'Anno Domini, 1559.' It is curious to notice that the archway is not vaulted, neither is there a chase for any portcullis; but there still remain the holes for the reception of a square, heavy drawbar to lock the oaken gates. Within the archway on the left is a curious narrow chamber, 15ft. by 4ft., in which, tradition says, the bloodhounds were kept in olden time. On the right are rooms set apart for the porter, with mullioned windows and fireplaces, beyond which there has been a small wing leading to a square tower at the S.E. angle of the court, where there are still the remains of a *garderobe*. From here a curtain wall, 14ft. high, continued round the east side of the court to the kitchen, and it would seem that a parapet wall, probably battlemented, ran along above the sheds and over the four-centred arch of the postern gate, which latter also seems to have been defended by a small turret. In the barton outside the gate-house there is a building now used as a barn of about the same age as the hall, but it is not very easy to deter-



• WHARTON HALL •

• WESTMORELAND •

mine the use for which it was originally intended. There have been some good mullioned windows in the upper part, and the doors have been bolted from the inside ; but, so far as I can see, there have been no fireplaces. Over a stream near by can be seen the ruins of what was once the laundry. Thus did the first lord Wharton rear up to himself a goodly house and estate, but which was destined, alas ! to live only some hundred and seventy years. For Philip, duke Wharton, became a rebel, and the confiscated estates, including the hall, were sold in 1728 to Robert Lowther, and fell into disuse. Finally, Nicolson and Burn speak of the hall ' now in ruins and desolate, inhabited by no human creature but a poor hind.' Nothing now remains of the internal decorative work, such as wood-carving, panelling, or glass, which Machel describes as being covered with emblazoned coats, impaled and quartered with those of Clifford, Lowther, Musgrave, and Warcop. However, some time ago the first lord Lonsdale repaired the ' lord's solar,' raised up an outside stair, and broke through a doorway where the old bay window formerly existed, for his own accommodation during the shooting season. He also again made habitable the whole of the western wing as a dwelling house for the use of his farm tenant. The property is now owned by Sir Joseph Savory.'

Members then resumed their seats in the coaches and were driven to

PENDRAGON CASTLE,

where Mr. Curwen, the able guide, read the following notes on the castle :—

'Pendragon castle commands Mallerstang, the uppermost valley of the Eden, which is in close proximity to the great military way from Carlisle to the plains of York. Local legend connects the place and the foundation of the castle, with Uther Pendragon, the mythical father of king Arthur and the fabled builder of Stonehenge. To farther fortify his stronghold it is said that he endeavoured to turn the course of the Eden round its walls, but to no purpose, an attempt which gave rise to the local proverb :

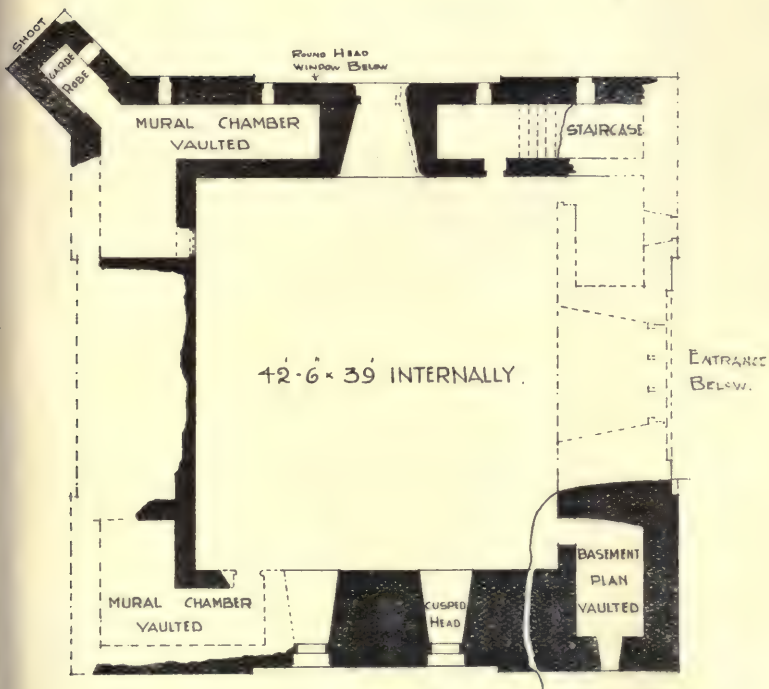
'Let Uther Pendragon do what he can,
Eden will run where Eden ran.'

The river still preserves its old course, and a deep fosse on this more defenceless side supplies the place of the obstinate stream. Uther, who (led the Cymry, etc.) is said to have fought bravely against the Saxons, both in the west and in the north, is supposed to have been besieged here, and tradition commemorates how that the Saxons, not daring to face him in the field, flung poison into the castle well. He drank of this, his favourite spring, and with one hundred of his courtiers, fell a victim to their villainy. As a structure this fortress can claim no such antiquity. It certainly stands in the midst of many earth works of early date, and we know that the manor and site was residually held in the reign of Henry II (1154-1189), by Sir Hugh de Morville ; the Sir Hugh who was connected with the assassination of Thomas à Becket, and whose name is perpetuated by the hill almost opposite called ' Hugh's Seat.'

But the most authentic mention that we have of a stone castle here is in the year 1314, when the jurors at the *inq. p. m.* of Robert de Clifford found, that there is a castle of stone in Mallerstang called Pendragon, held by Andrew Harcla, by payment of a yearly rent of 6*d.* Roger, his son, then being 15 years old, the custody of the castle was committed by Edward II. to Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. Roger, coming of age, was drawn into that conspiracy which Thomas, earl of Lancaster, formed against the king, and, being taken a prisoner,

PENDRAGON CASTLE

PLAN OF SOLAR



10 5 0 10 20 30 40 FEET.

SCALE OF FEET

John F. Carr-Saunders
13. viii. 1908.

was beheaded at York. The *inq. p. m.* taken at his death in 1327, found that he died possessed of this castle of Pendragon, together with the forest of Mallerstang, also that the buildings in the castle could not be extended, for that the costs of maintaining the same exceeded the profits thereof. The fortunes of the castle, however, were resuscitated when his heiress, Idonea came into residence; indeed it seems to have risen to the zenith of its glory during her time. The countess of Pembroke, in her MS. *Memoirs of the de Clifford family*, speaking of this lady says:—'Pendragon castle was Idonea's chief and beloved habitation.' Here, in the year 1333, she entertained Baliol, king of Scots, who had come down into Westmorland to pay her a friendly visit, and here also she died in the following year (1334) aged 73. Seven years later (1341) notwithstanding this friendly visit, we find the bald statement that a number of Scots made a raid and destroyed the castle by fire. They belonged, it is supposed, to a discontented party who were anxious to dethrone their sovereign and annoy his allies. However, the castle was shortly afterwards repaired by another Roger de Clifford, who died seized of it in 1390 leaving it to his son Thomas. Then again we find it laid in ruins in 1541, but whether by the Scots or accident by fire, we have no means of ascertaining. For 119 years it continued a desolate ruin, until it was re-edified by the countess of Pembroke in the year 1660. Her diary tells how she formed the design of restoring it when a girl as early as the year 1615 for a library for a Mr. Christopher Wobridge. Over the gateway she erected an inscription, which, after reciting all her titles, and they were many, continued by saying that she 'repayred it in the year 1660, so as she came to lye in it herself for a little while in the year 1661, after it had layen ruinous, without timber or any covering, ever since the year 1541.' *Isaiah*, chap. LVIII, verse 12—'And they that shall be of thee, shall build the old waste places. Thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations, and thou shalt be called the repairer of the breach, the restorer of paths to dwell in.' Surely no person ever merited the application so strongly, for she restored five other castles of her ancestors, viz., Brough, Appleby, Brougham, Barden Tower, and Skipton. To give an easier access to the castle she built the neighbouring bridge over the Eden, and in 1662 'A wall of lime and stone around the castle 90 roods in compass, with 2 gates, and within it a stable, coach-house, brew house, bake-house, wash-house, and a little chamber over the gate which is arched. In 1685, after the death of the countess, the castle was ruthlessly destroyed by Thomas, earl of Thanet, and it has ever since continued to be exposed to the ravages of time and tempest. In the year 1739 Messrs. Saml. and Nathl. Buck made one of their careful drawings of the ruins, which is interesting in that it shows the top storey of the central block.¹ These top walls seemed to have mostly fallen within the next 34 years, if we compare Bucks' view with another made by Thos. Pennant, when he visited the place in 1773. From the two drawings, and what remains of the ruins to-day, we can gather that the square keep was, although only small yet a very strong one, built of large blocks of rubble, with the walls 12 feet in thickness. There seemed to have been three storeys in height—a vaulted basement, solar and sleeping chambers—a battlemented coping with the usual Norman flat buttresses and turrets at the angles. The windows are mostly small and round headed, and the chief entrance seems to have had a wide circular arch enclosing three long windows above it. The varying features speak plainly of the many alterations the building has

¹ See opposite plate.

undergone, but their remains are so scanty that no comprehensible description of its plan and arrangement can be safely given. As a piece of scenery it is worthy of its name—standing on an isolated hill in the midst of these remote and wild fells—a place surely where you might well let your imagination loose to dream romances of Norman barons and Scottish raiders or to picture the noble lady driving up a rough lane with a coach and six, to read her Bible in the haunted solitude and write her memories of the spacious times of Great Elizabeth.’

At the conclusion of the paper the Revd. E. J. Taylor expressed the obligations of the members to Mr. Curwen for his kindness and courtesy in placing at their disposal his valuable and extensive knowledge of the places visited.

The party then returned to

KIRKBY STEPHEN CHURCH,

where, in the unavoidable absence of the vicar, Canon Feilden, they were received by Colonel Mason, who lucidly explained the various points of interest, and amused his hearers by his account of the church and its services as they were when he was a boy. Some of those present recalled similar remarks by the venerable Dr. Greenwell of Durham, last year at Lanchester.

Mr. Mason was thanked for his services.

A full history (with numerous illustrations) of the church, by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson of Witton-le-Wear, has been printed in the *Transactions* both of the Cumberland and Westmorland Society and of the North-umberland and Durham Archæological Society.² This may be referred to with advantage. Mr. Hodgson has kindly furnished the following notes respecting the church:—

‘It was originally a cruciform aisleless church, of Transitional character, as the capitals of the crossing, still preserved, though not *in situ*, shew. Afterwards when, as usual, the centre tower either fell, or threatened to fall, it was removed, and the nave, certainly, rebuilt with aisles, on a probably much larger scale than before, as was also the chancel as shewn by the sedilia, both being in distinct E.E. style. The chancel, though wholly, with its north and south chapels, rebuilt in the early forties, would seem to have been so on the original E.E. foundations. It was then proposed to put an E.E. clearstorey on the nave and cap the tower, which the new high pitched roof would have dwarfed into complete insignificance, with a stone spire, though itself of late fifteenth or early sixteenth century date. Being practically entrusted with the carrying out of the much needed restoration, I personally interfered afterwards, and suggested to the late Mr. R. J. Johnson that what was wanted was a Perpendicular clearstorey, in harmony with the tower, and for which its builder had made provision, and a nearly flat roof, which would give the tower its proper proportion. When I first knew the place, with an Elizabethan roof set upon a poor low bit of rough walling, the upper part of the tower arch stood up outside above the lead at one end, and that of the chancel arch, at the other end in like manner. I suggested to Mr. Johnson that a suitable clearstorey, with a flat roof, would save the situation by properly lighting the nave and enclosing the two arches at the same time. He danced about the room with joy at the idea, and carried it out. The late Mr. Carpenter’s chancel, with its high roof and ash-grey walls, had to remain as they were, excellent in their way, but utterly out of harmony with the older parts of the building. We built a new porch in place of a Georgian, brick and plaster one, and inserted simple tracery in the existerated

² Vol. IV, p. 178, and II, p. 1, respectively.

square headed aisle windows, destroying nothing, but using up the remains of the old oak roof in the transepts, and a dated beam in the roof of the new porch.²

When the church was restored in 1871, Nathan Berry, the old sexton, said the door facing north was taken down and replaced by a new one. The old door was found to be pierced with bullets, of which he extracted two. It was of thick oak, and is said to have come from either Brough castle or Maiden castle. It was used to mix lime on during the alterations to the church, and was subsequently removed by the contractor to Kendal.³

Members then left by the 5-23 p.m. train, after spending a very pleasant and instructive day.

On 3 June, 1648, Col. Thomas Stockdale, in a letter to Francis Thorp, M.P., said 'he understood that Sir Marmaduke Langdale, with 2000 horse and 2000 foot, was coming down from Appleby and Kirkby Stephen towards Barnardcastle and so to Yorkshire, and would fall upon the parliamentary forces thereabout before their body got together.' On 18 July following, Captain Samuel Birch said 'that the Scotts fell upon us before we were aware; in the skirmish some four or five of our kild, some wounded. Wee came safe in our retreat to Kirkby Steeven, from thence to Bowes.' On the 20th of the same month, Major-General Lambert, writing to Wm. Lenthall, spoke of a fight near Appleby, about maintaining the pass against the enemy there, when his forces drew off the next morning, having slain Capt. Cromwell's lieutenant and taken some prisoners, and came to Kirkby Stephen without any disturbance of the enemy, and so marched to Bowes and Barnardcastle.⁴

² Mr. J. W. Braithwaite's scrap book.

⁴ *Portland Papers*, 1 (*Hist. MS. Comm. Rep.*), 455 : 111, 175 ; 1, 488.

Thanks are given for the loan of the blocks of Wharton hall, and the plan of it, to the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society, and of Kirkby Stephen church and Pendragon castle to Mr. J. W. Braithwaite of Kirkby Stephen; also to Mr. Curwen who has kindly furnished the plan of Pendragon castle.

MISCELLANEA.

The following is a continuation (from p. 252) of Sir Stephen Glynne's 'notes' of Northumberland churches :—

Sept. 4, 1846 BAMBOROUGH (NORTHUMBERLAND). *S. Aidan.*

A curious and interesting Church, entirely 1st Pd., of great purity and very well preserved. The plan is cruciform, with a low engaged West Tower. The Chancel is extremely long. The Tower is very plain, lighted by slits, with a small door in its S. side near the W.—the upper part modern. It opens to the nave and aisles by 3 plain pointed arches upon imposts. The South aisle is very wide, the ceiling of both nave and aisles of a bad modern Gothic pattern. There is an arcade of 4 bays on each side of the nave, beyond the Tower, and a 5th opening to the Transepts. The arches are pointed, the columns circular with moulded capitals—except one on the N., which has rude foliage. The Eastern arch of the four on the N. is lower than the others. The respond at the N.W. is a kind of bracket—

on the N.E. a half column. The arches to the Transepts are plain, springing from imposts. The S. Transept opens to the aisle by a wide 1st Pd. arch on octagonal shafts—the N. Transept by a narrower one. The windows of the aisles are bad modern ones. In the Transepts are some good long lancets. The Chancel arch is plain 1st Pd. without mouldings on imposts. On the S. side of it is a singular and not inelegant hagioscope—of square form, fitted with pierced stone lattice work, consisting of quatrefoiled lozenges, or reticulated quatrefoils tracery. Over it is a lofty small pointed recess. The Chancel is of unusual length and presents internally a very noble specimen of 1st Pd.—the internal work being much richer and more elegant than the external. It has on each side a fine arcade with shafts—some of the arches being pierced by lancet windows. Where the windows occur the interior arch is trefoiled. Both N. & S. there is a recess near the Chancel arch, which seems to have been a lychnoscope, that on the N. alone is seen externally, and is square headed and trefoiled, with a transom set below a lancet. The East window has 3 lancets, internally forming part of an arcade of 5 with shafts; externally there are pedimental buttresses between the lights. Between this, within, is another arcade with two square recesses which must evidently be aumbries. One singular feature in this Chancel is the number of openings in and about the sacarium. On the S. are 3 ascending sedilia, with trefoil heads rather shallow—and eastward a piscina of like form, having a stone shelf. East of which again is a small arched recess (perhaps a credence). On the same side is a sepulchral recess in the wall with the effigy of a cross-legged Knight in good preservation, with angels at his head and a lion at his feet. On the N. side of the altar is a piscina, as well as on the S., which is very remarkable. It is set very near the N.E. angle, and has a pointed fenestella and a projecting slab in which is the drain. Near it is a trefoil-headed recess—there are also some more square recesses in both walls near the western part of the Chancel. The Sacarium is very large. The Chancel has recently been very well fitted up with stalls of oak which have very well carved ends. The windows are also embellished with good stained glass representing the 12 Apostles. Under the Eastern portion is a fine Crypt, in 2 divisions, having good plain vaulting. The two divisions are N. & S. of each other and are lighted by small lancets, with flattened trefoil heads. The descent to the Crypt is from the Chancel. The priests' door has been modernised. Under the parapet of the Chancel is a 1st Pd corbel table. The Font is poor—a shallow octagonal bowl. The nave and transepts are [? stall pue], and the organ is in a low gallery at the W. end of the S. aisle. The Trustees of Lord Crewe's charities have at various periods embellished the Church, but formerly, it is to be lamented, not according to true ecclesiastical taste as may be seen in the windows and ceiling of the nave. Of late years, however, better things have been done by them, and the excellent restoration and ecclesiastical propriety of the Chancel, which belongs solely to them, does them infinite credit.

Added in margin—

- (1) There are two bells.
- (2) There are 4 lancet windows on each side of the Chancel.
- (3) In the Church yard is a very fine recumbent figure of the heroic Grace Darling, with an oar in her hand, and within the Church a fine monument by Chantry erected by Miss Sharp in memory of her uncles.
- (4) Perhaps the Crypt was a Sacristy.

Sept. 1846

FELTON (NORTHUMBERLAND).

S. Michael.

Plan: a nave with aisles and long Chancel, S. Porch, no steeple, but pointed bell turret over the W. end, divided into 2 compartments for bells and slightly projecting. The material a picturesque grey stone. The South porch is of solid stone, the roof having strong ribs. The interior doorway is curiously formed and expands into a sort of second porch of shallow dimensions and opening at once to the nave by a narrow obtuse arch. Eastward of the porch the S. aisle is divided from the nave by 2 wide pointed arches on octagonal columns. Westward of the porch is one bay opening by a narrow arch and now enclosed as the vestry. The north aisle has been widened and is co-extensive with the nave, from which it is divided by an arcade of 5 pointed arches with octagonal columns. The arrangement of the aisles being so dissimilar makes the interior far from being symmetrical. Most of the windows, even those lately inserted, are of the vilest description according to the common Northumbrian fashion with sashes. At the East end of the S. aisle is a M. P.^d one of 5 lights with elegant geometrical tracery, but cut short by the roof. The Chancel arch is not in the centre—of 1st P.^d form, springing from circular shafts with square capitals. The Chancel is a pure 1st P.^d specimen though some wretched modern windows have been inserted both at the E. end and on the S. It has, however, some lancets with very deep splay and internally opening by a trefoil headed arch. Those on the N. of the chancel are closed. There are traces of lancet windows, also closed, in the nave. The Font has an octagonal bowl, on a stem of like form. There are pews and a western gallery in which is a barrel organ. The Churchyard is very picturesque and kept in beautiful order, abounding in flowers.

Aug. 1847

LESBURY (NORTHUMBERLAND).

S. Mary.

The plan, a chancel and nave with N. aisle continued along both, and a Western Tower. The whole is plain 1st P.^d with very little admixture. The South doorway, however, appears to be Norman—the inner moulding having shafts, one of which is circular, the other octagonal. The Church has undergone considerable restoration, but the internal fittings were not completed. The nave has 2 wide pointed arches dividing the aisle with circular column. The Chancel has the same with square pier. The chancel arch is pointed upon imposts. On the N. side of the Chancel are 3 lancets, the interior arch of which is slightly trefoiled. The E. window is a vile modern one. On the S. side is a piscina with rude arch. The S.W. window is continued to the ground. The Chancel roof is low, but has flowered timbers. There are lancets in the aisle, and one square headed 3rd P.^d window in the Chancel aisle. The S. wall has been chiefly rebuilt and lancet windows restored. The Tower arch is upon shafts. The Tower is low and strongly built, having a W. window of lancet form, and belfry windows similar, and no West door. The Font has an octagonal bowl, with shields, etc., on an octagonal stem.

Added in the margin—

The buttresses are flat. At the W. end of the aisle is a single lancet. The Priests door has a semicircular head.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1908.

NO. 24

A country meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the fifth day of August, 1908, at

BOLAM AND WHALTON.

Members assembled at Morpeth railway station at 12-37 p.m., where carriages were in waiting. Driving to Whalton they were joined by the Rev. J. Walker, hon. canon of Newcastle, the rector, who had kindly consented to act as guide for the day; thence they proceeded to Bolam church by way of Belsay and Bolam lake, a fine stretch of water, made in 1818 by John Dobson, the well-known Newcastle architect, for the hon. Charles Beresford. Amongst those present, in addition to the rector of Whalton, were Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Markham, and Mr. W. Philipson, of Newcastle; Mr. J. A. Irving and Mr. R. C. Hedley, of Corbridge; Mr. Fred. Raimes and Mr. J. Raimes of Stockton-on-Tees; Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Rutherford, and Mr. J. R. Hogg and a friend, of North Shields; the Rev. E. J. Taylor, vicar of West Pelton; Mr. and Mrs. Blair and Miss Gladys Blair, of Harton, etc.

BOLAM.

Mark, in his 'Survey of Northumberland,' written in 1734,¹ says 'There has been formerly a very considerable castle at the west end of this village. The fosse is very visible, and has been of vast depth. The tradition is that one Walter Bolam, who was lord of the manor of Bolam, held out in this castle against the Scots, who, they say, he-leagured it, and pretend, also, to shew us his picture in the church, cut out of stone in armour, and lately painted over in green.' The tree-grown mound, in which this castle is said to have stood, was passed on the way to the church.

Walter, the chaplain, formerly clerk of dom. Walter son of Gilbert, and James de Bolam, granted lands in Bolam to Newminster.² In 1312 a William de Bolam occurs. Next year a person of the same name is parish chaplain of Lanchester.³ Robert de Bolam was ordained by the bishop of Durham on a commission from the archbishop of York, dated 6 March, 1314.⁴ A George Raimes of Bolam occurs in⁵

On 1 Dec, 1481, John Weddrell of Bolam sought sanctuary at Durham for striking on the head Rowland Sharpe on the preceding 13 April, with 'le walshe bille' and for stabbing him two or three times with a

¹ *Inedited Contributions to the History of Northumberland*, p. 90.

² *Newm. Cart.* (66 Surt. Soc. publ.), 177.

³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, II, 890, 891, 967.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 691.

⁵ *Dep. & Eccl. Proc.* (21 Surt. Soc. publ.), 68.

dagger while he lay on the ground, from which he died. On 2 March, 1516, George Young, of Angerton, sought sanctuary at Durham for killing Robert Cooke of Bolam with a dagger.⁶

At the muster of the middle marches at the Mutelawe on the 26 March, 1580, one of Mr. Cuthbert Carnaby's tenants attended from Bolambe.⁷ At

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

the party was met by the Rev. R. E. Thomas, the vicar, and he and Canon Walker pointed out to the visitors the remains of the work of successive builders.

The tower is a fine specimen of pre-conquest work, in an excellent state of preservation, having never undergone any alteration beyond the addition of a parapet probably in the thirteenth century, and the insertion of two large single light windows on the west face. In the lower stage are windows with round heads cut in one stone, on three sides of the tower the belfry stage is a double opening with a rude square shaft on each side. Both caps and base are without ornament. The head of each window is semi-circular, cut from two stones. Above these again is a single opening, with triangular head formed by two stones, wider than those in the lower stage. Immediately above these latter openings is a course of herring bone work. A string course runs round the tower, which appears to have had an indented ornament. The lower portion of the north wall of the nave also appears to be of pre-conquest workmanship. The church consists of a nave of three bays, an aisle on the south side, in which is a semi-circular arch of two orders, ornamented with dog-tooth moulding. The columns of the nave are composed of a cluster of four piers, the principals having plain and moulded capitals. The arches are of two plain orders with chamfered nail head mouldings. At the west end of the nave is a semi-circular arch having plain ends, the piers having detached shafts with carved capitals at the east side. The chancel arch is of Norman date, possessing cushioned capitals with beak head ornament, and on its western side had some grotesque faces, which were destroyed by the Rev. S. S. Meggison, who also inserted the double-light window in the north wall of the nave. Midway in the chancel are the remains of a second arch where probably the Norman chancel ended with an apse. There are two lights on the north side of the chancel, one of twelfth century work, very simple in design but very quaint, the other is of later date, thirteenth or beginning of fourteenth century. In the thirteenth century the chancel was considerably enlarged, and this enlargement extended to the chapel on the south side, which opens from the nave with a wide arch, supported with slightly moulded corbels. In the chancel are traces of what appear to be jambs with a ridge of the Norman period. The east window is a triplet of three lancet lights under one arch. On the south side are two arched sedilia. Another arch of the same size on the east side has been built up to form a piscina. In the south chapel is a niche in the east wall, in which is placed a mutilated effigy of a knight bearing a shield charged with a cross engrailed, probably that of Robert de Raymes (see next page). On the north wall of this chapel is a shield, built flush with the wall bearing the same arms, above which is an inscription which is said to read 'Robertus Reymes' (see next page). In the floor of the chantry are two fine specimens of floriated grave-covers; one bears in addition to the usual cross a sword, the other

⁶ *Sanc. Dun. et Ber.* (5 Surt. Soc. publ.), 20, 73.

⁷ *Cal. of Border Papers*, 1, 22.



EXTERIOR FROM S.E.



INTERIOR LOOKING N.E., SHOWING RAYMES CHANTRY.

BOLAM CHURCH, NORTHUMBERLAND.

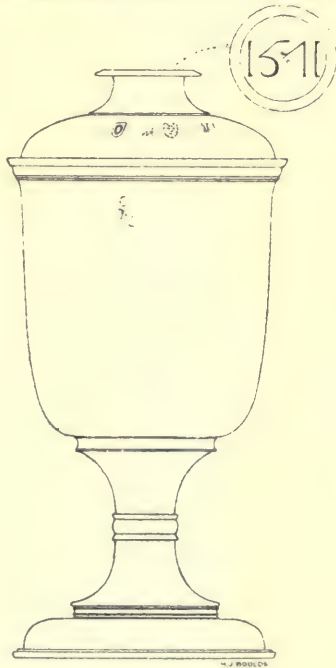
that of a priest, a book and a chalice. On the north and south sides are aumbreys. This chapel, beyond doubt, is a very early one. In the east wall is a pointed lancet window, and the south window of this chapel is an early two-light window, splayed in the jambs of the same character as the thirteenth century window in the chancel. The windows on the south aisle of the nave, as also the west window are modern. On the south side of the chancel is a semi-circular arch opening into the south chapel of the same character as the nave arches, except that the angles are chamfered. In the upper step leading to the chancel is a fragment of another grave cover, upon which is incised the top of a floriated cross. On the north wall of the chancel is a monument bearing an inscription as follows: 'Here Lyeth the body of Charles Middleton esq, son of the late Charles Middleton of Belsay esq, who departed this life 11th Maie, 1628.' Below the above are several lines which are unfortunately wholly illegible, a portion only being decipherable. The south door of the nave is a fine specimen of a Transitional doorway in which are two rows of the dog-tooth pattern. The arch-head moulding is indented with the dog-tooth pattern down the jambs. The porch is plain, having a plain doorway externally in it, on one side is a stone bench. The porch is destitute of windows.

Under the tower is an early grave cover with the cross formed of diagonal lines, and lines placed herring-bone-wise project diagonally from the stem of the cross. In the wall of the porch is a fragment of a coped grave cover with a tegulated pattern on its side—the *domus ultima*. On a window sill on the north side of the chancel are a helmet and a pair of gauntlets of wood, somewhat worm eaten, apparently of seventeenth century date. The font is a plain octagonal bowl, apparently of the fifteenth century.

The church was restored during the incumbency of the late rev^d. George Bigge in 1883, at a cost of 800*l*., by the late Mr. F. R. Wilson.

The Shortflat chantry, which contains two finely carved tomb slabs and a half-length effigy of a knight in armour. This was, until recently, supposed to represent Sir Walter de Bolam (see p. 266), but careful scrutiny has not only disproved this theory, but settled beyond doubt the identity of the person over whose burial place it was originally placed.

Mr. F. Raimes stated that it is the effigy of his ancestor, Robert de Reymes, who built Shortflat tower, who was the first of the Northumberland Reymes, who came from Wherstead, in Suffolk, in 1290. On one side of the chantry is a coat of arms, an en-



(See next page.)

grailed cross, and an inscription which Mr. Raimes said was 'Robertus Reymes.' A cast of the stone had been sent to Mr. Greenwell of Durham, who agreed with this reading. The arms both on the effigy and on the stone—an engrailed cross—are given in Mr. Dendy's Roll of Arms as those of Reymes.⁸ It is the intention of Mr. Raimes to restore the chantry to something like its original form by transferring the effigy from the niche in which it is now improperly set on end, and having it laid in a recumbent position under the arch between the chantry chapel and the chancel, probably its original site. But he did not wish to do anything in the shape of restoration without the approval of the Society. If the ecclesiastical authorities grant permission, the restoration will be carried out at once.

The vicar exhibited in the vestry the communion plate, including a cup and early paten. The cup appears to have been remade by John Langlands, the well-known Newcastle silversmith, as it bears his mark (see illustration on preceding page). The paten is Elizabethan and bears the London year mark Q for 1571, besides having the same year incised on the foot.

In the old taxation of one mark in forty 'Rectoria de Bolam' appears as 'xliij marcae, viijs. vd.,' the tax being 'xliijs. ijd. obol.'⁹ By the *Clavis Ecclesiastica* the value is given as 'vic. Bolame iijl. vijs. viijd. [40l.] Deane and Chapter of Durham aliijs Regina.'¹⁰ Bacon (*Liber Regis*, p. 1274) gives the value of 'Bolam V. (St. Andrew). Prox. Episc. 3s. 4d., The king' being patron, as 6l. 13s. 4d., and the yearly tenths 13s. 4d.

In the 'Oliverian Survey'¹¹ it is stated 'That the Parish of Bolam is an Impropric' on in the hands of Sr. John Delavall and Thomas Middleton of Belsey, esq., and it is worth p. ann' thirte pounds. The Cure now supplied by Mr. Robert Lower,¹² a Preaching Minister, and hath belonging to it thirte pounds p. annu.'

In 1312, John de Insula, D.C.L., rector of Bolam, was cited to appear before the bishop or his commissary for holding pluralities without papal dispensation, he having the churches of Boldon and Bolam.¹³ On the 3 kal. of March [27 Feb.], 1312, he, described also as prebendary of Auckland value 46l., was granted an indult by pope Clement v from Avignon, to accept the church of Boldon value 40l., and on resigning either of them to accept another value 45l.¹⁴ On 3 April following, there was received for tithes due to the bishop 28s. 5d. for half-a-year from the same for his rectory of Bolam.² On 11 Oct. of the same year the rector of Bolam was on a commission appointed by the bishop from Stockton to levy contributions for the defence of the see.³ On 10 May, 1339, Alan de Heppescotes was instituted to the rectory of Bolam on the death of Henry de Remys, the last rector.⁴

At a visitation of 16 Nov. 1501, the vicar was present.⁵ At a synod held in the galilee of Durham cathedral church, on 4 October, 1507, the 'proprietary,' and vicar of Bolam were present.⁶ The pension of the abbot of Blanchland for the church of Bolam was 6s. 8d.⁷

At the visitation of 27 Jan. 1577, the vicarage was vacant, John Maggee, the curate, 'fugam fecit,' Robert Ingoe, the praish clerk

⁸ *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., III, 286, 287

⁹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, III, 93.

¹⁰ *Ecc. Proc. of Bishop Barnes* (22 Surt. Soc. publ.), 8

¹¹ *Arch. Ael.*, 1 ser., III, 8.

¹² 'Lever' in Rolls chapel copy. Robert Lever, the nephew of Henry, had been ejected from Bolam at the restoration.—*Mem. of Ambrose Barnes* (58 Surt. Soc. publ.), 411.

¹³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, 1, 67.

¹⁴ *Cal. of Pap. Reg., Papal letters*, II, 68; see also *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, I, 246, 247.

² *Hist. Dun. Serip. Tres* (9 Surt. Soc. publ.), cviii.

³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, 1, 208.

⁴ *Ibid.*, III, 232.

⁵ *Ecc. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, xi.

⁶ *Hist. Dun. Serip. Tres*, ccccv.

⁷ *Ibid.*, ccccvii.



1. Shield with Raymes arms and inscription above.
2. Effigy in niche with same arms on shield.

BOLAM CHURCH, NORTHUMBERLAND.





WHALTON CHURCH, NORTHUMBERLAND.

These blocks kindly lent by the Rector.

appeared, as did Wm. Heppell, George Davison, Robt. Ingoe and Richard Bredell the churchwardens.¹ At the General Chapter held in Morpeth chapel on 29 July, 1578, Henry Duxfeild, rector of Meldon and vicar of Bolam, performed the task (St. Matthew's Gospel). At the general chapter held in Morpeth chapel on 20 Jan. 1578-9, Henry Duxfeild, vicar of Bolam, was present.²

David Taylor, vicar of Bolam, is one of the witnesses to the will of Elizabeth Sacheverell, widow of Robert Sacheverell of Nowneton, Warwickshire.³ By his will of 27 March, 1573, he directed his body to be buried in Bolam churchyard, and gave to the church 3*s.* 4*d.* in money. Mr. John Raymes and George Raymes are among the witnesses. Robt. Raymes is also mentioned in it.⁴

By her will of 6 Oct. 1582, Jane Aynsley directed her body to be buried in the church earth of Bolam.⁵ By his will of 1 Dec. 1583, Anthony Fenwick of Trewick directed his body to be buried in the parish church of Bolam.⁶

Walker (*Sufferings of the Clergy*, 245) says of 'Geo. Forster, Bolam V. He was turned out in the year 1646, and severely fined for not giving up the *living* quietly and without opposition. He had 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year allowed him out of it, which they called *fifths*, and that ill paid. So that he was forced to take a small farm to support his family, when he was frequently dispossessed and plundered of his hay, corn, etc. He was twice like to have been imprisoned at Newcastle, but he got bail. He continued in private to perform Holy Offices according to the *Common Prayer Book*, which made some addition to his subsistence. Some time before the *Restoration* they gave or allowed him to take the small Chapel of *Witton*, worth about four pounds a year. He was restored in 1660, and died in 1694, aged 81.'

Bishop Chandler at a visitation 'supposed in 1736' thus notes 'V. Bolam, lies wide, Geo. Fenwick, resid.; patron Ed. Chancellor. Value, glebe 60, tith, &c. 32. Fam. 100 of w^{ch} 15 Presb., one Pap. No school but occasionally for summer season. 3 Sacm^{ts} between 35 & 18 come.' At Belsay Sr. W. Middleton has a private chap. here w^h. Mr. Bolton schoolmr. of Hexham serves.'

From Bolam the party returned to

WHALTON,

where a curious custom, surviving, it is thought, from pagan times, has been carried out yearly. On the 4 July, when the sun goes down, a huge bonfire is lighted on the village green, around which the children dance in a moving circle. It is believed to be a survival of sun worship.⁷

At the muster of the middle marches at the Mutelawe, six horsemen attended from Whaltoun.⁸

Tea was provided by the Rev. J. and Mrs. Walker at the rectory. Subsequently members had the privilege of inspecting the rectory garden, which was very gay with flowers in every variety.

After tea, guided by the rector, members proceeded to the

PARISH CHURCH,

which is reputed to bear the name of St. Mary Magdalene; it is situate on the southern slope of the ridge dividing the watershed of the Blyth from that of the Wansbeck. It was thus described by Mr. Walker:—

¹ *Ecl. Proc.* of Bishop Barnes, 34.

³ *Wills & Inv.*, I (2 Surt. Soc. publ.), 202.

⁵ *Ibid.*, III (112 Surt. Soc. publ.), 96.

⁷ See 'The Midsummer Bonfire at Whalton.'—*Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser. XXV, 181.

⁸ *Cal. of Border Papers*, I, 21.

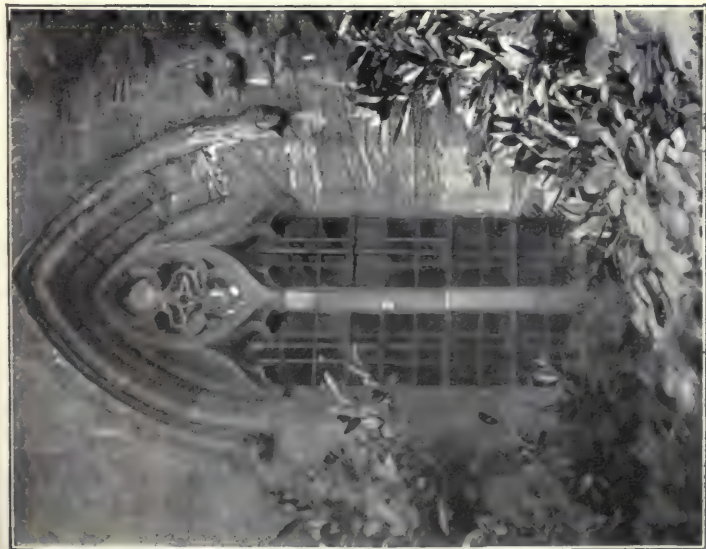
² *Ibid.*, 75, 93.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 393, 394.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 104.

The earliest part of the building is doubtless the solid square tower. The massive pillar near the tower, with its plain cushioned base and heavy capital, clearly indicate a rebuilding of the church in early Norman times. Again early in the thirteenth century a rebuilding took place, the present church representing this rebuilding. A nave of three bays, with north and south aisles, a chancel with a chantry to the north and a tower. The water moulding on the east side of the tower shows that it had a high pitched roof continuous from ridge to eaves, and the remains in the south wall represent the two windows as they existed at that time. The sills of the corresponding windows on the north are still visible. The most striking features of the thirteenth century building which remain are the beautiful windows at the east end of the south aisle shown on the opposite plate, and the pillar separating the chantry from the chancel with a column at each angle and a row of bold dog-teeth ornament between each two columns (also shown on the opposite plate). In the nave the arcades are pointed, and the arches plain on the N., but furnished with moulding and corbels on the south. In the fifteenth century the north and south walls of the nave were raised to their present height with a continuous roof whose ridge line was only slightly higher than the older one. The lines of both roofs can be seen on the tower, and the earlier one traced on the end walls of the aisles. In the sixteenth century or early in the seventeenth century the high pitched roof gave place to the present flat roof with the low parapet between the nave and the aisles. The present floor levels are very nearly the original ones. There is a small niche just inside the door from the porch. In the south wall there is a semicircular tomb recess. In it is now placed a thirteenth century grave slab found in 1876. There are also a very early piscina and aumbry. Within the altar rails is the stone slab of the sedilia built up in the fifteenth century. From an entry of 1784 in the churchwardens' books it appears that the church 'having been very dark and gloomy till this period of time by reason of its having no windows to the north, and but one in the south, which, together with the remaining ones to the east and west, did not contain four square yards of glass in the whole, it was proposed . . . to enlighten it by making two new Gothic windows in the south wall and three in the north wall, which was accordingly done in the year 1783, and in 1784 the steeple was ornamented with an embattled parapet, four pinnacles and vanes, the whole by subscription.' The Rev. Dr. Bates, the rector, 'enlightened the chancel with three Gothic windows. He also enlarged the door into the chancel, and was at the expense of the vanes upon the pinnacles of the steeple.' Of the 'Gothic' windows only one now remains—that on the west side of the tower which was inserted in 1802. On the removal of the whitewash when the church was restored by the late R. J. Johnson in 1876, traces of fresco paintings were discovered. At this time 'the hideous and inconvenient pews' were removed, the floors relaid, and the 'Gothic' windows removed and replaced by others of Perpendicular design. The chancel was re-roofed. In 1884 the chantry was re-roofed, and in it in 1896 were new mullioned windows inserted. Once again the building is in disorder owing to the circumstance that the nave is being re-roofed, it having been found that the old oak timbers were in so rotten a state that the roof was in danger of falling. The chantry was the burial place of the Ogles of Ogle castle, and there are tablets in the walls to several of the family from 1564.¹ In the will of 1565 of John Ogle it is described as 'the porche commonly called ovr Lady

¹ See *Proc.*, 2 ser., VII, 213.



WINDOW, EAST END, S. AISLE.

WHALTON CHURCH, NORTHUMBERLAND.

These blocks kindly lent by the Rector.



COLUMN BETWEEN CHANCEL AND CHANTRY.



porche.' In 1723 it is named 'Lord Harley's porch,' and in 1760 'Ye porch belonging to ye Duke of Portland.' The Ogle arms are carved on the capital of a column in the chantry and on the outside of its south wall. In 1826 archdeacon Singleton, who visited it, describes 'the general condition and appearance as highly respectable.' The earliest known rector was Osbert, presbyter of Weltun, who witnessed a charter *temp.* Henry I or Stephen. Amongst the rectors was John Shaw, the author of *Origo Protestantium*, who was presented to the living in 1643, but not allowed institution till 1662 at the restoration. He died in 1689.² The communion plate and bell are described in these *Proceedings* (2 ser., iv, p. 136), the oldest piece of plate being a cup made by John Cookson, the well-known Newcastle silversmith, in 1749. In 1798-1799 the pretty little churchyard was planted with beech and other trees by the then rector, the Rev. R. Bates. Most of these trees are still flourishing, though several have blown or been cut down, three of the oaks a few years ago.

There are on the south wall of the chancel several tablets recording Horsleys, also two hatchments of that family.

On the ides of July [15th] 1309, pope Clement v granted from Avignon, a dispensation to Adam de Rotheley successively rector of Whitewik in the diocese of Lincoln and of Qwalton in that of Durham value 29*l.* to retain the same.³ On 8 Feb., 1316, protection with clause *nolumus*, for one year was granted to the same, described as parson of the church of Whalton.⁴ On 3 kal. Feb. [30 Jan.], 1355, he issued a mandate to the abbot of Leicester after due examination to reserve to Robert de Whalton of the diocese of Durham a benefice without cure of souls, value 18*m.*, in the gift of the bishop, prior and chapter of Durham.⁵

Whalton is given in the 'old taxation' of one mark in forty, thus 'xliij *marcae*, lxs., Rectoria de Qwhalton, xiijs. ijd. *ob. qu.*'⁶

It is stated in the 'Oliverian Survey' 'That the parish of Whalton is a Parsonage of the yearly value of flowrescore pounds; Ralph Bates, of Halliwell, Patron, and the Cure of the said Parish supplied by Mr. Amor Oxley. That the Towne and Hamletts of Twesill and Stillington (Shilvington) formerly parte of Morpeth Parish, butt farre distant from it, may fittly be added to the said Parish.'

For full notes of Whalton and its church, see these *Proceedings* (2 series, vii, pp. 209-215).

With a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Walker, the genial guide, and Mrs. Walker, and a short drive to Morpeth, a pleasant day's proceedings were brought to a close.

² See *Proc.*, 2 ser., vii, 213 & n.

³ *Cal. of Papal Reg., Papal letters*, II, 61.

⁴ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 9 Edw. II, 393.

⁵ *Ibid.*, III, 570.

⁶ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, III, 24.

⁷ *Arch. Ael.*, 1 ser., III, 8.

Spearman, in his 'Notes' to a copy of Hutchinson's *History of Northumberland*, thus refers to Bolam and Milburn Grange:—

John and Joan de Cauz hold of King Henry III, *in capite* his Barony of Bolam with the son of Walter de Bolam who was sor. of Gilbert de Bolam of the gift of King John by service of 3 Knights fees as all his ancestors have held by the same service since the conquest of England and of this holding no alienation to the Kings damage. In 1272 Aline de Bolam James de Cauz & Aline his wife hold *in capite* of the king Bolam & its Members viz Lighton Rugles Buraton Thornburgh Cowpen Little Whittingham Aydon and Castle Belsow Bradford Deanem as 3 Knights fees old feoffment. Some of this family are styled Barons of Bolam and by return of Bolam Lands in Dugdale's *Baronage* it appears that one of the Middletons of Belsay married an heiress of that family and several of the lands there named are now (1797) in the possession of the present Sir William Middleton Bart.

In Bolam Church is a Monument to Sir Walter de Bolam and on the North side of the altar a Monument to the Middleton family.

In 1568 Robert Raymes was seized of a Moiety of the Manor & Vill of Bolam and of and in Shortflatt South Middleton a Moiety of Ayden with Castle of Ayden Longwiton & Lands in Hawkwell. In 1639 Henry Raymes Esq cousin & heir of Robert Raymes held a capital Messuage at Shortflatt also a Moiety of the Manor of Ayden with Ayden Castle.

In 1553 King Edward VI grants to Bartram Anderson Milburn Grange of the value of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to hold by Military Service late belonging to Hexham Abbey and said Anderson grants said Land to Edward Horsley Esq. A younger branch of the family of Horsley has been for two centuries possessed of considerable estates at Milburn Grange & Bolam. Amongst them John Horsley Esq whose tomb is in St. Nicholas's Church Newcastle 1651. Another tomb of one of the family who died 1684 is in the plantation at Milburn Grange; others are at Ponteland and Bolam Churches. In 1811 the heiress of Robert Bolam of Milburn Grange and Bolam married Rev^d — Beresford son of the Archbishop of Tuam in Ireland.

MISCELLANEA.

The following is a continuation, from p. 264, of Sir Stephen Glynne's 'notes' of Northumberland and Durham churches:—

31 August, 1856

BOTHAL (NORTHUMBERLAND).

S. Andrew.

This Church has a nave with aisles, Chancel, and a bell cot over the W. end of the nave, with portions of the 3 pointed styles. The parapets are moulded, and there are crosses on the gables, the E. gable of the Clerestory being carried high above the roof. The roofs are lead. The bell cot is conical, and has 3 open arches for bells, and is supported upon a buttress. At the W. end are two lancet windows. The other windows of the aisles are mostly Dec^r—those at the E. of the aisles of 3 lights—the others of 2 lights and square headed. The arcades are dissimilar, that on the N. has 4 fine pointed arches, with tall and light octagonal pillars, having moulded capitals and bases with foliage over the angles. The arches have hoods with corbels. The S. arcade is plainer and inferior—without hoods and having 3 wide pointed arches springing straight from the piers without capitals. One pier is octagonal, another square. The Clerestory has narrow oblong windows with trefoil feathering. The eastern responds of the arcade have clustered shafts on corbels without capitals. The western respond on the N. has fine clustered shafts with foliage capitals of E. E. character. The Chancel arch is pointed upon octagonal shafts. The Chancel, as often in the Diocese of Durham, is very long and of E. E. character—having on each side long single lancet windows with hoods. The E. window is a poor late one of 3 lights. On the S. are 3 sedilia with trefoiled heads and short shafts, and a piscina having a semicircular arch and a round bowl with octofoil orifice, on a foliated corbel. On the N. is a small pointed niche and an octagonal credence. On the altar are candlesticks.

Some of the windows contain stained glass. At the E. end of the N. aisle are square recesses in the angles, and at the E. end of the S. aisle, a bracket with toothed mouldings. There is a high tomb of alabaster, with effigies of a Knight and Lady, the sides of the tomb paneled with niches containing figures representing religious orders, and others carrying shields. This is of the 15th century. There is also a gravestone with a cross flory. The Font has a plain octagonal bowl, and appears to be of the 17th century. There is an organ. The site of the Church is very beautiful, looking over a woody valley.

SIR S. GLYNNE'S DIARY OF HIS VISIT TO HARTLEPOOL, GATESHEAD,
AND NEWCASTLE—END OF AUGUST, 1827.

(Including the Notes on Hartlepool Church; St. Edmund's Chapel, Gateshead; Gateshead Church; Newcastle Castle; and St. Nicholas's, All Saint's, St. Andrew's, and St. John's, Newcastle.)

Stockton is approached by a handsome bridge over the Tees—it is a very handsome town, having one street of very considerable width, and consisting of very well-built houses. This street is indeed wider perhaps than any other in a provincial town. The church is a modern brick building of large dimensions and handsomely fitted up with organ, galleries, etc., but containing nothing particularly worthy of notice.

From *Stockton* we went to *Hartlepool*, through the villages of *Norton*, *Billingham*, and *Stranton*; the country is dreary and uninteresting.

Hartlepool is a town of singular appearance, containing many remnants of ancient buildings, and situated on a peninsula, only to be approached on one side by a narrow neck of land. The ancient walls and gateways remain in part, and of several ancient fortifications remains are visible about the town and its outskirts. There is a large tract of land N. of the town called the Moor, not now occupied by buildings. This is an ancient town governed by Mayor and Corporation. The principal street is wide, the others narrow and crooked. The town is much frequented for sea-bathing, but it is certainly not a pleasant place, nor the accommodations good. The descent to the sea is also bad and dirty.

HARTLEPOOL CHURCH.

The Church is a very fine building, wholly of Early English work of excellent character. It seems to be only a part of the original building, there being traces of the transept and choir eastward of the present Church, the east wall of which is modern. The Church consists at present of a spacious and lofty nave with side aisles, and at the west end a massive square Tower of singular design; having flying buttresses of substantial proportions on both north and south sides; these have 2 stages with a triangular pediment. On the west end is a good E.E. doorway with shafts and the inner arch of trefoil form. The whole tower is E.E. in character, and has 2 stages of lancet windows, of which the upper are 4 in number, the lower two—each with shafts and mouldings. Under the battlement is a cornice of heads and other E.E. ornament, and there are 4 plain crocketed pinnacles at the angles. The Clerestory of the nave is also E.E. and has lancet windows arranged in triplets with mouldings and shafts: above these is a cornice of heads and E.E. foliage but no battlement. The aisles have a similar cornice. The windows have obtuse arches, filled with bad modern tracery. The main arches of the interior to the aisles are very fine and lofty-pointed, with deep mouldings—the piers composed of clustered shafts, somewhat like those of Lincoln Cathedral. The aisles have stone groined ceilings, the ribs springing from clustered shafts. The interior is neat but plain in the fitting up.

From *Hartlepool* we went through the village of *Hart* (the church of which has Norman features) to *Castle Eden*, where is a romantic dean [*sic*] or glen reaching to the sea. From thence to *Durham* there is some pleasing country, but no very remarkable feature. The town of *Durham*, with its numerous antiquities, churches, etc., and its singularly beautiful situation, which entitles it to the name of the 'British Zion,' has been already noticed. We went from thence on the top of the coach to *Newcastle on Tyne*. The road between *Durham* and *Newcastle* (the

distance is 16 miles) is very hilly and has many beauties. It passes through the village of *Chester-le Street*, beyond which on the right hand is *Lunley Castle*, an ancient building much modernized but placed in a good situation. Beyond this is seen among the trees *Lambton Hall*. The scenery in the latter part of the stage is much spoiled by coal works and engines smoking in all directions. The face of the country is however finely diversified with hill and dale. Before approaching Gateshead is seen on the left hand *Ravenworth Castle*, finely situated among woods.

Gateshead is a dingy dirty place, forming a very populous suburb of Newcastle situate on the Durham side of the river. In the principal street on the right hand are :—

ST. EDMUND'S CHAPEL.

The ruins of St. Edmund's chapel, containing very good portions of Early English work. This Chapel has at the west end a window of 5 lancet lights and a door with rich tooth mouldings and shafts and the side windows lancet.

GATESHEAD CHURCH.

The parish Church is to all appearances externally a modern structure, the walls having been rebuilt. There is however a Norman South door still remaining. The Interior is spacious and has on each side the original pointed arches 5 in number springing from plain piers without capitals. The windows of aisles, clerestory, and chancel are all bad and modern. It is handsomely fitted up with pews and galleries and has a large Organ.

[NEWCASTLE.]

Newcastle is a very large and populous town—the ancient part of it contains several portions of antiquity, and is very irregularly built. But the more modern parts have some very handsome well built streets, and many fine public buildings, so that a look of great opulence pervades the greater part of the town. The most ancient part of the town is between the Church of St. Nicholas and the river. In this is *the Castle*—the chief remaining portion of which is a fine square Norman Keep Tower, used as the Town Gaol. It has 4 square turrets, one at each angle and all embattled. It has several tiers of Norman windows. Near the bridge is a small chapel dedicated to *St. Thomas*, used as a chapel of ease to St. Nicholas, and containing some ancient portions. There are 4 parish churches, besides which is also *St. Anne's Chapel*, dependent upon All Saints.

ST. NICHOLAS'S CHURCH.

St. Nicholas, the Mother Church, is situated in the centre of the town. This is a fine building and very spacious, being in the form of a cross with a Tower at the West end. This steeple is by far the most remarkable part of the Church, and indeed is the only one in England of the kind, that of St. Dunstan's in the East in London being only an imitation of it. The whole is of Rectilin' character, and stands engaged in the west end of the nave. The Tower itself is tolerably plain, but of large dimensions ; has 2 long belfry windows each of 2 lights with a transom ; the battlements are pannel'd and at each end rises an octagonal turret crowned with a crocketed pinnacle—between the larger pinnacles rises a smaller one of the same design ; from the large corner pinnacles are flying buttresses uniting in the centre and supporting an elegant lanthorn from which rises a small crocketed Spire. The whole composition is singularly beautiful. The rest of the Church is rather plain,

especially in the exterior. Some parts are Curvilin^r and others Rectilin^r. The body of the Church has no battlement, there is a clerestory to every part, including the Transepts, that in the nave and Transepts is plain Rectilin^r. There are some Rectilin^r windows in the aisles of the nave, and others which appear Curvilin^r, but not of good design. Some are filled with vile modern tracery. The nave is open, and entirely free from pews, the Choir being appropriated to the performance of divine service. The nave has 4 pointed arches on each [? side] springing from plain octagonal piers without capitals. On the south side is a small chapel, and under some of the windows, outside on the South side, are arches probably for monumental effigies. The South Transept has a large Rectilin^r window and contains a fine effigy of a cross legged knight, with lion at his feet and shield. The north Transept has a fine Curvilin^r window of 5 lights and has an Eastern aisle of Curvilin^r work. Between the nave and chancel is a screen supporting the Organ. The Choir has 4 pointed arches on each side similar to those of the nave. The East window is Rectilin^r of 7 lights with a transom, and the side aisles have also Rectilin^r windows. The ceiling is a plain wood one. This part of the Church is fitted up with very handsome oak pews, and contains the Font, which is octagonal, each face being charged with a shield. Its cover is a very magnificent wood one of very fine tabernacle work and of considerable height, worked with niches, canopies, crocketed pinnacles and pierced panneling, and the interior part under the canopy worked with wood groining. There is also in the Choir a brazen eagle.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

All Saints' Church is a spacious semi-circular structure of Italian architecture, built 1783; it has a portico and a very lofty Spire resembling that of St. Martin's in the Fields; the interior exactly resembles a theatre, and the pulpit over the altar in true conventicle fashion. The seats are of mahogany, but however handsome and convenient this building may be, we do not admire the Italian style for Churches; and this is less like a Church than any I ever saw.

ST. ANDREW'S.

St. Andrew's Church is situated in the North part of the town. It is an ancient structure containing a large portion of Norman work; and consisting of nave with aisles, transept, and chancel with north chapel. At the west end is a plain square embattled tower, having some E.E. features and secured by additional heavy buttresses. The windows in the nave are mostly Rectilin^r—that at the West end of the North aisle is of 5 lights and Rectilin^r. The South side has a clerestory of square windows—but not the North side. In the north transept is a window of this form,⁵ E.E. or Rectilin^r. There is one of the same sort in the chancel, of which the East window is Early C^r of plain work, like that at Ledbury; the others in the Chancel are principally Rectilin^r. The whole church has a plain parapet. The nave is neatly fitted up but somewhat crowded by galleries. On the South side are 3 semi-circular Norman arches with octagonal pillars. On the North side is a pointed arch to the Transept and the 2 semicircular arches are thrown into one for sake of convenience. The arch opening to the Chancel is a fine Norman one, having 2 bands of chevron ornament and springing from clustered shafts with square capitals. The Font is circular and curiously ornamented probably E.E. and its shaft is also circular. The cover is a singularly rich wood one, resembling that of St. Nicholas,

⁵ A sketch shows a 3-light window.

having pierced panneling, pinnacles and canopies of beautiful workmanship. On a slab are the remnants of a rich brass which formerly represented 2 figures under rich crocketed canopies of great boldness and large size. This was to the memory of one Adam de Gesmund.⁶ There is a good Organ in the Western gallery. The north chapel of the Chancel has a Curvilin^r window and is neatly fitted up for a vestry. South of the Chancel is a curious room having a very singular stone roof.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

St. John's Church is a plain Rectilin^r building of tolerably good size and neatly fitted up. Like St. Andrew's it consists of a nave with aisles, transept and chancel, and at the West end a square tower engaged in the West front. The windows have mostly square heads, both in aisles, chancel and Clerestory. The Chancel has a battlement, the other parts plain parapet. The buttresses are crowned by crocketed pinnacles set diamond-wise. In the interior, the nave has 3 pointed arches on each side with plain octagon piers as in St. Nicholas. The North Transept has a Western aisle opening to it by 2 pointed arches with octagonal pier. The Font is a plain octagon but has a rich wood cover very nearly resembling those of the other two churches before described. It is somewhat remarkable to find 3 such rich specimens in one town. The Tower is plain, has a belfry window with contracted arch, a battlement and 4 crocketed pinnacles, and an octagon staircase turret. The ceiling open to the lower stage of the tower is very handsome, of stone, and richly groined. This Church has an Organ.

There is certainly much resemblance in the greater part of the Churches of this county. There is much plain Rectilin^r work of a simple and somewhat rough character, the pillars of the main arches are often without capitals and the Churches have often transepts. For instance, the 3 churches in Newcastle, which very much resemble each other.

From thence [Newcastle] we returned to Durham where we staid the next day—then went on to Darlington—the Church of which, a beautiful structure, has been noticed⁷; thence through Haughton le Skerne to Yarm, a small town, consisting chiefly of one wide street, with a church chiefly of modern erection.

WHALTON (see p. 269).

The following are extracts from *Three Northumberland Assize Rolls*⁹ (88 Surt. Soc. publ.):—

Some unknown malefactors broke into the house of Alice, wife of Stephan of Whalton, and took away her goods. The vill of Whalton was put in *misericordia* for not raising the hue and cry.

Alice, the wife of Roger Wambe of Corbridge, a freeholder of Ada de Baillol in Whalton, and who held 26 acres in Whalton in socage of the barony of Whalton, claimed from Wm. de Newburn the third part of a toft and 20 acres of land with appurtenances in Whalton, and from John de Parys a third part of an acre of land with appurtenances in the same vill as her dower.

The lord Hugh de Gobyoun was assessed on goods in Qualton for subsidy in 24 Edward I.

Robert, son of Roger, held the barony of Qwalton of the king *in capite* by the service of 3 knights' fees.

⁶ Gray's *Chorographia* has 'Likewise there is an ancient large stone of one Adam de Athell of Gesmund, with this inscription, "Hic jacet Dominus Adamaus de Athel, Miles, qui obiit, Anno, 1387."—Ed. ⁷ See p. 31. ⁸ pp. 97, 144, 181n, & 356.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1908.

NO. 25

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of August, 1908, at seven o'clock in the evening, Professor F. J. Haverfield, F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the Council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

- i. Col. T. E. Jobling, Bebside, Northumberland.
- ii. Geo. P. Reed, 29 Clayton Road, Newcastle
- iii. Charles Walker, Jesmond High terrace, Newcastle.
- iv. J. R. Straker Wilson, The Willows, Gosforth, Newcastle.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. Cuth. E. Carr of Newcastle :—A number of antiquarian *brochures*, photographs, etc., which belonged to his father, the late Ralph Carr-Ellison, a former vice-president of the society :—(i) Deed to which is attached a fine impression of the great seal of James II, referring to the famous Sir William Blackett, more than once mayor of Newcastle [Dr. Bradshaw will, at the October meeting, favour the society with a transcript and translation of the document]; (ii) 'Sculptured stones of Eastern Scotland'; (iii) 'Notes on a Bilingual Inscription, Latin and Aramaic, at South Shields'; (iv) 'From Egill's Saga'; (v) 'Inscription on the stones at Newton Insch and at St. Vigeans, Forfarshire'; (vi) 'Saxon names of certain Roman roads'; (vii) Scrap album of photographs of Saxon and other inscribed stones; (viii) 3 large photographs of the inscribed beam, or oak lintel, formerly in the manor keep, Hexham; (ix) Facsimile of the inscription on bishop Kennedy's tomb at St. Andrews; (x) large photographs of a Roman altar at Ushaw, reading DEO | VERNO | STONO | COCIDI Q VIRILI | CERVISO (*Lapid. Sept.*, no. 663); of a Roman altar from Rutchester (*Lapid. Sept.*, no. 61); and of inscribed bronze tablets from York; (xi) Drawing of bell with inscription in Ponteland church; (xii) Plans of alterations, new streets, etc., in Newcastle, 1834, etc.

Special thanks were voted to Mr. Carr for his present.

From Mr. W. H. Knowles :—*Programme of Durham Meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute*, 1908.

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for August, 1908.

Exchanges :—

From the Clifton Antiquarian Club :—*Proceedings*, vi, iii, 8vo.

From the British Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, xiv, ii, 8vo.

From the Royal Numismatic Society :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, viii, ii, 8vo.

From the Surrey Archaeological Society :—*Collections*, xxi, 8vo, cl.

From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, xxvii, section c, no. 5, and appendix.

From La Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville :—*Bulletin Trimestriel* for 1908, nos. 1 and 2.

*Purchases :—*Caine's *Capella de Gerardegile*; *Notes and Queries*, nos. 240-243; Forty original drawings by the Rev. E. A. Downman, of ancient earthworks in Herefordshire, nos. 348-386, in addition to another plan of Huntingdon Castle [The plans are of the following; Ivington, Sutton Walls, Wapley, Walterstone Camp, Almeley Castle, Almeley Old Castle, Castleton, Clifford Castle, Dorstone Castle Tump, Eardesley Castle, Ewias Harold, Hereford Castle, Kilpeck Castle, Kingsland Castle, Lingen Castle, Longtown Castle, Lyonshall Castle, Mortimers Castle, Mouse Castle, Newton Tump, Orcep Tump, Lower Pont-Hendre, Richards Castle, Snodhill Castle, Stapleton Castle, Walterstone Mound, Wigmore Castle, Cusop Castle, Aston Tump, Buckton Mill, Much Dewchurch, Downton-on-rock Tump, Eardisland, Walford Tump, S. Weonard Tump, Ashton Castle Tump, Bredwardine, Breinton, and Brinsop].

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

From Mr. H. J. V. Coulson of Langton, Blandford, Dorset :—

i. The Roman centurial stone referred to in these *Proceedings* (p. 238). The more correct reading appears to be COH VIII | O SIXTI PROC, but some letters are uncertain.

ii. A Roman altar, in two pieces, discovered by Mr. F. G. Simpson at *Aesica* while making some repairs at the camp there. It is 25in. high by 18½in. broad, and reads probably D(eae) FORTV (nae) | VENS [leaf stop] C [leaf stop] RETO | QVORVM CVR | AM. AGIT. TAB | ELLIVS [OR AB | ELLIVS] VICTOR | [leaf stop] O [leaf stop]. The letters of the top line are 2½in. high, and the remainder 1½in.

Mr. Simpson gave particulars of the discovery of the inscribed stones.

Mr. J. P. Gibson read a paper on the altar, which will probably appear in the next volume (v) of *Archaeologia Aeliana*, together with a full report by him and Mr. Simpson on the results of their excavations during the years 1907 and 1908 on the line of the Roman Wall.

The chairman said the stone was one of the interesting and curious military stones found on the Roman frontier of Great Britain as elsewhere. The building in which it was found was more probably a bath house than an actual residence. He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Simpson and Mr. Gibson, and also to Mr. Coulson, who has so kindly presented the inscribed stones.

This was carried by acclamation.

EXHIBITS, for which thanks were voted :—

By Mr. Spence of Heaton (per Mr. F. E. Maefadyen) :—An iron spear head 9in. long, with flanged part 5in. long, having remains of wooden handle in socket, at the base of each wing a round hole. Found in Broomley lough on 23 Aug. 1908.

By ————— :—A large iron axe (similar in shape to that figured in the *Proceedings*, 2 ser. ix, 205) found on Plainmeir moor, Northumberland.





BELLASIS BRIDGE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

From photographs by Mr. Parker Brewis.

CORSTOPTUM.

Mr. W. H. Knowles gave a brief outline of the most recent discoveries made at Corbridge. The excavations, he said, had brought to light remains of the most important kind in Roman Britain. The masonry and structure of the buildings discovered this year were superior to any brought to light before and to work of the kind elsewhere in England. They had laid bare two granaries. The earlier of the two was 90 feet by 25, was built with buttresses on either side, and the floor was formed of flags, supported by dwarf walls, forming a series of channels for the purpose of keeping the place dry. The ventilating openings in the exterior walls were quite unique in form, being divided by mullions. A second floor had been formed at a later period. The second granary was built of the same good masonry as the first. It was wider than the other, and in the centre was a series of stones to receive posts to support the roof or ceiling. To the east of last year's discoveries were the foundations of an exceptional building. Its west wall eighty yards in length, has a plinth four or five feet in width, and a heavy moulded base, and the wall above, dressed on both faces, is spanned by single stones. A series of chambers or shops, about 20 feet by 17 feet, occurs on the east side of the wall, being divided by walls at right angles thereto, which are similarly dressed on both faces. These chambers or shops no doubt form one side of a square, possibly of the 'forum' or some sort of market place.

The chairman congratulated the society on the number of Roman discoveries that were being brought to light. He had never seen such fine Roman masonry in Britain as the work of the building explained by Mr. Knowles. Altogether the discoveries at Corbridge were of very great importance.

BELLASIS BRIDGE.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson regretted his inability to be present. He would, however, at some future meeting of the society, read a short historical account of the estate of Bellasis. Mr. Knowles has promised to prepare a supplementary note on the bridge 'which has two arches, the larger one over the river Blyth, here a small stream which has cut its way deeply in the earth, and a smaller one. The arches are not ribbed, but in other respects seem to be of antiquity. The bridge is approached from the north, as from the south, by a green lane. For view of the bridge, see these *Proceedings*, 2 ser., vol. x, facing page 122.

MISCELLANEA.

The following additional 'notes,' by Sir Stephen Glynne, are continued from p. 276:—

This visit concerns Darlington, Darlington Church, Durham, Durham Cathedral and Castle, Durham City Parish Churches:—

'On Feb. 27th [1825] set off per coach [from Yorkshire] for Durham . . . The view of the Wolds continued for some time, but the actual face of the country very ugly the whole way to Darlington. Two miles from Darlington is the village of Croft, where there is a very handsome bridge over the Tees.

Darlington is a large town, and has a very handsome market place. On the east side of the market place is the church, which we hastened to examine, instead of partaking of the dinner prepared at the Inn.'

DURHAM.

The Cathedral of Durham, although always a fine object, does not

show to much advantage when approached from this side, and the entrance to the town is by no means splendid. The part of the town nearest Darlington, on the side of the Weare [*sic*] is called Elvet, and contains the Church of St. Oswald, the gaol, and county court. A bridge over the Weare leads into the main parts of the town, in which are the Cathedral, Castle, and 4 parishes. The river winds completely round this part of the town, and is crossed by another bridge, which leads into the suburb called Crossgate, through which the road to Newcastle passes. There is also a third bridge of very elegant and handsome workmanship, built by the dean and chapter, and forming a communication between the College and some beautiful walks on the opposite side of the river. The general character of the streets (especially in the main part of the town) is very great steepness, narrowness, and dirt. The houses are mostly mean and untidy, and the town is full of very small filthy allies and courts. The buildings in Elvet are of rather better description, and the streets wider. The street leading from Elvet bridge to the gaol is very handsome and of great width. We happened to fall in with the Assizes, consequently our Inn was filled with *limbs of the Law*. There was, however, no reason to complain of any want of civility or of exorbitant charges at the Waterloo Hotel.

'Feb. 28 [1825]. This morning we went to the Cathedral.'

DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

The situation of the Cathedral is certainly unequalled by any other in England. It is seated on a lofty rocky bank overlooking the Weare, and presents its west front and tower to the Crossgate side of the river. Nothing can be more striking than the grand effect produced by the stately front of the Cathedral, together with the venerable Castle, both seated on the same lofty rock, which is well covered with trees. The opposite bank is adorned with the finest wood and is laid out in handsome walks. The Cathedral is a magnificent edifice, and is chiefly remarkable from 2 singularities in its plan. At the west end is a small low chapel, called the Galilee, the only instance of the kind in England, and very singular in its plan and style. The other singularity is the Eastern Transept or Chapel of the 9 Altars, situate at the eastern extremity of the Church, which is very rich and elaborate in its style of architecture. In other respects the plan of the Cathedral resembles most others, being composed of a nave with aisles, a North and South Transept and a Choir with aisles. At the west end are 2 low towers, and another loftier one rising from the centre.¹ On the north side are the Cloisters and Collegiate buildings.

West Front.

The west front of the Cathedral has a very noble and majestic appearance when viewed from the opposite bank of the Weare. The Chapel of the Galilee has the appearance of a large porch, being very low. The western towers which flank this front are not of great height but of very elegant Early English work of an early period, the arched mouldings with which they are adorned being but slightly pointed. They are crowned by crocketed pinnacles, which have been erected of late years and, though of a style long subsequent to the towers, still have an elegant appearance. The great west window between the towers is of peculiar but very elegant Decorated tracery.

¹ *Added in margin.* The central tower is Perpendr but of good work. The finishing of it is rather abrupt, and it seems to want pinnacles. The effect is rather injured by the upper part being as it were a smaller tower raised upon the lantern tower, and appearing somewhat heavy. A spire, instead of the upper story of the tower, would have been an improvement.

Galilee.

This chapel, which is quite unique, there being no other instance in the kingdom of a chapel in a similar situation, displays architecture the style of which it is difficult to determine whether it be Norman or Early English, there being features of each style blended together. It consists of 5 aisles divided by semicircular arches springing from very slender clustered columns. The arches are ornamented with the chevron or zig-zag moulding, which seems a genuine Norman ornament, but the clustered columns partake more of E.E. The windows are decidedly Early English, consisting of 3 lights of lancet form contained in a large pointed arch.

At the Eastern Extremity of the chapel was formerly an altar, and the walls and ceiling still retain traces of gaudy painting.

Nave.

The principal entrance to the nave is in the North aisle through a splendid Norman doorway. The massive grandeur is very striking, and perhaps almost unrivalled. On either side of the nave is a row of semicircular arches springing from piers of various descriptions, some of them being massive circular pillars, and others plain piers with half columns set in recesses at the extremities. The arches are deeply moulded, some having the embattled moulding, and most of them the zigzag. The ponderous [word illegible] columns are many of them adorned with mouldings; some of which are lozenge-wise, some ribs, &c., &c. The triforium is likewise ornamented with the zigzag moulding, and the clerestory is formed by a large semicircular arch between 2 smaller resting on slender shafts with capitals. The roof is groined with stone and the ribs are of massive and substantial formation and are elegantly moulded with zigzag. The windows are mostly with round heads but filled with Perpendicular or Decorated tracery. At the West end is the Font, which is a vile modern composition, but the canopy which surmounts it is of extremely rich carved work of the sixteenth century, and rises to a great height. On the south side is a magnificent Norman doorway leading to the Cloisters.

Lanthorn.

From the intersection of the nave, choir and transepts, rises the lanthorn or central tower which is open to a considerable height and sheds a brilliant stream of light over that part of the Church. The whole of it is of the best and most elegant Perpendicular work, and although differing from the prevailing style of the building has a very fine effect. The Tower is supported on very lofty and strong semicircular arches.

Transepts.

The Transepts resemble the nave in their architecture. That to the North has a large window of very beautiful Decorated tracery. The great South window is perpendicular; under it, in the South transept, is a very large clock which is surmounted by a very rich canopy.

Choir.

The Choir is separated from the Nave by a very rich and elaborate wooden screen, carved very exquisitely but apparently erected at that period when the Gothic architecture was supplanted by the less chaste work of the Italians. On it stands a very fine organ in the same style as the screen. On entering the choir, the effect is very imposing, the magnificent circular window of the Chapel of 9 altars, the elegant and light altar screen, and the highly wrought tabernacle work over the stalls, all forming great and striking features. The ceiling is more ornamented than that of the nave, being varied by the 4-leaf flower. The triforium is formed by a large wide semicircular arch divided into

2 lesser arches by a central shaft. The main arches are semicircular & spring from various piers as in the nave. The stalls are surmounted by most exquisite tabernacle work. The Bishop's throne, also of very fine work of 14th century is raised up very high; its basement story is formed by the tomb of Bishop Hatfield, its founder, which is of good Decorated work. The north aisle of the choir has windows of Perpend^r. tracery, under which runs a range of intersecting semicircular arches. The eastern end of the Choir or Chancel is of highly enriched Early English work, in some parts approaching to Decorated. On the last pier before the altar table are 6 enriched trefoiled niches, from which rise 4 shafts ending in corbels from which spring fine canopies richly foliated and terminating in finials. The triforium is of the most rich Early English work. On either side of the altar are 3 enriched canopied stalls. Immediately behind the altar is a very elegant skreen [sic]² erected at the expense of John Lord Neville in 1380. Its style is very early Perpend^r. and consists of 3 stories; 2 of which are of open work & have a particularly light appearance. It is crowned by light pyramidical pinnacles and on the whole is an extremely light and elegant work. Behind this skreen and projecting into the Chapel of 9 Altars is the feretory of St. Cuthbert, which at present displays but few traces of its ancient grandeur. The stone is, however, much worn by the feet of pilgrims who formerly resorted to it. We next proceed to the elegant and curious

Chapel of the Nine Altars.

This chapel is so called from having formerly contained an altar under each of its nine eastern windows, and forms a second transept, as it extends considerably beyond the north and south walls of the Choir. Its architecture is nearly entirely E.E., but in some parts approaches to Decorated. The windows are very numerous, and give a peculiarly light effect. Most of them are long and narrow, and supported by slender shafts. One, however, in the centre of the east front, is circular, and of large size, and forms a most noble feature when viewed from the Choir. The Eastern front of this Chapel externally has been lately repaired and has a very fine effect. It is adorned by octagon towers from which rise lofty pyramidical turrets. On the towers are various curious sculptures, which have been lately restored.

The whole of the Cathedral is kept in a most exemplary state of neatness and repair and has a large sum annually expended on it. The South side as yet is quite untouched by repairs and from the decay of the stone presents rather a ragged appearance. The Cloisters are not remarkable for any elegance, being extremely plain. They are, however, quite perfect, forming an entire quadrangle.

'We next proceeded to the *Castle* which belongs to the See & is the residence of the Bishop when he comes to Durham. The Judges are always accommodated there at the Assize time. The building retains still many curious specimens of antiquity, although much modernized in parts. The Hall is uncommonly grand & spacious [sic], & in many parts of the building are extremely rich Norman doorways which prove its high antiquity. Many of the windows are very good Decorated. The Chapel is small but elegant, although of very late Perpend^r. On a mound of some height stands the ruined keep which is an octagon & consists of 4 stories. Round it are pleasant walks commanding a fine view over the town.

Durham contains, besides the Cathedral, 6 Parish Churches, the most spacious & elegant of which is'—

² The Neville arms are carved at the back of the screen.

ST. OSWALD.

It stands in the part called Elvet, and is a tolerably spacious and handsome structure, consisting of a nave with side aisles and chancel; with a square tower crowned with a pinnacle at each angle, at its West end. The nave is divided from each aisle by a row of 6 semicircular arches³ springing from slender circular pillars save the 2 western which are octagonal. Above the nave is a Clerestory of Perpendr. windows. The windows of the nave are mostly E.E. of 3 lights, some are nearly approaching to Decorated and others decidedly Decorated but of a very early period. The ceiling is of handsome woodwork, supported by brackets representing angels and human figures. A part of it is painted sky blue. The chancel is divided from the nave by a pointed arch, and appears to be of much later date. It contains good stall and screen-work and windows of good early Decorated especially that at the East End. Some are perpendr. & have flat tops.

There are no monumental inscriptions of any note. In a chapel at the West end of the South aisle, there is an arch in the wall under which apparently was once a tomb. There are some old mutilated figures in the Churchyard.

Added in the margin—

1869. S. Oswald has been much improved and put into good state, though the nave still retains its pews. The Chancel, and many others in the Diocese, is of considerable length and is now fitted up in very ecclesiastical manner, stalled—with new altar on which are Cross and Candlesticks. The nave and Chancel have been new roofed. The roofs of the aisles are ancient, but very plain. That on the N. is the best.

There is a good Organ placed in a chamber on the N. side of the Chancel and a vestry adjoining.

The battlement of nave is good Perpendr. & pierced.

Many of the windows have some mutilated painted glass.

ST. NICHOLAS.

The Church of St. Nicholas stands on the North side of the market place through which is the principal entrance to it. It is a large structure, & displays some marks of antiquity, although the barbarous hand of innovation has swept nearly all before it. It is however neatly pewed. It consists of a nave with North & South aisles, from which it is separated by rows of pointed arches. Those on the South side are wide and spring from slender octagon piers. The Chancel is divided from the nave by a pointed arch, and has also aisles on each side; from that on the north it is divided by large circular pillars with Norman capitals from which spring semicircular arches, one of which is of singular form, running up to a much greater height than the other. The arches on the south side resemble those of the nave. The windows in this Church, alas! are of too sad a description to be mentioned, especially the Clerestory, which is wholly modern. The Tower stands at the North West angle and has been lately chiselled over. The South porch is good Perpendicular.

Added in margin—

1869. St. Nicholas has been wholly rebuilt, in a shewy style of Edwardian Gothic. The Tower on the South side faces the market place & is surmounted by a fine Spire of stone, but perhaps rather too slender.

³ Some of the arches are just pointed, but so slightly as to be nearly imperceptible. The Tower is plain.

ST. GILES CHURCH

stands quite at the extremity of the town towards Sunderland in a part called Gilesgate. It is a singular structure consisting of only one aisle with a tower at the West which has a Perpendr. window and is divided from the body by a pointed arch. The Church is obviously of very great antiquity although Modern taste has not suffered one of the original windows to remain in its primitive state—some have been stopped up & others altered into sashes, &c. They were all with semicircular heads and zigzag moulding supported on shafts formerly, but now present more the appearance of Methodist Meeting windows than those of a Church; and but few of *them* exist, the whole of those on the North side being closed up. The South door bears Norman features. The Church within is of singular appearance, being very long, narrow and lofty, the pews are of antient fashion, and most of the Church furniture of a very homely and humble character. Within the altar rails is a singular wooden effigy of a man said to be one of the Heath family, in complete armour, with elevated hands, & the head resting upon an helmet.

There are no monumental inscriptions. On 2 flat stones near the West end are 2 ornamental crosses. The font is very plain & of Norman character.

From the Church yard, which is very high, is a most enchanting view over the town and a wide extent of most beautiful woody country.
Added in margin—

Originally of Norman character, long and narrow with high walls, the original windows may be seen in part.

The Western Tower plain.

ST. MARGARET

stands on the opposite side of the Weare in the street called Crossgate. It is an ancient edifice consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles to both, N. and S. porches. The nave is separated from the aisles by a row of semicircular arches on each side, those on the north are lofty and spring from smaller and loftier columns; those on the South are lower and spring from ponderous circular columns with square Norman capitals. The Chancel is divided from the North aisle by a very wide pointed arch. The windows and clerestory are of ordinary Decorated and Perpendr. The font is of beautiful black marble of an oval form. The tower is low and at the West end and adorned with pinnacles. The roof under the tower within is elegantly groined with stone.

1868. The nave has dissimilar arcades each of 4 arches. On the N. they are Semi-Norman, tall and round & with good mouldings. On the S. they are low and very plain—the columns circular with square capitals of genuine Norman character. There is a Clerestory both to nave and chancel, with square headed windows. The S. Arches continued to the E. end. The Chancel arch is wide and pointed, on both sides of it is a hagioscope. There is a pointed arch between the Chancel and S. aisle, a smaller one on the N., and a vestry E. of the latter aisle. The N. aisle has Perpendr. windows of 2 lights—other windows are Modern Gothic. The interior still has pews and galleries, & a fair organ at the W. end. The Tower is rather small and of Perpendr. character, embattled, with pinnacles—with 3 string courses and no buttresses; but on the S. a projecting stair turret.

From the Church-yard is a noble view across the Wear, of the Cathedral and Castle of Durham.



THE WEST DOORWAY OF THE PRIORY CHURCH.

(From a photograph by Mrs. Blair.)



LEAVING THE ISLAND FOR THE MAINLAND.

(From a photograph by Mrs. Baddeley.)

HOLY ISLAND.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1908.

NO. 26

A country meeting of the Society was held on Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of August, 1908, on

HOLY ISLAND.

The old saying 'it is always dry land over to Holy Island during service time on a Sunday,'¹ has been handed down from an extremely early period. Twice a day the island is separated from the main land by a depth of five, and in spring tides of seven, feet of water, and twice a day it is accessible on comparatively dry sand.² Sir Walter Scott thus expresses it in *Marmion* (canto II, stanza 16):—

Dryshod, o'er sands, twice every day,
The pilgrims to the shrine find way;
Twice every day the waves ebb, efface,
Of staves and sandall'd feet the trace.

In 1644, Marmaduke Rawdon, with a friend, visited the island. His companion and himself heard that 'Saint Cuthbert, to the end that the inhabitants of Northumberland might come over from the maine every Sunday to be instructed in the Christian faith, did by his prayers, prevail with God Almighty that every Sunday the tyde should altar his course, and that itt should be low water from eight of the clocke in the morning till tow in the after none, and that itt continued soe ever sence; soe they went to try this miraculous trewth, and found itt to be soe, and by the inhabitants were informed that itt is constantly soe every Sunday; a very strange thinge, and as much to be wondered att as the passage of the Israelites over the Red Sea.'

'Probably it is the most interesting spot in the whole of the north of England, for from this place came their Christianity. There might have been other sources from which Christianity was received in the north of England, but it might safely be said that from Holy Island spread Christianity with all the attendant cultivation which had existed down to the present time. There was no evidence to show that any Christianity spread in the north of England under the Roman rule—at all events to any great extent. The first introduction of Christianity into the district was through the great missionary Paulinus, and afterwards by Aidan.'³

¹ Another saying is 'Of a' the towns e'er I saw, Holy Island for need.'—*Denham Tracts*, I, 351.

² *The Denham Tracts*, I, 327.

³ Newspaper report of the Rev. Dr. Greenwell's address at Holy Island,

A large number of members and friends assembled at Beal railway station at 11 a.m., on the arrival of the 9-30 train from Newcastle, by which many had travelled. They did not cross the sands pilgrim-fashion, but were driven across in two-wheeled carts. On the island they were joined by other members and friends. Amongst the visitors were the Rev. A. J. C. Allen, Cambridge; Dr. T. Hodgkin of Barmoor castle, a vice-president of the society, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hodgkin, Mr. A. Rowntree (principal of the Friends' School, York), Mr. E. Rowntree, Scarborough, and Mr. Geo. Lloyd Hodgkin; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Challoner, Mr. J. A. Detchin and the Misses Detchin (2), Mr. W. Philipson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cullen, Mr. F. W. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. Weddle, Mr. and Mrs. D. Adams, Mr. N. Temperley, of Newcastle; Rev. C. E. and Mrs. Adamson and Mr. Adamson, junr., and Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Flagg, Westoe; Mr. T. J. Bell, Cleadon; Mrs. Baddeley, Weybridge; Mr. W. A. Armstrong, South Shields; Mr. Clark, Okehampton; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Henzell, Tynemouth; Mr. and Mrs. R. Blair, Harton; Miss Constance Blair, Roade, Northampton; Mr. T. Williamson and the Misses Williamson (2), North Shields, &c., &c.

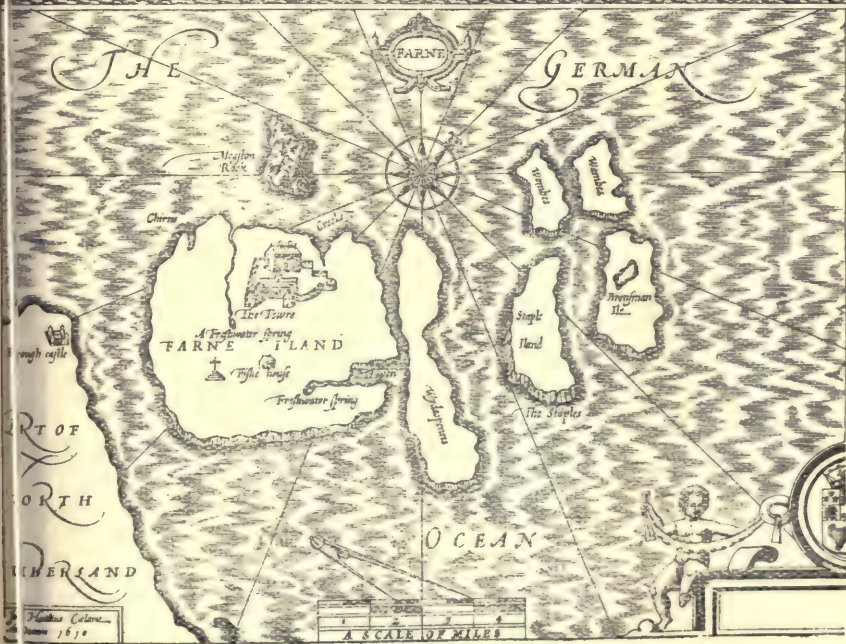
The party proceeded direct to the priory grounds, passing on the way the market place where a cross, from a design by John Dobson, the celebrated Newcastle architect, was set up in 1829 by Mr. Henry Collingwood Selby, the then lord of the manor. At the priory they were kindly received by Mr. L. Morley Crossman, the lord of the manor and official custodian of the priory church and ruins, who, with others, were in waiting there.

THE PRIORY.⁴

Mr. Crossman, before conducting the visitors round the ruins, gave a brief historical sketch of the priory, starting with the founding of the see of Lindisfarne by Oswald in 634 and the episcopacy of St. Aidan, who in the year named raised a church—a humble structure, which ultimately succumbed to the effect of the weather and the incursions of the Danish sea rovers. A second structure was raised by Finan, another monk from Iona, this consisting of a rude wooden building thatched with reeds, which remained until 875, when it was for a second time destroyed by the Danes. Dealing with the reconstruction of the priory, Mr. Crossman pointed out that apparently the present structure was not built until 1093 or 1094. It had been supposed that the stone employed in its erection was brought from the mainland, but his (Mr. Crossman's) father went into the subject carefully, and came to the conclusion that the stone was procured from the island itself, which possessed a red sandstone quarry.

The speaker then guided the party over the priory and monastery buildings. He said that the bays of the church are arranged in couples, divided by piers, alternately cylindrical and compound. The base of the second pillar from the west end of the nave is cruciform, and although no other part of it remains, the shaft itself was a clustered column consisting of four semi-circular shafts resting on the four extremities of the cruciform base. It evidently resembled the fourth pillar, the pattern of which can be distinctly

⁴ For full reports of other meetings of the society on the island, see these *Proceedings*, 2 ser., III, 400, and VII, 73; also 1 ser., I, 247, 2 ser., I, 55, 318. Extracts from the registers, &c., are given. For description of the pre-Conquest cross of the Hartlepool type, inscribed AELBERT, see *Proceedings* for June, 1892, where there is a plate of it. See also *Proceedings*, 2 ser., III, p. 408, for Sir Wm. Crossman's description of the remains on St. Cuthbert's isle. Likewise *Arch. Ael.*, XI, for 'Authorities for the Life of St. Cuthbert,' by the Rev. J. L. Low.



seen from the existing remains, for an alternation of pillars is kept up in the whole design, as in the case of Durham, of which, as Mr. Crossman mentioned, the priory is a miniature imitation. The central tower existed 120 years ago, but the four sides have long since disappeared, and only one diagonal arch rib spanning the vault from N.W. to S.E. is all that is left of what was undoubtedly a fine piece of architecture. The arch, which springs over the centre of the cross from chancel to transept, is decorated with the zig-zag moulding. Suspended high in the air, and backed by the blue sky, it presents a graceful appearance, and peculiarly fits the local description of 'The Rainbow.' (See plate facing this page.)

Attention was drawn to the principal entrance, a beautiful round-headed doorway enriched with zig-zag ornament. Its excellent state of preservation is accounted for by the fact that for over 200 years it was covered up with debris and rubbish. (See plate facing page 285). Of the original chancel as planned there is little remaining, but that little is Norman, and coeval with the nave and transepts, for the two windows at its entrance, one on each side, are part of the original fabric. The chancel as at present existing is not, however, such early work, for about two centuries after the foundation of the original choir, at a period in the history of architecture when the Early English was passing into the Decorated, the round apse of the old chancel was taken down, and the monks departing from the original plan extended the chancel eastwards, making it fifteen feet longer and giving it a rectangular termination. In the latter half of the twelfth century there was a growing feeling in favour of long chancels, and this became predominant throughout the thirteenth century. Hence it is found in many churches that the Norman apse was removed and the chancel with a rectangular ending was extended considerably outwards. In their extension of the chancel the monks failed to give sufficient support to the new masonry, and the two side walls being unable to bear the pressure of the heavy groined roof began to incline outwards, the roof itself in course of time falling to the ground. The many joist holes and disfigurements of the masonry of the chancel show that it was divided into rooms above and below when the fabric was used as a military storehouse after the dissolution of the monasteries.

Mr. Crossman then conducted the party through the monastic buildings adjoining the abbey, the foundations of which were laid bare as the result of careful excavation by his father, the late Sir William Crossman. Sir William's enthusiasm for the antiquities of Holy Island was well known, and his work of excavation, begun in 1889, brought to light much of value and interest to the antiquary. In turn the visitors were shown the ruins of the chapter-house, the monks' cemetery, and the situation of their dormitory. The remains of the kitchen, buttery, brewhouse, bakehouse, and calefactory also attracted much attention, and Mr. Crossman pointed out time after time some interesting feature.

After leaving the priory grounds, Dr. Hodgkin expressed, on behalf of the party, cordial thanks to Mr. Crossman. He had been just wondering, he said, whether in their own *Archaeologia Aeliana* they had a thoroughly good account of Holy Island. He was afraid, however, that it had only been given in bits, and the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries would be greatly obliged if Mr. Crossman were to prepare a thoroughly elaborate and exhaustive monograph on that subject, which they knew was so dear to him. They all remembered the kindness of his late (Mr. Crossman's)



REMAINS OF PRIORY (LOOKING N.E.), WITH CASTLE IN DISTANCE.



THE PARISH CHURCH FROM THE N.W.

HOLY ISLAND, NORTHUMBERLAND.

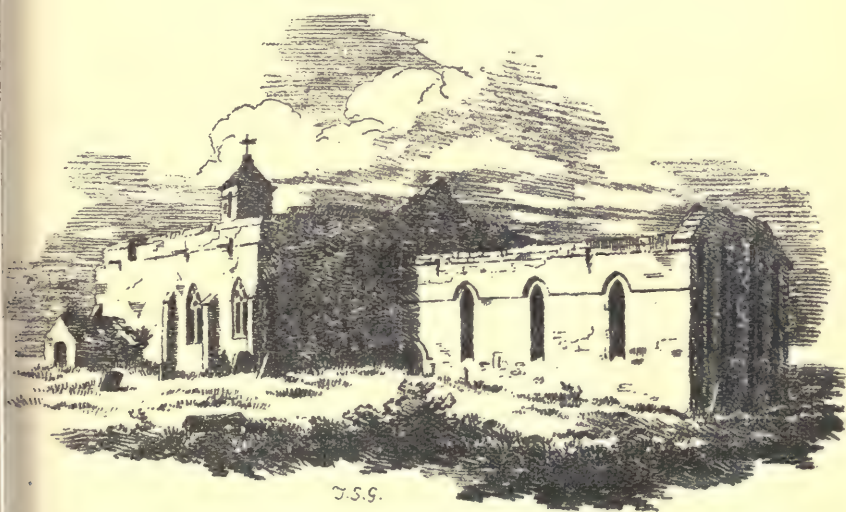
From photographs by Dr. D. H. Stephens of North Shields.



father, the energy he showed in conducting the excavations, and the lawful pride with which he showed them to visitors. They had lost a valued member in his demise, but the mantle had fallen upon his son. But after all, when we want to study the real historically important Holy Island, we must, in imagination, clear away even the priory, the beautiful ruins of which we have just visited. We must reconstruct the much humbler edifice in which the monks lived, over which St. Aidan and St. Cuthbert presided. Yet humble as it was, that was then one of the great religious centres of our island, as Bamburgh was its political centre. In those days when Northumbria had the hegemony among the Anglo-Saxon states (would that she had never lost it) yonder rock of Bamburgh bore the Windsor castle, and this island the Westminster abbey of our country, and I like to imagine St. Aidan pacing over the long spit of sand to the east of us intent on the errand which he had undertaken to the king, Oswald or Oswy in his palace 'timbered' then at Bamburgh.

After the visit to the priory ruins, members adjourned to the Castle Inn for lunch. They then proceeded to the ancient

PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY.



THE CHURCH*, about 1817, from the S.E., from a lithograph by T. S. Good of Berwick.

The vicar (the Rev. I Crawshaw) received the party, and acted as guide to the historic edifice. The church is situated a little to the west of the priory church, and although the existing fabric is of the Early English period, and, therefore, of later date than the priory church, it has almost as early a history. In construction the interior has many peculiarities. The pillars on the south side of the church are considerably shorter than those on the north, while the arches of the north aisle are of Norman date, and differ from the pointed arches of

* See also plate facing p. 283.

the south side. Another interesting feature is the pleasing alternation of red and white stone in the chamfered ribs of each arch, the effect of which is decidedly novel. The vicar contributed much interesting information as to the history of the church. The memorial tablets and tombstones with their quaint inscriptions were inspected, as was also the fine old collection of church plate, which has been described in these *Proceedings* (2 ser., vol. III, p. 405) amongst it being a communion cup with moulded band round its bowl, made by Eli Bilton, the well-known Newcastle silversmith, in 1712.

During some repairs to the church a few years ago a small arch, 3 feet high by 2 feet wide was found in the thickness of the wall under the west window of the south aisle, which was at first thought to be the entrance to a crypt, but when the ground was dug into a stone coffin containing bones was discovered. It is supposed that they were the remains of a person of note, and that when the south aisle was added, between 1330 and 1340, instead of removing the remains the arch was built over them. While the grave was being dug to receive the remains of the late Mr. Crossman, a stone coffin was found, measuring some eight feet long; in it was a complete skeleton lying on its face. The coffin had been undisturbed, the head facing the east, and lying athwart the grave that was being dug. The portion of stone forming the breast-plate, which is in the centre of the lid, is peculiarly marked, and remains to be deciphered. Proceeding with the work, other portions of skeletons were unearthed.

In the churchyard, at a little distance from the east end of the church, is the base of a preconquest cross, 3ft. by 3ft. 4in., with socket for the shaft 1ft. 3in. by 2ft. The custom is at a wedding for the bride to be 'jumped' over it after the ceremony for luck. It is known as the 'petting stone.' One or two members of the party went through the performance in the hope, probably, that they would have the luck to marry soon! Denham says the bride will be unfortunate if she cannot step the length of it.⁴

On the occasion of former visits of members full descriptions of the church were given, so that it is unnecessary to describe the edifice again. For them see the *Proceedings* for August, 1888, and 22 June, 1895, already referred to.

The day's proceedings concluded with a visit to

THE CASTLE.

'The fort of Biblawe,'⁵ as Sir Robert Bowes names it, is perched on a high conical rock of basalt, about 60 feet high and almost perpendicular, at the south-east corner of the island, and about half a mile from the village. One is amply rewarded for the walk and ascent to the platform at the top of the rock, on which formerly the guns stood, by the extent of the view along the coast from Berwick to and beyond Dunstanborough. The rock must have been fortified at a very early date, though the present structure is said not to be older than the sixteenth century, when Robert Trollop built 'a new forth.'

At the time of the last visit of the society the fort was occupied as a military post, but it is now held by Mr. Hudson (the proprietor of *Country Life*) under a lease from the crown. He has made sundry alterations, apparently not of moment, in order to adapt the building

⁴ Denham, II, 67, supposes it to have been the pedestal of St. Cuthbert's cross, anciently held in superstitious veneration.

⁵ On the accompanying map of the island (p. 287), reproduced from an original of 1610, the castle rock is named 'Biblow,' while in Richard Blome's map of 1693 it is marked 'The Law'; in the letter-press to the latter, it is stated that 'under it is a commodious haven, defended by a blockhouse.'



THE CASTLE AND BAY.



THE CASTLE.

HOLY ISLAND, NORTHUMBERLAND.

From photographs by Dr. D. H. Stephens of North Shields.



to the purposes of a country house, such as new windows, etc., the old casemates being converted into bedrooms, etc. The building is furnished throughout very picturesquely with old furniture, a garnish of old pewter, besides many other pieces, old clocks, etc., etc. By the courtesy of the tenant the building and its contents were most freely inspected by members.

Members, after leaving the Castle, returned to the Castle Inn for tea. They quitted the island about six o'clock, as shewn in the illustration facing page 285, the passage across the three miles or thereabouts of sand being greatly enjoyed by all, owing to the beautiful sunset, with reflections in the wet sand. Almost all the way the curious cloud, shewn in the illustration, remained stationary. Beal Station was left about 8-30 p.m., after a very pleasant day.

A pathetic interest is attached to this excursion, by the fact that Mr. Crossman, who so kindly officiated as guide, and who almost encouraged members to expect from his pen, at some future day, a monograph on the ruins of which he was the proprietor, has since been suddenly removed from amongst us. That day at Holy Island was probably the last occasion on which he appeared in public. After a very short illness and a surgical operation, from the effects of which he never fully recovered, he died on the 18th day of September, and was buried on the 22nd September, in the churchyard of his beloved Holy Island, the body, covered with a Union Jack, being conveyed across the sands to the island on the Goswick fishery lorry, which was draped in purple cloth, servants on the Goswick and Holy Island estates acting as pall-bearers. Failing the elaborate monograph, with which our lamented friend would probably one day have enriched the *Transactions*, members will, we hope, read, not without interest, the following

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF HOLY ISLAND.

The island church, as was truly said by Mr. Hodgkin when thanking Mr. Crossman for his services (p. 288), was the Westminster abbey of the Northumbrian kingdom. The bounds in 455, as Capgrave informs us of 'The vii kyngdam Northumbirland' were 'on the est side and the west side, it hath the se; on the south side, the flood of Humbir, wech goth up be the herldam of Notingham and Derbi; on the north side the Scotisch se. The first kyng was Ida; the secunde, Aella; third, Athelford; the iv, Edwyne; he was baptized be Pauline, bischop of York;' while 'Penda [of the fifth kingdom] was baptized be the handis of Fynian, biscope.'⁶

In 1061 the island was ravaged by Malcolm, king of the Scots.⁷ On 19 Feb. 1296, Osbert de Spaldyngton was appointed to take and make ready 100 ships and more, to man them, and to muster them at Halyeland.⁸ On 16 Nov. 1312, the bishop of Durham granted to Robert de Helmesley the land of Lyndesyde in Holy Island, and on the same day a mandate was issued to the constable of Norham, Walter de Gosewyk, to deliver seisin.⁹ In Oct. 1315, an excommunication, in case of contumacy, addressed to John de Insula, was received against certain persons named, satellites of Satan, for breaking into houses on the island and carrying away windows, tables, and divers vessels and utensils.¹⁰ On 4 May, 1317, Walter de Gosewyk, 'custos' of Halieland, received a mandate to deliver the island to Louis de Beaumont, preferred by the pope to the bishopric of Durham.¹

⁶ *Chron. of England*, Rolls ed., 101. Mr. Bates suggests that Lindisfarne (of which he says the Celtic name was Medcaud) not Bamburgh, was the original English settlement on the Northumbrian coast—*Northumberland*, p. 51.

⁷ *Iceland, Coll.* II, 194.

⁸ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 24 Edw. I, p. 184.

⁹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, II, 1177.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 744.

¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, IV, 156; *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 10 Edw. II, p. 644.

On 3 Jan. 1326-7. Roger de Horsle and Gilbert de Borrodon were appointed to guard all places between the Water of Coket and the town of Halieland.² On 16 August of the same year, Ralph de Nevill and others were appointed to see that Halieland and other places on the coast joined John de Sturmy, admiral of the fleet in the north.³

On 30 Oct. 1340, the king ordered the bishop to liberate Clays fitz Clays, a shipmaster of Sluys, arrested by the bishop's people on Holy Island, together with his goods and chattels.⁴

In 1340 John de Sacra Insula was ordained an acolyte in Darlington church by John, bishop of Carlisle; deacon on the 15 kal. Jan. 1344, [18 Dec. 1343] by Richard, bishop of Bisaccia, in Durham cathedral church to the title of the sub-prior of Durham, and priest in the same year by the same.⁵

On 30 May, 1344, the bishop directed Robert de Maners, Robert de Tughall and Michael de Presten, his justices of assize, not to hold an assize on Holy Island in connexion with a suit of Cristiana, the wife of Henry le Porter of Holy Island, concerning tenements on the island.⁶

On 10 Jan. 1345, Robert de Helmesley, a tenant *in capite* of the bishop, died, and Robert his son was accepted in his place on 12 Feb. 1345.⁷

On 13 May, 1349, a commission was appointed to enquire into the complaint of John Crulle, Thomas, son of Mabel de Barton, and Stephan Heyroun, merchants, the freighters of a ship called *la Godyere* of Barton, of which Stephan was master, with wheat, etc., for the garrison there, and when sailing between Bamburgh and Holy Island in time of truce, was attacked by Walter del Park of Scotland and others, and the ship captured and taken to Dunbar.⁸ On 22 October, a similar commission was appointed.

In 1353 900 boards were bought by the Coldingham monks at Holy Island for 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to repair their church. In 1364-5 they paid 7*l.* 3*s.* for a foher of lead with labour and carriage from Holy Island to Aymowyt [Eyemouth].⁹

On 8 Dec. 1380, a licence was given to John Trippe of Newcastle, and Adam de Burton of Morpath, to ship 8 lasts of hides from Holy Island, etc., to Lynn, etc., James Lyms, king's sergeant-at-arms, and Wm. Fox of London having become their mainpernors in 100*l.*¹

On 6 March, 1381, during the war with France, a grant was made to the prior of St. Cuthbert, Durham, on account of the harrying by the Scots of the barony of Coldingham (where the prior and convent have a cell) and of other lands belonging to them called 'Halieland,' and because they have no place in the south to keep their live stock safely, of the custody of the priory of Burstall in the king's hands on account of the said war, notwithstanding letters granting the same to Thomas Sees, prior of Burstall, rendering 200 marks yearly at the exchequer to the said Thomas and 3 marks each year in addition, and finding a competent maintenance or 10 marks yearly for the proctor; with power to remove the remaining alien monks in Burstall priory and replace them by as many English monks or secular chaplains from Durham priory, and at the decease of the present proctor to replace him by an English one. The grant was surrendered on 4 May, 5 Rich. II, by Durham.²

² *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 19 Edw. II, p. 211.

³ *Ibid.*, 20 Edw. II, p. 311.

⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, IV., 242.

⁵ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, III, 146, 150, 198.

⁶ *Ibid.*, IV, 280.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 352.

⁸ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 23 Edw. III, p. 317, 452.

⁹ *Priory of Coldingham* (12 Surt. Soc. publ.), xvij, xlvij.

¹ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 4 Rich. II, 582.

² *Ibid.* 606.

On 20 Jan. 1421, William Gray, brother and heir of Robert Gray, released to Wm. de Orde all claim on lands, etc., in Norham and Halielande, late the property of Robert. On 10 Feb. 1428, Sir Thomas Gray of Horton, granted to Laurence de Acton, John Raymes, and John Clerk of Nesbit, all his manor of Horton, and all his other lands in Elandshire, etc.³

In 1462, queen Margaret [wife of Henry VI, 422-61] escaped on board a 'carvyll' from the besieged fortress of Bamburgh, many French ships having been driven ashore there, and the 400 of her followers who were saved took refuge on Holy Island. Margaret abandoned the 'carvyll' which had foundered, and was with her followers. A force of Yorkists on the island was surprised. The Earl of Warwick dislodged the Frenchmen, the queen escaping to Berwick in a fishing boat.⁴

On the 31 May, 1545, the city of Hamburg complained to the king that a ship proceeding to Scotland, not hearing of the king's warning, had been stopped by the king's ships and taken into Holy Island, and prayed for her restoration.⁵

In 1552 it was ordered that Holy Island be made a fishing town and all the fish brought to Berwick, which would occasion trade thither and increase the number of mariners.⁶

On 1 April, 1565, the earl of Bedford informed Sir William Cecil that the bearer had brought him his two letters, touching certain goods taken by pirates from him and others, and brought to Holy Island, and had procured the captain to certify to my lords what became of the goods, and examined one aboard the English ship the 'Peter of London,' when the French ship and goods were taken: he would gladly favour the poor man, the case being pitiful, but could do no more, because the goods were not in his charge.⁷

In a 'Book of Surveighe' of 1580 there was belonging to Durham a rental of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from George Dennins for a house, 15 cottages and 2 little gardens called Braggettes and Coldingham Walles in Holy Island, together with a little garden of which a lease had been granted on 17 Feb. 1562.⁸

By his will of 12 Jan. 1592-3, Thomas Manners of Cheswick gave to his son George *inter alia* all his property in Holy Island.⁹

In a letter from 'Phennhame' of 22 August, 1601, Sir Wm. Read explained to Sir Robert Cecil certain misconceptions with regard to his suit as to Holy Island. He desired only a renewal of his lease of the tithes of certain towns near the borders of Scotland belonging to the rectory of the Holy Island; whereof he had 32 years to come in the 'sight house' with appurtenances in Holy Island, and 43 years to come in the rectory of the island.¹⁰

On 18 Dec. 1604, the rectory of Holy Island and other lands in Northumberland and Durham to the value of 109*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* a year, were granted to lord Hume of Berwick.¹

In a letter of 4 Feb. 1611, Thomas Swinhoe informed Salisbury that his appointment as captain of Norham had lapsed by the death of the earl of Dunbar, and as the people of Norham and Holy Island were

³ MSS. of Lady Waterford (H. MSS. Comm. Rep.), p. 72.

⁴ Bates, *Northumberland*, 197.

⁵ *Letters and Papers, For. and Dom.*, Hen. VIII, xx, i, 841.

⁶ *Cal. of State Papers, Dom. Add.*, 1547-1565, p. 422. On 24 June, 1541, John Alexander paid 2*s.* 4*d.* for carriage of 30 dog draves [said to be salted codfish] from Holy Island.—*Durham Household Book* (18 Surt. Soc. publ.), 16.

⁷ *Cal. of State Papers, Dom. Add.*, 1547-1565, p. 562.

⁸ *Durham Halmote Rolls* (82 Surt. Soc. publ.), 206.

⁹ *Wills & Inventories*, II (38 Surt. Soc. publ.), 218.

¹⁰ *Hatfield Papers* (H. MSS. Comm.), xi, 355.

¹ *Cal. of State Papers, Dom.*, 1603-10, p. 177.

disorderly, he desired that some one might be authorised to supply his place.²

On 10 Oct. 1633, there is a charge of 5s. for 'a manne of Mr. Thomas Howard's bringing oysters from Holye Iland.'³

James Swinhoe of Chatton, on 2 May, 1649, compounded for his delinquency in assisting the forces raised against parliament in the first and last engagements, his estates included several freehold cottages in Holy Island.⁴

Gilbert Blakhal, *temp.* Charles I, touched at Holy Island during his journeyings, and 'went walking on the island, and did go to the governor, Robin Rugg, a notable good fellow, as his great red nose full of pimples did give testimony. He made us breakfast with him, and gave us such good sack and did show us the toure in which he lived, which is no strenth at al, bot lyk the watch toure upon the coastes of Italie. We did tak him to oure inne and made him the best chere that we could . . . Among the rest of meny discourses, he tould us how the common people ther do pray for shippes which they se in danger. . . They pray, not God to save you, send you to the port, but to send you to them by shipwraack, that they may gette the spoils of her.'

In April, 1672, the king, by warrant under his sign manual, demised Holy Island, except the fort, castle, and haven there, to Daniel Collingwood for 31 years, at a yearly rent of 1l. 6s. 8d., and also a grant of the office of governor and keeper of the castle, to hold the same with fees, &c., during the king's pleasure.⁵

On Lord Harley's (afterwards 2nd earl of Oxford) journey to the north of England in April, 1725, it is said they left Belford, and the tide permitting, they left the higher road and went down to the shore, and rode all along upon the sands, leaving the island of Lindisfarne or Holy Island (whence the bishopric was removed to Durham) hard by on their right; the tide being low, and the water out, they saw several folks riding over to it at a place where there are posts fixed to direct their course through the water. The isle is in the county of Durham, and at the end of it next pointing towards [us,] we could plainly see an old ruined castle. We rode upon the sea sands to Goswick, having a near view of the sea, which seemed to be on a level with us, and seemed as if it were tumbling towards us in great fury.⁶

In a letter of the 31 May, 1760, to the lords of the Admiralty it is desired that a cruiser may be stationed at Holy Island.⁷

THE PRIORY.

In 634 king Oswald founded the church of Lindisfarne in honour of St. Peter, the prince of the Apostles.⁸ In the same year Aidan settled on the island and became bishop. Finan succeeded Aidan in 651, he began a new church. Early in 664, after Whitby, Colman, who had succeeded Finan, withdrew from Lindisfarne to Ireland, taking some of Aidan's bones with him. Eata and Cuthbert conformed to the Roman usage, and Eata was appointed abbot over the English monks who remained at Lindisfarne.⁹ 'The xij of the callends of Aprill [20 March] DCLXXXVII^o, Sancte Cuthbert endyd his lyffe, and was buryed in Holy Eland, where he was bushop iij yeres, in Sancte Peter's church, by the Altar, of the

² *Cal. of State Papers, Dom.*, 1611-18, p. 6.

³ *Lord William Howard's Household Books* (68 Surt. Soc. publ.), 319.

⁴ *Royalist Compositions* (111 Surt. Soc. publ.), 358.

⁵ 'Privy Seal Dockets' (*Arch. Acl.*, 2 ser., XXIV), 215.

⁶ *Portland Papers*, VI (H.M.S.S. Comm. Rep.), 109.

⁷ Report on MSS. in various Collections, I, p. 27.

⁸ *The Priory of Hexham*, I (44 Surt. Soc. publ.), 3; *Lal., Coll.* I, 121.

⁹ Bates, *Northumberland*, 56, 60.

east side, in a grave of stone that was for him maid to be buried in. And also, xj yere after that he had bene beryed and lyne there in Sancte Peter's church in Holy Eland, he was taken out of the ground, the xij of the callands of Aprill, in the same callends that he died in, whole, lying like to a man sleping, being found saife and uncorrupted and lyeth-waike, and all his masse clothes saife and freshe as they weare at the first houre that they weare put on him. And inshryned him in a fereture a litle above the pavement. And there he stode many a day, and afterward Eardulphus bishopp and abbot Eadred about the yeare 890, did carrye away his bodye from Holy Island southward, and fled with it seven yeares from towne to towne.¹ Aethelwald, a priest of Ripon, succeeded Cuthbert in 687 as hermit in Farnie. After spending twelve years in Farnie he died and was buried in the church of blessed Peter and Paul in Lindisfarne next the bodies of the bishops.² Eadbert, bishop of Lindisfarne [688-698] covered the church with lead.³ In 737 Ceolwulf resigned the crown and became a monk of Lindisfarne.⁴ On 7 June, 793, the Scaldings made a sudden descent upon Lindisfarne, digging up the altars and bearing away all the treasures, even breaking off the upper limb of the great cross bishop Ethelwald had set up before the church. Some of the monks they slew, others they dragged off in chains, many they drove away naked, some they cast into the sea. Alcuin urged bishop Higbald and the monks of Lindisfarne to take their chastisement to heart. After the departure of the Vikings, Higbald and his clergy returned to Lindisfarne where they found that St. Cuthbert's body had not been disturbed. Anlaf's followers ravaged Lindisfarne with the sword on their way back to York.⁵ In 1082 the Benedictines founded a new church, of which the oldest parts of the present church are the remains.⁶ William de St. Barbara, installed bishop of Durham 18 Oct. 1114, took refuge, for some time, on Holy Island, while Cumin held the bishopric of Durham.⁷

At the assizes, 40 Henry III [1256] a fine made at Newcastle between William de Coplaund and Agnes, his wife, plaintiffs, and Thomas, prior of Halielaund, tenant, of one messuage and 30 acres of land in Bolesdon, William and Agnes acknowledging the messuage and land to be the right of the same prior and his successors for ever, for which acknowledgment the prior gave William and Agnes 20 shillings sterling.⁸

In 1272 Richard de Claxton, the prior, was elected prior of Durham. In 1280 R. de Morley was prior.⁹

In 1305 the prior of Durham and Thomas de Baumburgh charged Philip de Swalfeld and Reginald, master of Norham school, the bishop's servants, and unknown monks, with beating the prior's agent on Halielande, he having entered the parish church to read royal letters of restitution, and maltreating and imprisoning them, and also against John de Horneelyve.¹⁰ In the same year prior Richard de Hoton complained that Walter de Roubiry and Peter de Emeldon, servants of the bishop, had prevented him from raising a mill at Holy Island. Walter answered that as the bishop's bailiff he had prevented the occupation of the bishop's soil.¹ The prior asserted that the same Wm. de Roubiry,

¹ *Rites of Durham* (15 Surt. Soc. publ.), 54, 59. St. Cuthbert was with difficulty prevailed upon to accept the see.

² *Mem. of Ripon*, 1 (71 Surt. Soc. publ.), 17 & n.

³ *Leland, Coll.*, vol. 1, p. 121.

⁴ *Bates, Northumberland*, 73. He gave the monks of Lindisfarne licence to drink wine and beer, for before they were not accustomed to drink anything but milk and water.—*Leland, Coll.* 11, 172.

⁵ *Bates, Northumberland*, 84, 96.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 104, 110.

⁷ *Hutchinson, Durham*, 111, 454.

⁸ *Three Northumberland Assize Rolls* (88 Surt. Soc. publ.), pages 11n, 18, 403, 404.

⁹ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.*, 55, 70.

¹⁰ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, IV., 65, 73.

¹ *Ibid.*, 41.

William Postel and Robert le Corouner, servant of the bishop, had seized a certain marine fish called a porpoise at Holy Island, which was his property. This was denied by one of them, another replied that the prior had given up to him a part of the fish as being thrown up on bishop's soil; the prior averred that the fish had been taken by force.²

In 1311 the bishop issued a monition to the executors of Richard de Chesewyk to satisfy the prior of Holy Island for the mortuary of Ralph de Chesewyk who was, while alive, a parishioner.³ In a letter of October in the same year the prior of Holy Island could not pay the pension due to Durham on account of the tarrying of the king [Edward II.] in these parts; and after his departure, by the death of fishermen, etc.; and as he was depressed by the cup of bitterness and by the grave weight of creditors, the bishop asked that a part might be excused.⁴

On 20 April, 1315, a commission was issued to the prior of Holy Island by bishop Kellawe, to enquire concerning the violation of sanctuary in the church of Norham.⁵ On 30 July, 1318, simple protection for one year, with clause *nolumus*, was granted to the prior of Holy Island.⁶

In 1319, owing to the war between England and Scotland, and the consequent destruction of property, the monks of Holy Island took flight to Durham monastery; the prior of Durham petitioned the pope for the church of Hemmingburgh or any other to relieve them of their want, etc.⁷ In 1333 Gilbert de Ellewyk was prior of Holy Island.⁸

On 31 Jan. 1335, on trustworthy evidence the king [Edw. III.] had learned that Edw. II. by word of mouth had granted to the monks dwelling in the island of Farneland by Baumburgh, co. Northumberland, an island which is a cell of Durham priory, 10qrs. of wheat and 2 tuns of wine yearly by the hands of the mayor and bailiffs of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to be received for ever of his alms, and that such grant was not duly sued out into execution in his lifetime, nor confirmed by any letters of his; and wishing for the saving of his father's soul, to fulfil his intention, he had granted of his alms to the said monks and their successors for ever 13 marks and 10s. in lieu of the wheat and corn, that is, 5 marks for each tun of wine and 5s. for each quarter of wheat, to be received at Michaelmas by the hands of the mayor and bailiffs of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne out of the farm of their town.⁹

In 1339 the manor house of the monks of Holy Island at Fenham was built, or at least, materially added to.¹

In 1347-8 the prior and convent of Durham, in a letter to the archbishop of York, begged him, for the love of God and of the glorious Confessor the blessed Cuthbert their patron, to write to the pope (Clement VI) for the advowson of Hemmingburgh church, as they had had such heavy losses through the spoilings and burnings of the Scots for sixty years, that the occupants of their three cells of Coldingham, Holy Island, and Farne, which derived their subsistence from three churches in Scotland, with 300*l.* a year were, by these wars, beggars, and had been living in the Durham monastery.²

In 1364 the priory church appears to have been rebuilt, as on 5 ides [11th] May of that year pope Urban V, from Avignon, granted a relaxa-

² *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, iv., 53, 54.

³ *Ibid.*, i., 64.

⁴ *Letters from Northern Registers*, Rolls ed., 207; *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, i., 96.

⁵ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, ii., 290, 744.

⁶ *Cat. of Pat. Rolls*, 12 Edw. III., 194.

⁷ *Hist. Dun. Script. Trcs.*, cxxij. ⁸ *Ibid.*, 120. ⁹ *Cat. of Pat. Rolls*, 9 Edw. III., 85.

¹ *Raine, North Durham*. In 1560 it is described as a 'tower in good reparacons.' It was leased by the crown, under the name of the Grange, to Sir Wm. Reade, and it was long occupied by him and his descendants. — *Ibid.*

² *Letters from Northern Registers*, 393-5.

tion for ten years, of a year and forty days of enjoined penance to penitents who, on the principal feasts of the year, visited and gave alms for the rebuilding of the church of the priory of the cell called 'de Insula,' where rested the body of St. Cuthbert, by whose merits and intercessions God worked many miracles, the church having been burned in the wars.³

On 6 Id. [8th] Aug. 1366, the hospital, for poor and lepers, of St. Bartholomew, Tweedmouth, petitioned the pope for exemption from tithes of the fisheries, as the hospital had been so devastated by incursions of the Scots, that its rents and profits were no longer enough to repair the buildings; and John Lowyek, the master, had provided a little fishing vessel to provide them with fish. On 16 kal. Sep. [17th Aug.], from Avignon, it was granted on condition that they did not sell the fish.⁴

In 1383-4 there is in the Durham accounts a charge of 4*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, being the expenses of Robert de Claxton journeying to Scotland for the banner of St. Cuthbert, together with expenses of the bursar going to Holy Island with the same banner.⁵ In 1384-5, the bursar received in expenses 29*s.* 3*d.* ob. for going to Burubrig, with a charter for Holy Island, and Hugh de Corbrig, his expenses to Hull for the same charter, and to the clerks of the signet and secret seal and the chancellor for writing and sealing the charter.⁷

Thomas Langley, bishop of Durham [1406-1437] contributed to the cost of the choir of Holy Island.⁸

On the 26 Feb. 1448, amongst others cited to a visitation in the chapter house of Durham by the prior of Durham, by command of the bishop, were dom. Thomas Warde, prior, and dom. John Kirk, a brother; and dom. John Bradebery, master of Farnelande.⁹

In 1452-3, William Ebechester, the prior, gave 10*s.* towards the new lavatory of marble in Durham priory cloisters.¹

On 1 Oct. 1453, a mandate was addressed by William, prior of Durham, to the prior and brethren of Holy Island, stating that certain monks putting aside the regular observance of their holy religion made use of linen shirts to the perversion of order, and directing them not to wear such garments as owing to it frequent quarrels arose.²

In 1465, dom. John Eden was prior of Holy Island.³

Thomas Spark, a monk of Durham, was suffragan bishop of Berwick and prior of Holy Island. An inventory of his goods, made in 1528-9, is printed in *Wills and Inventories*.⁴

In 1533-4, 4*l.* 8*s.* was paid to the prior of Holy Island by Durham monastery for 100 dog draves, 600 codlynge, and 200 haddockes.⁵

In 1536 the cell of Holy Island is included in a list of monasteries in England of a less yearly value than 200*l.*⁶

On 13 May, 1541, a grant was made to the dean and chapter of Durham in free almoigne, of the late cell of Holy Island, with cottages and gardens and the whole island of Farne, etc.⁷

In 1550, the church of the priory was used as the 'Great Storehouse,' when a piece of the roof was 'broken downe by a parcell of the embattle-

³ *Cal. of Papal Reg., Papal Letters*, IV, 39.

⁴ *Cal. of Papal Letters, Petition* 1, 534.

⁵ *Durham Account Rolls*, III (103 Surt. Soc. publ.), 593.

⁷ *Cal. of Papal Reg., Petition* III, 595. ⁸ *Wills & Inv.*, I, 88.

⁵ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres.*, ccxcix.

¹ *Ibid.*, ccxcvii.

² *The Priory of Finchale* (6 Surt. Soc. publ.), 35.

³ *Priory of Coldingham*, 196.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 379 & n.

⁵ *Durham Household Book* (18 Surt. Soc. publ.), 309. In a letter of 20 Oct. 15, to Dr. Bellysses he said 'qwate ze thyinke off yis cell off Elande.'—*Letters and Papers, For and Dom.*, Henry VIII, XI.

⁶ *Letters and Papers, For. and Dom.*, Hen. VIII, X, 514.

⁷ *Ibid.*, XVI, 421.

ments of the same howse,' which it was necessary to repair quickly as otherwise the wet descending would 'cawse great decaye in the floores.'⁸

By his will of 6 May, 1555, Odonel Selby of Tweedmouth, who had been thrice mayor of Berwick, directed that his wife Jennet should 'have the tithe corn of Goswyke for the yere as it is dew to me by a lease of ye pryor of holy yland.'⁹

One of the statutes of Durham required the priors of the cells of Holy Island, etc., to record every year all their rents, possessions, and other belongings of each cell. The roll, to be kept in duplicate, one to be retained, the other to be reserved for the prior of Durham, so that at the end of every year it could be seen what increase or decrease of income there had been.¹ Between the year 1293 and 1436 there were considerable fluctuations in the sums received by the priory of Durham, from Holy Island and elsewhere in the north. The chief causes of the great decrease were that for 68 years nothing had been received from the churches in Scotland, because the Scots would not permit money to be collected, there being war between the two kingdoms; on account of the lands not being cultivated, but in grass; and owing to the frequent pestilences by which many places were desolate.² In 1293, Durham received from the parish of Holy Island 128*l.* and 8*d.* except a certain portion of the tithes which the prior of the cell received. In 1348, being the first year after the Durham war, and the year before the great pestilence, the sum of 139*l.* 3*s.* only was received from Northam, Holy Island, and from the churches in Scotland. In 1350, the year after the great pestilence, the sum had fallen to 111*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* *ob.* In 1392, the churches in Scotland ceased to contribute, and from the others the income had dropped to 23*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* In 1420 there was a slight increase, the amount being 28*l.* 4*s.* In 1436, it had risen to 39*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*³

In 1342-3 the expenses of the prior of Durham at Holy Island and Brinkburn were 112*s.*⁴ In 33 Henry VIII. the revenue of the cell of Holy Island was granted to the dean and chapter of Durham.⁵

'Each house or cell was governed by a master of its own, who, with one solitary fellow-monk, or occasionally but very rarely with two, performed the daily offices, and maintained order and hospitality.'⁶ Both masters and monks were removable at the pleasure of the prior of Durham, which was frequently exercised. Occasionally a brother was commanded to go from one cell to another, sometimes as a punishment, sometimes owing to sickness, a letter being given specifying the circumstances of the case, some of these letters are printed in the preface to *Jarrow and Wearmouth*;⁷ removals were made to and from Durham and the cells of Holy Island, etc., and particulars are given in the account rolls of the different cells. Amongst those removed were in 1384-5 Richard Eden from Jarrow, his expenses being 5*s.* On 19 May, 1431, John Gatedshed to Wearmouth. On 30 April, 1444, Thomas Bradbery from Jarrow. On 19 March, 1451-2, dom. Wm. Byrden to Jarrow, and on 5 Jan, 1452-3, back to Holy Island at a cost of 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1455-6, dom. John Hoton, from Wearmouth, at a cost of 6*s.* 4*d.* On 14 Dec, 1461, letters were issued to remove Wm. Roeburne from Coldingham.⁸ On 31 July, 1465, Wm. Gervesse was removed ot

⁸ Border Survey made by Sir Robert Bowes (Raine, *North Durham*), 133.

⁹ *Wills & Inv.*, 1 (2 Surt. Soc. publ.), 143.

¹ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres* (9 Surt. Soc. publ.), xi.

² *Ibid.*, ccl.

³ *Ibid.*, cclvii, ccxlix, ccl, ccli.

⁴ *Durham Account Rolls*, xvi.

⁵ *Jarrow and Wearmouth* (23 Surt. Soc. publ.), ix.

⁶ *Ibid.*, ix, xi et seq.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 73, xix, xvi, 113, 115.

⁸ *Priory of Coldingham* (12 Surt. Soc. publ.), 189.

Wearmouth.⁹ On 1 May, 1470, John Roose was removed to Jarrow.¹ In 1470-1, 5s. is paid for the expenses of removing William Masham from Finchale,² and in 1477-8 Richard Blakwell received 10s. for his expenses of his journey.³ In 1486-7, 5s. was paid to John Royce.⁴ On 1 Dec, 1487, John Porter went to Holy Island at a cost of 7s.⁵ On 30 June, 1504, Wm. Burghe was removed to Wearmouth.⁶ In 1510-11, dom. Robert Standropp and dom. Edward Moore received 10s. for their expenses to Farne Island and Holy Island.⁷ In 1511-12, dom. Wm. Wermouth and Robert Heyth were sent from Finchale.⁸ On 1 June, 1551-2, brother dom. Wm. Tode was removed from Durham, his expenses being 5s.⁹ On 11 Aug. 1552-3, dom. Henry Browne, a brother, was also removed from Durham, at a like charge for expenses.¹

One of the best MSS. of Symeon's Works, that now at Trinity College, Cambridge, was probably written at Durham in the twelfth century, and subsequently belonged to Holy Island priory.²

The following are a few notes relating to the church and parish from different sources:—

William of St. Calais, bishop of Durham [1080-1099], with the precept and counsel of pope Gregory VII [Hildebrand 1073-1080], in the presence of king William, etc., gave to the Durham monks for their nutriment the church of Norham with the vill of Scoreswrthe, the church of Elande with the adjacent vill of Fennum, and the church of St. Paul in Jarrow, etc.³ Henry II [1154-1189], by charter confirmed to the prior and convent, *inter alia*, the island of Farne with other adjacent isles, the church of Halieland, with all its chapels and lands and waters adjoining, Fennum and what they have in Ellewick, the church of Norham, etc., with its lands and waters and all appurtenances, and the vill of Scoresurtha.⁴ This was confirmed by John.⁵ By the *Convenit* the church of Ancroft, with all its appurtenances looking to the mother church of Insula, was conceded and confirmed to the prior and convent of Durham.⁶

About 1228 there was a dispute between Richard le Poor, bishop of Durham, and the prior and convent of Durham, respecting the church of Holy Island and its dependent chapelries. Witnesses were examined in the suit. Their evidence is given in full in the *Feodarium*.⁷ William, dean of Northumbria, averred that the chapel of Ancroft was in the bounds of the parish church of Insula, which the monks held for their own purposes. It had a graveyard in which were buried the bodies of two vills Ancroft and Alredene; Galfrid was the last person to hold it, for which he paid to the monks as a pension 15s. yearly. Stephan, the chaplain of Lescobr', agreed with him. Andrew the deacon, also said that Ancroft and Kille [Kylloe] and Tuedmuthe were two chapels of Insula, and that the prior of Insula took possession of them.⁸ Wm. de Hettona, 'miles,' said, *inter alia*, that David de Houburne gave the land where the house was situate at Tweedmouth to the prior of Holy Island, and that Philip de Vlcotes and his heirs held it of the priory at an annual rent; at the death of Philip the king's bailiffs took possession, but were expelled by the bishop's bailiffs, and so it was held by the

⁹ Jarrow and Wearmouth, xx.

¹ *Ibid.*, xvii.

² Priory of Finchale Rolls, cccxviii.

³ *Ibid.*, cccxli.

⁴ *Ibid.*, ccclxxvi.

⁵ Priory of Finchale, cccxcix.

⁶ Jarrow and Wearmouth, 219, xx.

⁷ *Ibid.*, xxi.

⁸ Priory of Finchale, ccccliii.

⁹ Durham Household Book (18 Surt. Soc. publ.), 16.

¹ *Ibid.*, 159.

² Sym. Dun. (51 Surt. Soc. publ.), xliii.

³ Feod. Prior. Dun. (53 Surt. Soc. publ.), xlvii.

⁴ *Ibid.*, lxxxv.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 96.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 216.

⁷ Surt. Soc. publ., pp. 220 *et seq.*

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 222.

bishop. Richard, chaplain of Siplibotel [Shilbottle], agreed with this.¹ Roger, the clerk, said that he agreed with Andrew the deacon, as to the entering of the prior of Insula, and of the monks, adding that he himself entered with them, and that the archdeacon who came to seize the chapel was not admitted.² Malbert de Dudehou, a layman, said that Ancroft chapel belonged to Holy Island, and was within the bounds of the parish church, that it had rights of baptism and burial, and that Galfrid, who held it, was the parson, but he knew nothing as to the presentation and institution.³ Another witness said that the prior had a part of the vill, in that part it was not permitted to hold a market of the merchandize which came thither for sale, or to sell or to buy it, but the whole market was restricted to the part belonging to the bishop; and if the men of the prior should buy or sell in the market they neither gave nor received toll.⁴ Patrick de Goswike agreed that Ancroft was commonly called a chapel of Island, and that its priest heard confessions of four vills by authority of the monks, besides two vills whose dead were buried there. The dead of the four vills were buried at the mother church of Island. The monks, on the death of Galfrid, held the chapel for half a year.⁵ Richard le Brun said the same. Rich. de Houburne said he saw a coble ashore at Fenham on the lands of the prior, *temp.* Philip de Vleottes, and the prior disposed of it at his will.⁶ Ralph, chaplain of Lowic, said, concerning Galfrid who held Ancroft, he was 'firmar' as he heard from the monks, and had seen him pay 15s.⁷ Robert de Monasteriis, 'miles,' had seen the monks of Insula collect tithes at Ancroft, Galfrid, who was called 'persona,' receiving a portion. Adam de Cornhale, chaplain, said that the monks entered the chapel of Ancroft after the death of Galfrid, as in their right.⁸ The monks held the west part of the vill of Holy Island and the vill of Fennum.⁹

On 17 June, 1305, a licence in consideration of a fine made before the treasurer and barons of the exchequer by William de Gosewyk was granted for the alienation in mortmain by him of three messuages, six bovates and six acres of land in Alneham by Alnewyk and Eworth by Wulloure to a chaplain in the parish church in the island of Halyeland celebrating divine service daily for the souls of himself, his father and mother and of all the faithful dead.¹

By his will of 20 July, 1545, John Hymers of Holy Ilande directed his 'crops to be burrede in the churche garthe of Holy Iland,' and he gave to the 'prestes and clerkes' to pray for his soul and the souls of his wife and 'waxe to burne on my funerall xiijs. iiijd,' and he gave to 'Syr John Jonson, to pray for the souls of his father and mother and all his benefactors, 6s. 8d.'²

By his will of October, 1547, John Watson of Holy Island, yeoman, directed his body 'to be burred in the churchgarthe of Holy Ilande with soull messes and dirge.' He appears to have died from plague, as amongst the list of debts is 10s. 'to Agnes Neylson for to come to me and my wyff when we war infect,' 13s. 4d. 'for clensynge my hous and beryng of my husband, my father, and three childer'; and 3l. for 'costes in tyme of my vysytacione.'³

In the time of bishop Barnes the chapel of 'Holie Iland' wanted a curate, and was served by a stipendiary priest.⁴

¹ *Feod. Prior. Dun.*, p. 225. ² *Ibid.*, 227. ³ *Ibid.*, 228. ⁴ *Ibid.*, 229.
⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 228, 264. ⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 273. ⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 267. ⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 284. ⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 1v.

¹ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 33 Edw. 1, 367.

² *Wills & Inventories*, 1 (3 Surt. Soc. publ.), 133.

³ *Ibid.*, 111, 5 & n.

⁴ *Ecc. Proc. of Bishop Barnes* (21 Surt. Soc. publ.), 10.

At the chancellor's visitation in Corbridge church of 25 Jan. 1577-8, John Hilton, the unlicensed curate attended, as did also Thomas Wynley, the parish clerk. At a general chapter held in Alnwick church on the 30 July, 1578, the gospel of St. Matthew—the task—was duly performed by James Forster, curate of Holy Island.⁵ According to the 'Certificate of all the late Chauntries,' etc., in the county of Northumberland, dated the 14 Feb. 2 Edw. vi, in 'Holly Elande, ther ys also one Chauntry of Our Lady, founded within the Paryshe of Hollyeland afforesyd, the landes and tenements wherof ar all in great ruyne and decay, and also hathe byne for the space of x yeres; and the Evydences therof remaneth in the custodye of our [?] one] George Dynes. Nil. Plate none. Goodes none.'⁶

In June, 1602, 'Information of the estate of Northumberland, for matter of the peace': The bishop of Durham should compel his incumbents to be resident and preach, and the Queen's farmers who hold Hexham, Holy Island, Bamburgh and Tynemouth, and leave churches unprovided, and others with mean curates, should provide preachers.⁷

In 1637, Sir Robert Jackson, knight, Wm. Orde, esq., Wm. Fenwicke, esq., John Salterston, gent., Thomas Orde and George Orde, were before the court for 'not payeing their sessments to their parish church. On 16 May an attachment was issued against all 'excepting Sir Robert Jackson, for he was at London, if in the meane time they did not pay their sessments to Holy Iland.' On 20 June they agreed to pay to the repaire of Holy Island church, etc., and to pay costes.⁸

THE CASTLE, ETC.

In Feb. 1531, a grant was made to Christopher Kempe of the custody of all edifices both in the town of Berwick and in Holy Island, *vice* Francis Pawne deceased.⁹ On 14 Dec. 1532, Sir George Lawson informed the king that the beerhouses, bakehouses, mills, etc., in Berwick and Holy Island were marvellously in ruin for lack of keeping, and it was necessary that they should be repaired as well as the castle and town of Berwick, and the tower of the White Wall which had been damaged by tempest.¹ On the 18th he told Cromwell that if the war continued the brewhouses, etc., at Berwick and the Holy Island must be repaired, as the implements, 'fattes, cowlebakkes, conduites,' etc., were very rotten.² On 18 Jan. 1533, in another letter to the same, he said that the lord warden had left Warkworth for Alnwick, and he thought it would be better for the king to command him to lie at Berwick or Holy Island for a season. He repeated this on 9 Feb. in a letter to the king, and in another to Cromwell.³ On the 17th same month, he again wrote to the king that he had sent warning along the coast of six Scotch warships coming. 'There is some corn already come to Aylemouth and Holy Island, and if these ships do not stop it the garrison will soon have plenty.'⁴ On 9 March, Sir Thomas Clyfford, in a letter to Cromwell, said that the king's houses in Berwick and Holy Island were to be new slated, and the tower of the White Wall under Berwick castle repaired.⁵ On 13 July following, Cromwell was informed that Ric. Foster and other captains of the king's ships of war had arrived at Holy Island.⁶ On 26 July, 1537, Sir Geo. Lawson, in a letter to Cromwell, desired instructions for the repairs at Berwick and Wark castle, and

⁵ *Eccles. Proc. of Bishop Barnes* (21 Surt. Soc. publ.), 41, 77.

⁶ *Ibid.*, lxxxix.

⁷ *Cal. of State Papers, Dom.*, 1601-3, p. 214.

⁸ *Court of High Comm. at Durham* (34 Surt. Soc. publ.) 174, 175.

⁹ *Letters and Papers, For. and Dom.*, Hen. VIII. v, p. 56.

¹ *Ibid.*, 678.

² *Ibid.*, vi, p. 11.

³ *Ibid.*, 51, 144.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 75.

⁵ *Letters and Papers, For. and Dom.*, Hen. VIII. v, 98.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 367.

had given orders for the repair of the king's two brewhouses and bake-houses at Holy Island, which were in sore decay, one side of them like to fall.⁷

In 1539, fortifications were to be made at Berwick, Holy Island, Tynemouth, and other places.⁸ On 6 Oct. 1539, money was received for the king's works at Berwick, &c., from 17 March, 1538, to 14 Oct. 1539 (31 Henry VIII), including repairs made at Eland in the king's bake-houses, brewhouses, and mills; for the conduct money of masons and other artificers, horses bought and other charges.⁹ On 16 March, 1541, a grant was made to John Allyn of the household, of the late cell or rectory of Holy Island, with 15 cottages and gardens called Bagottes, and Coldingham Walles, in Holy Island, a water mill in Fenham, with all lands in Tweedmouth, etc., with tithes and fisheries in Fenham, Holy Island, etc., which belonged to the cell.¹

On 25 May, 1543, Hertford and others informed Henry VIII that of the 500 'hackbuttiars' embarked at Holy Island for France, 60 came aland again because of a leakage in one of the ships; as it was too late for them to go by land, Hertford would pick 40 hackbuttiars of this country to make up 100 for the garrison.²

In a letter of the Privy Council of 17 April, 1544, to Hertford, he was told that the ships of war were not to enter Tynmouth haven, but to tarry at Holy Island for the rest of the fleet; and the ships that came in to lade men or other things there were at once to pass out to Holy Island.³ On 15 May following, Hertford and others informed the king that, as the country had been devastated, the ordnance could not be carried by land, but that it had been shipped and that he had furnished the ships with men, to convey them to Holy Island and Scaterode; they had taken sufficient victuals to furnish the army, and the rest to Berwick, which they intended to burn the next day, and march home-wards, spoiling the country. He took with him the lord admiral, who had left Wm. Wodhouse to convey the ships to Scaterode and Holy Island, where he would rejoin them.⁴ On 2 Oct. 1544, Shrewsbury, writing to the king in council, enclosed letters from the wardens of the East and Middle Marches which Thomas Gower had brought, including one from the captain of Norham to lord Evers with the information that the Scots intended to burn Holie Eland, and as the bulwark there was decayed, Gower had set men to repair it, the cost not to exceed 20 nobles, that good watch should be kept, and if the Scots landed (which he believed not) it should be 'little to their commodity.'⁵ On the 6th the privy Council informed Shrewsbury that the king was pleased with the repairing of the blockhouse in the Holy Island.⁶ Gower wrote to Shrewsbury on 11 Feb. 1545, that he had received but a small sum, out of which he had paid the captain of Holy Island for himself and retinue from 7 Nov. to 30 Jan. 42*l.* and for 100 qrs. of malt bought at Holy Island, Norfolk measure 53*l.*⁷ On 3 April, 1545, Shrewsbury and others informed the king that certain Hull and Lynn men had captured some Dutch ships laden with Scotsmen's goods and had taken them to Holy Island, the ships to be stayed till the king's pleasure were known.⁸

On 6 May, 1545, Thomas Gower wrote to Shrewsbury that he was

⁷ *Letters and Papers, For. and Dom.*, Hen. VIII, XII, 141.

⁸ *Letters and Papers, For. and Dom.*, Hen. VIII, XIV, i, p. 330; ii, 293(?), 724.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 111.

¹ *Letters and Papers, For. and Dom.*, Hen. VIII, XVI, 726.

² *Ibid.*, XIX, i, 364.

³ *Ibid.*, XIX, i, 226.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 316.

⁵ *Letters & Papers, For. & Dun.*, Hen. VIII, XIX, ii, p. 200, 360.

⁶ *Ibid.*, xx, i, p. 175.

⁷ *Ibid.*, xx, i, p. 485.

having malt and wheat ground, but lacked money to provide hops, hoops, and such necessities, or pay the artificers and labourers attending on the business, that he had received of Mr. Shelly 376*l.* 'with bills to Easter last, which is very evil paid', and daily pays great sums, 'as the captain of Iland and Robert Rooke'; he had the malt in the storehouse which he bought. He had nothing to make money of, and the sums sent for the works were so little that he could make no 'utterwerd provishen' for shovels, spades, mattocks, etc., or for carts, harness, and axletrees. On 8 May following, Gower wrote to Shrewsbury, that if any work were in hand at Holy Island, there was at Berwick small store of spades, etc., for them.⁸ On the 10th of the same month John Manne wrote to Sadler from Holy Island, that 'immediately upon my arrival at Holy Island, taking with me Mr. Gowre and the captain, with the skilfullest of the inhabitants, we perused the haven and found the bulwark already made much decayed, and so situated as not to keep ships from the harbour.' Searching for 'the weakeste and dangeroste places and finding no place by water assailable but the haven, we, with advice of the Italian engineer, devised and staked out, upon a rock called Bolster Hughe, a bulwark which shall not only ward the haven but annoy 'ships passing to and from Scotland by the fayre way (as they call it) which they must and do necessarily pass by daily, as also my lord Admirall declared unto me before my coming down. The work will neither be chargeable nor long; and we purpose to-morrow to set to work such labourers as can be provided here, and beg your command to the overseers at Tynmowthe, if they discharge any workmen, as Mr. U'rdall showed me they would at next pay, to send them hither with their tools. The work here with a lodging annexed will cost 400*l.* or 500*l.* Please deliver me what you suppose to be a convenient prest towards it, and, if we have workmen, in a month or five weeks much will be done.' With the letter he sent 'a platt of the bulwark and platform,' to be forwarded to secretary Paget. On the same day Thomas Gower wrote to Tunstall and Sadler that he thought the hill he told my lord of Shrewsbury of too little, and that it should be enclosed in the fortification. It was to be taken in hand as soon as was needful. There would be much ado to get either tools or men, and he begged them to write to the overseers at 'Tynmothe' to send all they could spare. 'Iland is no place to which to send any great number of workfolks, for lack of victuals, but as the country comes not 'to Berwick market 'for sickness they will the rather furnish Iland.' On the day after, Tunstall and Sadler informed the king of the lack of money for works at Holie Eland, etc. On the following day they informed the Council that they would send Thomas Gower and Mr. Man, who were then at Holie Eland, such workmen as could be spared from Tynmouthe, and make shift to advance them some prest for the works they had begun there. On the 31 of the same month Thomas Gower and John Man were paid 100*l.* for works at Holie Eland.⁹

On 13 July, 1547, lord Eure, writing from Berwick to the Protector and Council, stated that he had appointed certain of the garrison of the East Marches to defend Holy Island, and that he would have the country there ready to take to Berwick and Wark castle on occasion; 'as Thos. Gower could not send advertisements to the laird of Calder, I sent to Mr. Rothes and others at St. Andrew's castle, to order a pinnace to warn the king's ships on the seas to come to Holy Island. The same

⁸ *Letters and Papers, For. and Dom.*, Henry VIII, XX, i, 343, 367.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 698, 699, 706, 719, 839.

day 20 galleys appeared off Holy Island, the beacons were fired, and the garrison of Berwick put in order; and having Thos. Gower, marshal, and my son in the town, I took my household servants, inhabitants and garrison into the East Marches. The Lord Warden and power of the Middle Marches came to within a mile of the Holy Island, and we joined our forces. The beacons and fray drove the galleys back to sea, and now they are gone northward.¹

On 8 March, 1548, Thomas, lord Wharton, wrote to the Protector and Council that for order of the victuals 'you say that you will send one of those who has charge thereof at Holy Island and Berwick, whom I will wish and prepare books for; also that you will send Sir Thos. Holcroft to have special charge of these fortifications I will cause carriages to be prepared for the spades, shovels, and mattocks as you commanded.'² On the 10th Sir Robert Brandling wrote to the same respecting the letters he had received, in which it was signified that notwithstanding the proclamation for release of the arrested French ships, there were five French ships of the cardinal of Bourbon stayed at Newcastle laden with grain, part of which was bought by Mr. Stonehouse to victual Holy Island, and the rest by Bartram Anderson, a Newcastle merchant, and the money all paid to the Frenchmen, except some not yet demanded, and the ships were set at liberty on the proclamation.³

In 1549 there is a memorandum of John Brende of matters requisite for the garrison of Berwick and for the state of Holy Island, &c.⁴ In 1552 the weak state of Holy Island with Beblow fort was pointed out.⁵

On 16 Dec. 1559, instructions were given by the queen to William Wynter, appointed admiral of a fleet of 14 ships of war, to carry stores to Tynemouth, Holy Island, and Berwick; to intercept any succours coming from France to Scotland, and to pick a quarrel with the French fleet if he could.

On 6 August 1561, the earl of Rutland, from Richmond, informed Sir Wm. Cecil, secretary of state, that he had sent letters to the captain of Holy Island and Ferny Island for the search of any strange ships coming into the haven.⁶

On 22 Jan. 1565, Captain Wm. Reed⁷ wrote from Berwick to the Council that since Her Majesty committed to his charge Holy Islands, which are so necessary for the defence of Berwick, he had had no small care, especially when the enemy had arms, or the French being in Scotland, had a mind to attempt them; for proof of his care, he procured Sir Rich. Lee and others to view and give their opinions thereon; the strength of the Holy island, which is the haven and staple to Berwick, 'is a rock, vanmured about with a few turfs many years since, which is now decayed, whereby the place is open; the gunners cannot occupy, nor the soldiers, which are but few in number, place themselves for defence, as the fort is rotten, so that the place, with the gunners and soldiers, stands without defence. There are only 50 inhabitants besides the soldiers, most of them aged; 12 are Scotchmen,' whom he found there, and of whom he had taken bonds for their good behaviour; 20 soldiers were appointed for both islands; 16 of them were for Holy island, and four for Ferne island, where is a block house with some rooms to it, standing very open and subject to all weathers, it is now in

¹ *Cal. of State Papers Dom. Add.*, 1547-1565, p. 327.

² *Ibid.*, p. 367.

³ *Ibid.*, 402.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 366.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 322.

⁶ *Rutland Papers*, 1 (H. MSS. Com. Rep.), 74.

⁷ Sir William Reade died on 6 June, 1604, and was buried in Holy Island church, where his tombstone is still to be seen.—Welford, *Men of Mark*, III, 277. Mr. Welford gives a long notice of him.

great ruin, and if it, as well as the Holy island, is not presently repaired, the walls, which yet stand but are cracked, with fall, and it will not be repaired without great charges, but may now be done at small cost. The Lord Governor here has seen them both, and will give his opinion if needed; if a few men were employed this summer, they would be brought to that strength as might make them a great annoyance to their seekers.' On 26 June following Wm. Drury and Richard Lee reported to the Council that they had visited Holy Island as directed. 'Biblaw is but a high rock, and a platform on the top, but the vanmure being of turf, is consumed away, and a new one must be made. In Ferne Island the houses are all too decayed to live in; one of 26ft. by 46ft., and the walls six feet thick, would be a great strength to the island if it had a platform. The fourth part of the island is too strong to enter, but the fifth lies low and should be guarded, for if taken, it would be an evil neighbour for Berwick and the Holy Island, and it should be done soon. There is more to be said, which we refer [?] defer] to the coming of the Commissioners.'⁸ Captain Wm. Reed, in a letter of 8 April, 1569, reminded Sir Wm. Cecil of his suit for the repair of the fort of Holy Island, which, after costing 500 pounds, 'and the walls had been brought four yards in height about the piece, the work had been stayed for two winters; so that if order be not taken for ending the same, the work is like to decay. Having charge of the same, he has thought it his duty to advertize Cecil therein.'¹ In a letter of queen Elizabeth to lord Hunsdon of 16 Nov. 1569, she said that 'Holy Island [is] to be warily looked to.' About 1575 Wm. Reed petitioned the queen for the grant in fee farm or a further lease of the cell and rectory of Holy Island, with their appurtenances, annual value 3*l.* 14*s.*; he had held it by patent for 31 years, but had bestowed 400*l.* in building, and intended going to greater charge in enclosing it with hedges, &c., to the great defence of that particular place and the country adjoining, against the Scots, who often annoyed these parts; and to the good example of the residue of the inhabitants, which will advance Her Majesty's other possessions thereabouts with greater commodity than the value of the parcels required can profit her, and work good effect throughout the country.'² In March 1579, the queen appears to have acceded to his petition, as a lease for 30 years is reversion was granted to him of the cell and rectory there, in consideration of his good service and the charges bestowed by him in building and otherwise upon the said cell and rectory 'and to encourage him and others to whom he may leave it, to do the like, for the better defence thereof against foreign attempts.'³

At Michaelmas, 1577, the yearly pay at Berwick for the old and new garrisons, Holy and Ferne Islands, etc., amounted to 22622*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* On 6 July, 1578, the total amount expended for new works at Berwick, Newcastle, and Holy Island, for three years was 6336*l.* 19*s.* 1½*d.* On 31 March, 1579, the fort at Holy Island cost 4*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* On 1 March, 1582-3, needful works on the storehouses at the Holy Island cost 49*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, four fother of lead at 9*l.* the fother, was obtained at Newcastle 'to cover and laye a broken and ryven house which is bare,' boards, nails, &c.⁴

⁸ *Cal. of State Papers, Dom. Add.*, 1547-1565, pp. 557, 569.

¹ *Hatfield Papers*, 1 (H.M.S.S. Comm. Rep.), 405, 442.

² *Cal. of State Papers, Dom. Add.*, 1566-1579, p. 495.

³ *Hatfield Papers* 11, (H.M.S.S. Comm. Rep.), 239.—Wm. Read was captain of Holy Island and Ferne in 1569, when queen Elizabeth gave him a lease of Fenham. In Lord Wm. Howard's *Household Books* (63 Surt. Soc. publ., 29), is a note under 1612, 30 June, 'Sir W. Reade's man bringing gulls, xx*s.*'—29 & n.

⁴ *Cal. of Border Papers*, 1, 8, 11, 12, 97.

On 14 Nov. 1577 (?) from Newcastle, Sir Robt. Constable informed the earl of Rutland that he had a commission for Chopwell woods, and Holy Island and Ferne Island.⁶

In a letter from Berwick of 24 Nov. 1584, to lord Burghley, lord Hunsdon wrote 'that he was neither made acquainted by Mr. Secretary with the letter for the Lords of Scotland to come to the Holy Island, nor with anything that pertains to them, but express commandment given that he should not be made acquainted with any of their doings.' . . . In a long letter of the Secretary in answer to one of his touching Holy Island, wherein he wrote that captain Reed's letter was no discharge to him, and that unless he had a discharge under her Majesty's hand, there should none of them come there, whereat he seemed aggrieved.⁷

On 20 Sept. 1590, 'the Holy Islandes the houses wherof, as well as the fort in the Holy Island as at the Fearne Island, being broken, torne, and unslated, and sundrie of the chimnies blowne downe by the great windes and stormes,' cost 111*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, and 'consideracions' to Sir John Selbie for winning stone in his quarry in Twedmouth for these works 66*s.* 8*d.*' In a letter of 13 Sep. 1591, Sir William Reed informed Burghley that he was 'a meane for my lease, and afterward for the patton of the Holy Ilande. . . and now I have had your favour countenance to have yt for my sonne.'⁸ On 24 March, 1593-4, in a note, the half-year's work glazing windows of the fort of Holy Island, etc., under charge of Sir William Read, cost 4*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* In a letter from Berwick of 13 April, 1594, of John Crane to Burghley, it is said that Sir William Reade had been very earnest with the surveyor and himself to repair the houses in the 'Fearne Ilande, as at the forte in the Holy Ilande under his chardge which we refused without your order and warrant, and referred him to your pleasure, who now beinge there maye perchance make somme complainte thereof to your lordship . . . The chymnyes of the houses in the Fearne are blowne downe with the wyndes and the house unslated, but also there are sondrie reparacions newdefull to be done in and about the fort at the Holy Ilande, as the leades and gutters of the house, with a platforme in the upper keape and courte of the same forte, which is so broken that the greate ordnance have no scape or roome to reverse if they be shot of, without danger of breaking of their repaire.' On 24 June, 1594, according to John Carey and John Crane's inventory there were in the fort at Holy Island of brass ordnance, 2 demi-culverins, 1 sakar, 1 faleon; 1 demi-culverin of cast iron, dismounted, new stock for it; round shot of iron 105. In the storehouse, 4cw*t.* powder. In the 'pallaice,' iron round shot [various] 1179.⁹

On 3 June, 1596, among other things to be considered by the queen and council was the fortifying of Holy and Farne Islands by Sir Wm. Reed.¹ On 10 Sept. following, Ant. Atkinson informed the earl of Essex how the queen was deceived in her customs. . . Last year a licence was granted by the Council at York for corn to be carried from Hull to Newcastle, Berwick, and Holy Island, and certificates were brought in that it was so discharged, but most of it went into Scotland.²

On 3 Dec. 1603, the king wrote to Sir Wm. Bowes and other com-

⁶ *Rutland Papers*, i, 116.

⁷ *Hatfield Papers*, 111 (H.M.S.S. Comm. Rep.), 74.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 367, 387.

⁹ *Cal. of Border Papers*, i, 524, 528, 537.

¹ *Cal. of State Papers, Dom.*, 1595-1597, 225. At Sir W. Read's entreaty, on 4 July, 1593, Willoughby informed the council that he 'went over to viewe the Holy Ile and the fort, which' he 'found to be a very fine pyre, for the ordnance there is so much decayed that the gunners dare not give fyre but by traynes, there master being very miserably slayne at my being there with discharging one of them.'—*Cal. of Border Papers*, ii, 545.

² *Hatfield Papers*, vi (H.M.S.S. Comm. Rep.), 378.

missioners for dissolving the garrison at Berwick, giving certain directions on the receipt of their report, annexed *inter alia* was another account of the yearly pay allowed for Berwick with the Holy and Farne Islands and the castle of Wark, amounting to 13400*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*³ On 14 Nov. 1605, Sir Wm. Bowyer wrote to the Council that he had put 20 soldiers into the fort at Holy Island, Capt. [Sir Wm.] Reade being in guard there. Sir Wm. Reade informed the same that he had received the soldiers and that he and they would hazard their lives before any mischief should come to the king. On 16 Nov. 1605, Sir Wm. Bowyer informed Salisbury that means had been taken for guarding Berwick and Holy Island; and that he had laid watches for Percy who is said to be in Scotland, as many of the borderers were prepared to join him.⁴ In June, 1616, the office of captain of forts of Holy Island and Ferne Island was granted to Wm. Ramsey for life with 80*l.* a year for himself, 36*l.* 10*s.* for his lieutenant, 36*l.* 10*s.* for 2 gunners, 15*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* for a gunner's mate, and 190*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for 16 soldiers, for the better defence of the forts.⁵ On 20 Dec. 1616, and on 6 Dec. 1620, similar grants were made to him. In Sep. 1637, by a warrant under the king's sign manual, the office of captain of the forts of Holy Island and Ferne Island then in one garrison was granted to Robert Rugg during the king's pleasure. The garrison consisted of one captain at 80*l.* a year, one gunner at 18*l.* 5*s.*, a gunner's mate at 12*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, and nine soldiers at 82*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* a year.⁶

When the civil war broke out in 1642 Holy Island castle was surrendered to the Parliamentarians. In June of that year, Robert Rugg, 'the bottle-nosed governor' of Holy Island had been left without pay for sixteen months.⁷

In May, 1646, a considerable force, under Captain Robert Batten, was sent to Holy Island by parliament, as it was of such consequence to the northern parts of the kingdom.' The officers and men in garrison at Newcastle, Tynemouth, and Holy Island were eager for Charles's execution.⁸ On 16 June, 1646, 500*l.* was paid to Robert Fenwick and Thomas Davidson, by order of the House of Commons of June 6, for defence of Holy Island, out of the composition of Sir Humphrey Mildmay. On 12 March, 1647, 600*l.* was paid to Col. Fenwick for his soldiers in Berwick and Holy Island.⁹ On 2 May, 1648, Captain Batten, governor of Holy Island, writing to Sir Arthur Heselrige, governor of Newcastle, enclosed a letter he had received from Sir Marmaduke Langdale, describing the state of affairs in Berwick, and asking for repayment of money he had expended, and for coals and tools.¹ On the same day, a letter was sent by the Committee of both houses to the Lord General, enclosing a letter from Holy Island and desiring him to send more forces thither to secure it, as being a place of very great importance.² On 10 July, at a meeting of the Committee, it was decided that the letter of the 24 June from Holy Island concerning arms, ammunition, and men, be recommended to the Committee of the army.³ On the 19th of the same month captain Robert Batten, in a letter from Holy Island to Speaker Lenthall, reported that he had 'been in a besieged condition near these six weeks. The enemy hath made a garrison of Haggerston House, which is within

³ *Cal. of State Papers, Dom.*, 1603-10, 56.

⁴ *Cal. of State Papers, Dom.*, 1603-10, 257, 258; 1611-18, 414; 1619-23, 197.

⁵ 'Privy Seal Dockets' (*Arch. Acl.*, 2 ser., XXIV), 209.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 208; see p. 309 and note ².

⁷ Bates, *Northumberland*, 240.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 250, 261.

⁹ *Royalist Compositions* (111 Surt. Soc. publ.), 91, 92.

¹ *Portland Papers*, I, 451.

² *Cal. of State Papers, Dom.*, Charles I, p. 57.

³ *Ibid.*, 180.

two miles of this isle, which doth hinder all things from coming in for the relief of the poor inhabitants as well as the garrison, and they daily threaten to fall in and burn and plunder the town, 'so that we are forced thereby to extraordinary duty, and have not moneys nor provisions for the supply and encouragement of my soldiers, neither have I received any certain intelligence from the south this month, the Cavaliers being master of all the country hereabouts. This day the Scots came into Berwick with seven regiments of foot and some troops of horse. The English Cavaliers are marched forth. My drum being there, saw Colonel Brandling deliver up his command unto the Scots' governor. There is great need of a ship or two for my assistance. The guard of Berwick hath lien open these six weeks, and many vessels have gone in thither, and at present there are three riding at anchor before that bar, but what they are I know not.'⁴ On the same day he wrote a similar letter to the earl of Manchester, speaker of the House of Lords.⁵ On 16 September following, amongst other proceedings by the same Committee it had to be very earnestly recommended to the Committee of the Army to take care to supply the forces with Lieut. General Cromwell with such necessaries as are by him intimated to be wanting, viz., clothes for the foot and pay for the general's regiment; and that 1400*l.* may be sent down to Newcastle for provision of bread.⁶ Cromwell, Haslerigg, and the governor of Holy Island were to be written to informing them of a design against Holy Island by the revolted [ships] and therefore to take care of the place, also that the lord admiral be desired to send ships to guard those coasts. On the 19th the Committee of both Houses informed Lieut.-General Cromwell that they had seen his two letters of the 6th and 11th inst., to Mr. Pierrepont and others, and had written to the lord admiral concerning the ships he desired, and for a supply of clothes and money. They had given extracts of those letters to the Committee of the Army, accompanied with the recommendation that the revolted ships intend, when they come forth, to go to Scotland and seize upon Holy Island by the way. They hoped they would not be in a condition to come forth for want of victuals, and by the enclosed he would see what they had written to the lord admiral concerning them: however, they desired him, as he was in those parts, to take the best care of Holy Island that he could, it being so necessary for the riding of the fleet, if they [the revolted ships] should come that way. At the same time a letter was written to the governor of Holy Island, that the revolted ships were at Goree in Holland, but when they came forth again they intended to sail for Scotland and attempt that island by the way. They hoped either that their coming out would be hindered or that they would be followed so closely by the fleet that they would not be able to effect their design, yet they thought fit to give him notice of this information that he might put himself into the best posture he could to oppose them, if they should endeavour to put in execution any such design. A letter to Sir Arthur Haselrigg, governor of Newcastle, who was in these parts, was to the same effect and in addition 'That you might give the governor of Holy Island the best assistance you can to oppose them.'⁷ On 21 Nov. 1648, doctor Thomas Grey was examined with respect to a proposed surrender of the island. He said that about August 7th, he met Colonel Carr about three miles from Holy Island, who told him he was going to meet Captain Batten on the sands to treat for delivering

⁴ *House of Lords Calendar* (App. to 7 Rep.), 376.

⁵ *Portland Papers* (Hist. MS. Comm.), 1, 437.

⁶ *Cal. of State Papers, Dom.*, Chas. 1, 1648-9, p. 282.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 283, 285.

it up to the earl of Lanerick, and that these had previously several messages between them for the purpose, and that after the meeting Colonel Carr was to ride post to Edinburgh to give Lord Lanerick an account of the business, and that the colonel actually did so the next day.⁸ In a letter of 28 Jan, 1649, major John Mayer stated that when he took Fenham house, which blocked up Holy Isle, he sent 22 prisoners to the island to be secured by Captain Batten, nine of whom Captain Batten entertained as soldiers into the Castle. The Scots army being then routed, and Lieut.-General Cromwell on his march northwards, a little before Captain Batten sent his wife to Newcastle for relief, saying, if her husband had not a speedy supply he might be forced to deliver it up. Whereupon the governor sent to major Mayer to march into Northumberland with all possible speed, who accordingly marched to the island, took and beat off the enemies guard, and sent into the island provision for the garrison for six months. When the major came into the Island he found at least 200 sheep pasturing, a great warren full of rabbits, and worth at least 100*l.*, and the cobles at sea bringing in great store of fish, besides that, Major Sanderson, not above two months before, sent in provision for at least six months.⁹

On 31 July, 1645, a resolution was adopted by the House of Commons that the garrison of Holy Island should be reduced to the ancient establishment, and that Captain Shaftoe, the then governor, should have the arrears of pay due to himself and his soldiers, for that garrison, out of the sale or sequestration of the lands and estate of Col. Thomas Haggerston, then a prisoner to the parliament, and it was further ordered that 100*l.* be paid out of the said estate to Captain Robert Rugge¹, late captain of that island, for his relief, he having first rendered it into the hands of parliament. On 23 August following, the Committee for reducing Newcastle and parts adjacent, ordered that captain Shaftoe having taken colonel Haggerston, papist in arms, and secured Holy Island, etc., should take possession of the manors of Haggerston, etc., belonging to him. On 18 Dec. 1650, a petition of Joan, widow of captain Shaftoe of Holy Island, was referred to Mr. Reading. On 4 March, 1651, Sir Thomas Haggerston averred that Joan Shaftoe was attempting to obtain his estate on pretence of arrears of pay due to her late husband, . . . that before sequestration the captain took 30*l.* worth of his timber, pretending it was for the fort at Holy Island, but converted it to his own use. On 8 May, following, the business concerning captain Shaftoe, governor of Holy Island, and captain Rugge¹, was referred to the Committee of the Revenue.²

On 18 April, 1651, 43 officers and soldiers and two of their widows, petitioned the County Committee for their pay, as having waited for it a long time, they had applied to parliament, and that parliament ordered its payment out of the estate of Sir Thomas Haggerston. On 8 March, 1654, they again petitioned the County Committee for payment of the balance, they having in the meantime received a portion, as they were hindered by the troops being in the county now that the estates were sold.³ On 21 Feb. 1654-5, Joan Shaftoe, the widow of Thomas Shaftoe, the late governor, again petitioned the parliament for herself and soldiers for the pay of her late husband and the 80 soldiers, the garrison by order of parliament having been reduced to the ancient number. The arrears were 1430*l.* in 1645, and her husband was admitted tenant

⁸ *Portland Papers* 1 (H.M.S.S. Comm. Rep.), 505.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 508.

¹ 'Capt. Rugg, governor of this fort, is as famous for his generous and free entertainment of strangers as for his great bottle nose, which is the largest I have seen.' Thus writes Sir Wm. Bureton, who was entertained by Captain Rugge in 1635.—*Roy. Compos.*, 223n. See also p. 307.

² *Royalist Compos.* (111 Surt. Soc. publ.), 221-223.

³ *Ibid.*, 222n.

of the estate of Sir Thomas Haggerston till the sale. The account shewed arrears of 950*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* She begged certain moneys in hand towards the arrears. On 15 March it was ordered that 395*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* received from Sir Thomas Haggerston's estate by the Commissioners should be paid to the soldiers of Holy Island in part of amount due to them. On 4 July, 1655, the six weeks' pay and arrears due to the troops, including those at Holy Island, were ordered to be paid. On 4 Jan. 1655-6, the widow of captain Shafto and the officers and soldiers had received the last named sum, but that 600*l.* still remained due.⁴

On 12 July, 1655, the cost of the forces at Berwick and Holy Island was 952*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* a month.⁵

On 28 March, 1654, Capt. Thomas Love, deputy governor of Holy Island, 'begs allowance of out-rents upon lady Clavering's estate, payable to Lord Suffolk and Mrs. Dorothy Ord. He has farmed the estate from the County Committee, but they are not able to allow him the out-rents, and he has been obliged to pay them, in addition to the full rent'; the County Committee were to examine and certify, and Mr. Brereton to report.⁶

On 19 Sept. 1660, a commission as governor of Berwick castle with Holy Island and Ferne Island, was issued to William, lord Widdrington. In January, 1662-3, Anne, wife of Robert Tichborne, a prisoner in Holy Island, petitioned the king for leave to send a servant to her husband who was lame and infirm. On the 22nd, secretary Bennett informed lord Widdrington, the governor, that the king had consented, but that special care had to be taken that the king's service was not prejudiced thereby. On 6 Oct. 1663, Mrs. Tichborne thanked Bennett for acceding to her request for the removal of her husband from Holy Island, but owing to the king's progress it had been prevented. He had had a dangerous illness, and the place would endanger his life during the winter. This removal does not appear to have taken place, as on 4 March, 1664, she again petitioned the king for her husband's removal to some nearer place, he being weak and ill, and she unable on account of the distance to administer the help necessary for preservation of his life. On the 9th a warrant was issued to Sir Robert Collingwood, the governor, to deliver him up to John Bowden. Subsequently, Mrs. Tichborne again petitioned the king to permit her and her children and a maid to remain with her husband in Dover castle, to which he had been removed from Holy Island. She thanked the king for the removal, by which his condition was much bettered.⁷

On 19 May, 1665, three warrants were issued for the delivery at Holy Island, conveyance, and receipt at Windsor castle, of Henry Martin, a prisoner, for the horrid murder of the late king.⁸

In 1666 (?) Daniel Collingwood, deputy governor, petitioned the king for remission for 31 years of the rent of 38*l.* for the royalty of Holy Island, which his majesty had lately caused to be purchased, that he might keep the castle in better repair.⁹ In April, 1672, Holy Island was demised to Collingwood for 31 years, at the rent of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, with grant of the office of keeper of the castle.¹⁰

In Dec. 1675, the earl of Danby, in a letter to the earl of Ogle, said he had that morning desired the king's pleasure concerning him, as to the government of Holy Island, and his Majesty declared that Mr. Collingwood should be under his command and receive orders from him so that he thought he should give his Majesty thanks, and take order about the grant.¹¹

In 1683 reports were made by lord Dartmouth and others on the

⁴ *Cal. of State Papers, Dom.*, 1655-48, 80, 229; 1655-6, 99; 1657-8, 71.

⁵ *Ibid.* 1655, 239.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 155. ⁷ *Ibid.*, 1660-1661, 270; 1663, 1604, 21, 289, 505, 510.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 1664-1665, 374.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 1660-1667, 397.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 1672, 420.

¹¹ *Portland Papers*, II (H.M.S.S. Com.), 151.

condition of Berwick-upon-Tweed and Holy Island, especially as to defences; appended were four large detailed plans.¹

On 26 July, 1685, James Riddell of Leith, petitioned the king for redress because his ship was seized in Leith Roads by a Dover privateer and was carried off to Holy Island, where it was pillaged and left to the mercy of a Dutch vessel which took it to Holland as a prize.² In a letter of 24 June, 1666, from Berwick, Mark Scott informed secretary Williamson that two of the enemies privateers were cruising between Coquet Island and Holy Island; and on 5 August that a Dutch privateer had chased a Newcastle hoy into Holy Island, and was still cruising thereabouts.³ On 26 June, the works on the island, etc., were to be repaired as there was a danger of sudden invasion.⁴

Brigadier General Stanwix, in a letter from Carlisle of 14 October, 1715, to the Marquis of Annandale, stated he was sorry to find the rebels were troublesome as he believed most of them had left Northumberland. He had 'a certain accompte that they are not above 400 in Northumberland, which goe by the name of Derwentwater or Witherinton's men. They had a designe upon Newcastle, but are dissappointed.' He further wrote that he had 'an express from Berwick giving me an accompt that a master of a ship had come directly from France, and with his ship's crew surprized Holly Ileand, where there was a great store of ammunition, and a good round no. of arms. The master of the ship immediately made his signals for the rebels to come to him, but they were march'd from that part, and they perceiving it from Berwick did immediately march with 100 men and retook the ile and town and castle. The master of the ship in dispair threw himself into the sea, and was allso shott yet taken up alive, and 'tis believed would live. . . I have it from Captain Philips, the engineer, now at Berwick, who commanded the 100 men.'⁵

¹ *Dartmouth Papers*, III (H.M.S.S. Comm.), 54. ² *Cal. of State Papers, Dom.*, 1664-1665, 491.

³ *Ibid.*, 1665-1666, 456; 1666-1667, 13.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 1665-1666, 461.

⁵ Hope Johnstone's Papers (Hist. MS. Comm.), p. 128. The story of the capture of the castle for the pretender by the two Erringtons is told in Raine, *North Durham*, p. 166. The depositions connected with the seizure, are given in notes to pp. 166 and 167. *Proceedings*, 2 ser., VII.

CORRECTIONS:

Pages 288, line 29, for 'outwards' read 'eastwards'; 293, line 7, for '422-61' read '1422-1461'; 295, line 6 from bottom, for 'them' read 'him'; 295, line 4, for 'with' read 'worth'; 300, line 14 from bottom, for 'crops' read 'corps.'

MISCELLANEA.

The following notes are from the *Acts of the Privy Council*, N.S., vol. XII:—

BERWICK, &c.

1580, July 11.—A letter to the Lord Hunsdone that whereas by letters written unto their Lordships by Robert Bowes, esquier, Threasurer of Barwick, dated the xvth of June, their Lordships are given to understand that uppon a letter by him receavide from the Comendador of Donfarlinge, Chiefe Secretarie unto the King of Skottes, by the which it is desired that the Generall Redresse between the two Realmes maie begine from thende of that Peace made in the yeare 1563, and that the meettinge of the Commissioners might be prorogued from the xxth of June untill the xth of August next, he wrote his letters unto him to advise him to send unto their Lordships with speed his advise and opinions towelinge the tyme to begin the said mutuall redresses, and what inconvenience or prejudice maie come unto her subjects within his office thereby, withall other matter within his charge requisite to be remembred and known unto his Lordships in that behalfe, which

their Lordships have not hetherto receivid; his Lordship is therefore required with all diligence to send the same unto their Lordships, that befor the tyme of the mettinge of the Comissioners, which approcheth verie fast, their Lordships may throughlie consider of such matter as he shall send unto them, and give direction therin unto the said Comissioners for their proceedinge accordingly, &c.

Two other letters of like tenour, the on[e] to the Lord Scroope, and the other to Sir John Forster, knight, Lordes Wardens of the West and Midle Marches over against Scotlande.—pp. 95 and 96.

BORDERS.

1580, Oct. 24; Richmond.—A letter unto the Lord Scrope, &c., that wheras the Quenes Majestie hathe ben geven to understande by letters from Robert Bowes, late her Agent in Scotlande, that the Kinge hathe appointed th'Erle of Argile to repaire unto those Borders for the redressinge of disorders, so as th'opposite Wardens on this side might concurre with them in the perffaunce of the same service; forasmuch as he Majestie desirethe nothinge more than the continuance of good frendship and neighbourhoode and execucion of justice, his Lordship is required what whensoever he shalbe informed either from the said Mr. Bowes or other on the Kinges behalf of the cominge of the said Erle, or anie others which shall have authoritie to aunswer and doe justice for all such attemptes as his Lordship is to demaunde at their handes, that then likewise he faile not to joyne with the said Erle, &c., in th'answering of all such thinges as maie be justlie by them claimed at his Lordships handes, so as justice maye be reciprocallie don on bothe sides, all disorders redressed and quietness established in the Borders, &c.—p. 239.

A letter of the like tenure and effecte to Sir John Forster, knight, Lord Warden of the Middle Marches, to meete and concurre with th' Erle of Angus, he appointed to repaire (as Mr. Bowes writeth) Lieutenant of the Middle Marches, &c.

NEWCASTLE.

1581, Jan. 6; Westmorland.—A letter unto the Lord Scrope, Lord Warden of the West Marches over against Scotlande, that wheras the Quenes Majestie is geven to understande that th'Erle of Morton is of late committed in Scotlande, wheruppon it maie be feared that somewhat wilbe attempted on that side to the prejudice of her Majesties estate, her Highness, minding to provide for anie inconveniences that might ensue, hathe geven order unto th'Erle of Huntington to repaire to the towne of Newcastle to be there readie to doe such thinges as uppon conference with the said Lord Warden and others shalbe thought meete for her Majesties service; her Majesties pleasure was that his Lordship, havinge taken some good order for the matters of his Wardensrie, should forthwith with as much speede as convenientlie he maye repaire unto the said towne of Newcastle, there to joyne with the said Erle, &c., as shoulde be further signified unto him, &c.—p. 300.

1581, Jan. 17; Westmorland.—A letter to the Lord Hunsdon signifyinge unto his Lordship that sith his departure it had ben thought convenient that the masse of treasure delivered unto him should be bestowed in maner as followethe, viz., two thousand poundes to be delivered to Robert Bowes at Berwick, to be by him employed for the provision of corne and victuals according to their Lordships' letters written to him in that behalf; th' other ij*ij* m*li*. his Lordship is desired to leave sealed upp with th' Erle of Huntingdon, to be afterwarde delivered upp to the charge of the said Robert Bowes, who is appointed Treasurer, and to be acceptable for the same and to issue the same according to the said Lord Presidentes warraunt.—p. 313.



CORSTOPITUM, 19TH SEPT. 1908.

P R O C E E D I N G S
O F T H E
S O C I E T Y O F A N T I Q U A R I E S
O F N E W C A S T L E - U P O N - T Y N E .

3 SER., VOL. III.

1908.

NO. 27

An afternoon meeting of the Society was held on Saturday, the nineteenth day of September, 1908, on the site of the Roman town of

C O R S T O P I T U M ,

near Corbridge.

Members and friends assembled about two o'clock p.m., when they were taken in charge by Mr. R. H. Forster, who had superintended the excavations during the season, and had kindly undertaken to guide the party over the remains. Among those present were Mrs. Clayton, the Chesters, and Mrs. Allgood, Titlington; Mr. F. R. N. Haswell, North Shields; Mr. J. C. Hodgson, Alnwick; Mrs. and Miss Thompson, Winlaton; Rev. T. Stephens and Miss Stephens, Horsley; Rev. C. E. Adamson, Westoe; Mr. and Mrs. R. Blair, Harton; Miss C. Blair, Roade, near Northampton; Mr. A. T. Flagg, Westoe; Mr. T. May, Warrington; Mr. J. P. Gibson, Hexham; Mr. W. A. Armstrong, South Shields; Mr. S. S. Carr and Dr. Wilkinson, Tynemouth; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Blair and Miss Ethel Parker, Gosforth; Mr. W. Philipson, Miss Edith Philipson, Miss Richardson, Mr. R. O. Heslop, Mr. Percy Corder, Mrs. Southwell, Mr. Southwell, jun., and a friend from Cambridge, Dr. Bradshaw, Newcastle; Mr. W. W. Tomlinson, Whitley; Ald. W. Boyd and Miss Boyd of Prestwick; Ald. T. Carrick and Mr. Thos. Bowden, Newcastle; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Bell, Cleadon; Mr. H. H. E. Craster, Oxford; Dr. Stephens, North Shields; Miss Miller, Corbridge; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Henzell, Tynemouth; Mr. T. Matheson, Morpeth; Mr. C. Williams, Whitley, Miss Richardson and a friend, Sunderland, and others.

Mr. Forster said that this year's work has been chiefly confined to opening out the north side of the large street, running east and west, discovered last year. The fountain, also discovered last year¹, has been rather more completely examined. A street appears to have run north at the east side of the fountain, but as yet no trace of the water supply has been found. The building in front of which the large slab with the inscription of Antoninus Pius was found last year,² has been completely uncovered, and proves a most important part of the scheme. It turns out to be a large granary, probably built at the date indicated by the inscription, namely, A.D. 140. It is heavily buttressed on the east, west, and north sides, and has had a flagged floor supported on eight sleeper walls with cross passages. Between each pair of buttresses there is an aperture opening immediately under the floor for the purpose of keeping the building dry and cool. Here the explorers made

¹ *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., III, 272 *et seq.* See also top illustration facing this page. ² *Ibid.*, p. 263.

a unique discovery. In one of the apertures they found standing in position a stone mullion, of which, so far as can be ascertained, there is no other example of this kind extant, although it is not an uncommon thing at a later period. It seems fairly certain that each of the apertures was similarly mullioned, and as the openings are of large dimensions, something of this sort would be necessary to prevent animals from getting under the floor. Unfortunately, a large proportion of the facing stones have been removed in post-Roman times, but in one section of the north wall they still remain, eleven or twelve courses high—that is to say, about six feet. This granary, which measures close upon 100 feet long by 32 feet wide, exclusive of the buttresses, and furnishes something of an index to the immense proportions of the town which existed, had down the centre of a row of masonry bases which seem to have supported pillars of stone or timber, either to carry the ridge of the roof or a higher floor.³

Further evidence of the proportions of Roman *Corstopitum* can be adduced from the discovery of still another granary immediately to the east of the one to which reference has just been made. This one is not quite so wide, but rather longer. It has a flagged floor, supported on sleeper walls in the same manner, but under the floor as now existing are traces of an earlier floor. To the west of the latter granary has been a narrow street running north and south, and to the west of this again is an area which shows no decided traces of a building of any importance.

To the east of the fountain site a large and important building is at present in process of excavation. It seems probable that this may prove to be one side of the forum or market place. About 200 feet of the west wall has already been traced, and for a short distance this wall is standing four courses high, and is possibly the finest specimen of Roman masonry in the country.⁴ Above the heavy foundation course is a course which shows a moulded plinth on the outside and rusticated masonry on the inside. Above this are two courses with rusticated masonry on both sides. A magnificent specimen of Roman building, the wall is about 2ft. 6in. thick and each stone covers an entire breadth. From the eastern face of this wall, other walls project, each having a 'T' shaped termination, and thus forming a series of chambers or small courts.⁵ Near the south wall a large number of arch stones were unearthed. Ten of these were found lying cheek by jowl, and at first it was thought that they represented a portion of the arch, which had fallen without breaking. Further examination, however, shows that they were bedded on a bank of soil which had been heaped above a Roman level, and that at each end of the row two similar stones had been placed flat in order to keep the row of ten together. It seems probable that these arch stones had been collected for building purposes in post-Roman times, and after being so placed had never been carted away. Mr. Forster thinks it not improbable that Wilfred intended to convey them to Hexham, as he had done with others, for building purposes. The stones have now been re-erected for the purpose of determining the probable span of the arch from which they came, and it appears possible that they originally formed part of one of the arches spanning the spaces between the cross walls already mentioned.

So much for the buildings of the town so far as they have been excavated. Of articles of almost every possible description the explorers have made an extensive discovery, and they now form quite a prolific museum. Of pottery of all kinds, and especially of Samian

³ See illustrations facing this page.

See bottom illustration facing p. 313.



CORSTOPITUM.

From photographs by Dr. D. H. Stephens of North Shields.



ware, the finds have been very extensive. One or two of the pots and jugs are complete, and the explorers are sanguine of being able to piece many more together. A jar of coarse black ware is particularly interesting. Other notable additions to the collection include a small lamp, a number of round stones, apparently ballista shot; tools, knives, chisels, small axes, a pair of shears, a pair of tweezers, of which the spring is still good; keys, iron caltraps, bronze and bone pins, *fibulae*, and rings, all of which form an engrossingly interesting collection. One of the most curious objects is a panel, 20 inches square, bearing a representation of a head in relief. The workmanship indicates the early part of the fourth century, and probably the head represents a sun god. Then there are a fine carved capital with *acanthus* leaves, a number of millstones of different designs, and much else besides.

On the day preceding the visit a remarkable find of gold coins of the late empire and of a gold signet ring was made. The coins, of which there were 48, ranging from Valentinian I to Magnus Maximus, about the end of the Roman occupation of the island, are in the finest possible condition, *fleur de coin* in fact. They had been wrapped in a piece of sheet lead through which the workman who found them had struck his pick.¹

Thanks were voted to Mr. Forster by acclamation, and the large party then dispersed after seeing the coins and visiting the little museum on the ground.

Professor Haverfield, in a letter to *The Times* of 12 Sept., 1908, after describing the buildings and other objects brought to light, continues: 'Only a working hypothesis can be built up of the history of all these remains. Plainly the site was occupied by Romans in the first century. Agricola may really have spent a night or two here and planted a small fort to guard his road northwards. What Hadrian may have done here, when he built his Wall on the hill-tops three miles away, we cannot yet tell. But when Antoninus Pius moved the frontier north, *Corstopitum* became an important base. Granaries and the like were built. Possibly a permanent fortress was planned. But the conquests of Pius were lost within forty years, and after Septimius Severus no effort was made to regain them. The military structures of *Corstopitum* became useless to the army. They passed to civilians, who built their shops and dropped their coins amidst the massive walls. Later came more varied fortunes, which a minute study of the remains is now revealing, destruction by barbarians and rebuildings. Finally, as the fifth century opened, *Corstopitum* ceased to be. From that day to this no man has dwelt on the site.'

¹ See p. 321 for a short notice of the inquest held by the coroner, when the coins were declared to be treasure-trove, and were at once claimed both by the Crown and by the Duke of Northumberland. Of the 48 coins, 4 are of Valentinian I, 2 of Valens, 16 of Gratian, 8 of Valentinian II, 5 of Theodosius, and 13 of Maximus. 43 of them, including all of Maximus, were struck at Trier, 2 at Rome, and 3 at Constantinople.

MISCELLANEA.

The following are local extracts from the *Acts of the Privy Council*, new series, vol. XII:—

SHERBURN HOSPITAL.

1580, June 27.—A letter to th' erle of Huntington, Lord President of her Majesties Counsell established in the North, that wheras their is some matter in lawe dependenge before his Lordship and her Majesties Counsell there betwene the Lord bishop of Durham and Raphe Leaver,

Master of the Hospital of Sherborne, their Lordships have thought good to praise his Lordship for the abridging of the charges in suite of lawe to the prejudice of the said Hospitall, and for avoyding of the evill reporte which by continuance of such debates maie be spread of men of their profession, that takinge some summarie knowledge of the matter in controversie betwene [them], his Lordship would proceade to a goode ende and agrement betwene them, and if anye of them shall refuse to condescende therunto, that then his Lordship would certifie their Lordships what he shall have done therin and what his opinion is therin, to th' intent their Lordships maie take further order accordingle.

—p. 72.

1580, June 27.—A letter to the Lord Archbishop of Yorke that wheras their Lordships are geven to understande that there are certaine controversies betwene the Lord Bishop of Durham and Raffe Leaver, Master of the Hospitall of Sherborne, forasmuch as the same are matters ecclesiasticall and so incident unto the Commission which his Lordship hathe for that Province, his Lordship is desired that for avoyding of charges of lawe, and of such evill reportes as by suite of lawe might be raised of the parties or their profession, that by vertue of the said Commission calling the said matter and parties before him, he would frendlie ende the same betwene them as in justice his Lordship shall see cause, and if anie of them shall refuse to condescende therto that then his Lordship would certifie in whom the default is, &c.; that further order maie be taken by their Lordships accordingle.—p. 72.

The following, relating to the same subject, are from the *Calendar of State Papers, Dom.*, 1581-1590:—

p. 121, §46, Sep. 30, 1583, Aukland.—Bishop Barnes to Mr. Tho. Calverley, Chancellor of the County Palatine of Durham, requiring him to give judgment in the case of Mr. Lever for the tenement in Kelloe, and the restoration of certain lands in Gateside. (*On the same paper*):—

p. 122, §47, Sep. 30, 1583, Aukland.—Bishop Barnes to Mr. Calverley and other the Justices of Peace within the County Palatine. To give satisfaction to Mr. Lever for the wrongs done to his hospital [Sherburn] by assessments, impositions, and taxes for bridges and other matters.

Sep. (?) §48 —Ralph Lever to the Council, solicits their interpositions in the matters between him and the bishop of Durham, *Incloses*—

§48, I.—*Particulars concerning the first point of Mr. Lever's supplication: complaining of denial of justice by the bishop in Lever's private suits.*

§48 II.—*Particulars concerning the second point of his supplication: for the nomination of a Dean, great injury by the long vacancy of the deanery. Dr. Bellamie recommended by one party, and Dr. Tobias Matthews by another.*

§48 III.—*Particulars concerning the third point of his supplication; qualifications of a Dean.*

§48 IV.—*General statement of the wrongs and injuries sustained by Ralph Lever from the bishop of Durham, in his private suits. Particulars stated.*

p. 228, §66, Feb. 24.—Ralph Lever to Lord Burghley, requests him to forward the bill in Parliament for assurance of the incorporation of the hospital of Sherbourne House, granted to the suit of Thomas Lever. [*The Bill for better assurance of Sherbourne House was read the first time in the Lords, Feb. 24, 1585.*]

(Feb. 24) §67.—Note of Ralph Lever's suit in behalf of himself and his brethren of Christ's Hospital of Sherbourne House, erected for the number of 16 brethren only, and now sought to be increased by Her Majesty's confirmation to the number of 30, the revenues being able to maintain so many.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1908.

NO. 28

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of September, 1908, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. J. Pattison Gibson being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the Council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

- i. Miss M. Hope Dodds, Home House, Low Fell, Gateshead.
- ii. Ambrose T. Flagg, Chapel House, Westoe.

The following NEW BOOKS were placed on the table :—

Presents :—

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for September and October, 1908. [There are some interesting articles in the number for October, among them a second instalment on 'The Comacenes,' an early guild of masons. But the most curious is that on 'The *Sedia Balneare* [or *sella stercoraria*] of the Vatican,' which object professor Lanciani thinks may have been found at the baths of Caracalla; the article contains some out-of-the-way information relating to the ceremonial use of this seat of *rosso antico* marble by the popes down to Leo x, the last pope to sit upon it; it is now in a special cabinet in the Vatican museum not open to the general public. Another article is on an old mumming play, which was formerly in vogue at Christmas in the retired village of Stanton in Wiltshire, the duke and duchess of Northumberland being two of the characters.]

Exchanges :—

From the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, N.S. VII, cloth.

From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, XXVII, nos. 6, 7, 8.

From the Huguenot Society of London :—*Proceedings*, XIX.

From the Royal Society of Norway :—*Annales*, vol. II, *Historisk-Filosofik Klasse*.

From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen :—*De Danske Runemindesmaerker*, by E. Wimmer.

Purchases:—Mitteilungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Archaeologischen Instituts, XXIII, i; and *Jahrbuch*, of the same, XXIII, ii; *A History of English Furniture*, IV, part XVII; and *Notes and Queries*, nos. 244-248.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) reported that the council had agreed to purchase *Screens and Galleries in English Churches*, and *Fonts and Font Covers*, both by Mr. Francis Bond.

This was confirmed.

DONATION TO THE MUSEUM.

The following was announced and thanks voted to the donor.

From Mr. W. H. Jones of Hexham:—A Roman tile taken from the Roman Wall of the City of London under the site of Christchurch hospital (Bluecoat School) north side of Newgate Street, and in close proximity to the city gate, which was near the Roman gate. The wall was 9 feet thick, faced both sides with ashlar, mostly Kentish ragstone. The tile courses were in two thicknesses and built through the wall, about 2ft. 3in. between the courses. A stone plinth on the outside of the wall, the foundations rough stones fixed in clay.

EXHIBITED:—

By Mr. W. H. Wood (of Oliver, Leeson and Wood) who is engaged in repairs to St. Mary's church, Gateshead, a drawing of a rudely sculptured stone, apparently a grave cover, but unlike any Saxon stone before discovered by him, built into the Norman masonry of the outh transept. The cross is most unobtrusive but clearly defined, and two lines, which intersect, are scored lengthwise across the face. The appended reproduction of the drawing shows it (see opposite page).

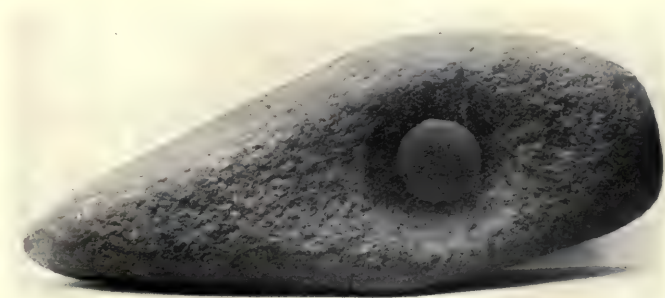
By Mr. Edward Wooler of Darlington:—The following photographs:—

- I. A flint stone found by Captain Surtees of Redworth Hall near the Ancient British camp of Shackleton hill. It weighs 3lbs. The base has been roughly dressed. There are no flints to be found nearer than 60 miles. A large quantity of flints have been found at Heworth and Newton Ketton, two or three miles distant.
- II. A polished flint axe found by Mr. J. J. Burton of Nunthorpe near Upsall a few weeks ago. It is 4½in. long, 2½in. wide at the cutting edge, and 1½in. at the top, and measures in the middle 5¼in. in circumference, and weighs 8½ ounces.
- III. A holed axe found in field 14 O.S. Killerby near Catterick 2ft. 3in. below the surface, on the 24th July, 1908, by Messrs. Place and Sons, timber merchants, Northallerton, whilst erecting some fencing for Mr. J. J. Mowbray of Killerby hall, and not far from the site of Killerby castle. The axe weighs 5lbs., is 9½in. long, 3½in. thick, and 3in. wide; the hole for the shaft is 1½in. in diameter. Killerby hall is only a short distance south of the Roman Station of Catterick.
- IV. A bronze celt found on the 24th August, 1908, by P.C. Robinson, a Tees Fishery watcher, half-a-mile above Wycliffe hall on the Durham side of the river Tees, and two yards from the river bank. It measures 3½in. long by 1½in. wide at the cutting edge, the socket is 1⅞ths. in diameter; it weighs six ounces. It will be noticed it has a ring round the mouth and three ribs extending from the moulding. The ribs are ¾in. long. The hatchet is characteristic of those previously found in the locality, and is similar to figure 125, page 117, of Evans, *Bronze Age*.

For III and IV, see opposite plate.



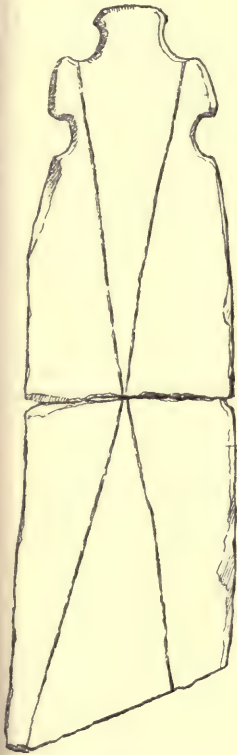
BRONZE CELT FROM NEAR WYCLIFFE ON THE TEES.



STONE AXE HEAD FROM KILLERBY, NEAR CATTERICK.



S. MARY'S CHURCH GATESHEAD.
 ANCIENT GRAVE CROSS FOUND UNDER BOTTOM OF
 E. WALL OF S. TRANSEPT AUG 25 1908.



PLAN.



SIDE ELEVATION.



SECTION.

MEASURED & DRAWN BY
 OLIVER LEESON & WOOD ARCHT.³
 NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. SEPT. 1908.

- v. The rubbing of an inscription on a bell at Redworth hall, $11\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter at mouth, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high to crown, having the letters A B 1664 in a band of scroll work interspersed with shields each bearing a chevron between three bells impaling three handled tripods, two and one. The mark is that of the well-known bell-

founder, Samuel Smith of York. The bell is from Heighington church. It is cracked, and a new bell was therefore given to the church by Captain Surtees's father in place of it. Another of the bells is said to be at Walworth castle.

By Mr. Thomas May of Warrington:—Two *denarii*, of copper washed with tin, said to have been found at the Roman camp, Wallsend:—

I. Valerian:

obv. IMP. C. P. LIC. VALERIANVS AVG; bust laureated to r.

rev. RESTITVT ORIENTIS; a turreted woman (The East) standing to right, presenting a crown to Valerian, holding a spear and standing in a military habit, to left. (Cohen 188)

II. Aurelian:

obv. IMP. C. AVRELIANVS AVG; bust radiated to r.

rev. RESTITVTOR ORBIS; a woman standing to r. presenting a crown to Aurelian, laureated, in military habit standing and holding a spear. (Cohen 209)

Mr. W. H. Knowles was announced to exhibit, on behalf of Messrs. Browne and Browne, the original warrant of the arrest of John Bunyan. Mr. Knowles stated that in the meantime Messrs. Browne and Browne had sold the warrant to a purchaser who demanded its immediate delivery. The particular value attaching to the warrant lay in the fact that it shed light on the time when the composition of the *Pilgrim's Progress* was made, which was previously undetermined. It shows that it was written as late as 1675. The warrant was finely written, in excellent preservation, with the seals of the various magistrates attached to it. Until 21 years ago it was unknown, when it was purchased by Thorp at a sale. It was afterwards acquired by Quaritch for 300*l.*, and subsequently sold at a still higher price. Recently it was purchased by Messrs. Browne and Browne, who had since sold it. The arrest was for preaching at conventicles, where services were held in a manner not according to the practice of the Church of England. A full account of the document, with the text, has been printed in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of London (vol. xii, p. 12).

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) in Mr. J. C. Hodgson's absence, and on his behalf, stated that Hutchinson in his *History of Durham*, vol. iii. pages 250-251 (published after 1787), makes mention of a seventeenth century diary of Christopher Sanderson, then in the library of Mr. Milbourne of Armthwaite Castle, Cumberland; and also mentions Rain's Note Book, a seventeenth century MS., then in the possession of Miss Mary Rain of Barnard Castle. Mr. Hodgson would be glad if any member could inform him where these diaries now are.

CORSTOPITUM.

This concluding the formal business, those present proceeded to the lecture room of the Literary and Philosophical Society, where Mr. R. H. Forster, who has superintended the excavations at *Corstopitum* during the season, gave a lucid description of the remarkable discoveries made on the site. Chief amongst the finds are a fine series of Roman gold coins (*solidi*) in the finest possible preservation, wrapped in a piece of sheet lead, and a gold ring. They are 48 in number, and range from Valentinian I to Magnus Maximus, and are supposed to have been hidden about 385 A.D. Many of the members saw the coins on the occasion of the visit to the site (see next page).

Mr. F. W. Dendy moved that the thanks of members be given to Mr. Forster, this, after being seconded by Mr. J. P. Gibson, was carried by acclamation.

MISCELLANEA.

The following appeared in the *Newcastle Daily Journal* of 10th October, 1908, respecting the gold coins, etc., found at *Corstopitum* (see preceding page):—

At the court house, Hexham, yesterday, Coroner Rutherford and a jury sat to inquire into the recent find of gold Roman coins at Corbridge, and decide as to whether they were or were not treasure-trove. The claimants were the Crown, and his Grace the Duke of Northumberland as Lord of the Manor.

Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., Gosforth; Mr. H. H. E. Craster, M.A., All Souls College, Oxford; and Mr. R. H. Forster, M.A., Mill Hill, Barnes, represented the Corbridge Excavation Committee.

Mr. Harvey (Messrs. Leadbitter and Harvey) represented the Duke of Northumberland, as did Mr. Willyams, steward of the manor of Corbridge.

Mr. Brown, from the Treasury Office, represented the Crown.

The Coroner intimated that he would take the formal evidence before he addressed the jury.

Robert Allan, labourer, Hill Street, Corbridge, said that for a considerable time he had been employed at the excavations on the Roman station of *Corstopitum*, near Corbridge. On Friday, the 18th September last, when engaged with another man, Scott, in clearing soil and chippings from between two walls, forming part of a building, he was using a pick. He was about fourteen inches below the surface, when shortly after nine o'clock in the morning his pick pierced a piece of lead. He lifted it up in his hand and examined it, and saw something bright inside. He immediately called Mr. Forster, and gave him the lead. Mr. Forster opened the lead in the presence of Scott and himself, and found a number of coins and a ring. Mr. Forster counted the coins, and there were 48.

The coins were at this point produced and examined by the jury.

Robert Henry Forster, barrister-at-law, who said he was voluntarily engaged superintending these works, from an archaeological point of view, on behalf of the Corbridge Excavation Committee, and Herbert Henry Edmund Craster, gave corroborative evidence.

Humphrey John Willyams, Barndale, Alnwick, said he was steward of the Manor of Corbridge, and the Duke of Northumberland was Lord of the Manor. The spot where the treasure was found was within the compass of the manor.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, and on coming into court again, the foreman announced that they had come to the unanimous decision that Robert Allan was the finder, and that the find was treasure-trove.

Mr. Brown: On that verdict I claim the coins on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Harvey: And I claim them on behalf of the Duke of Northumberland.

The Coroner said the next point to settle was as to the custody of the coins.

After some argument, it was agreed that the coins be deposited in a bank by the Coroner, such bank not to be made a party to any further proceedings.

The jury having signed the inquisition recording their finding, the proceedings terminated.

In the *Scottish Historical Review*, vol. VI, p. 403, there is an interesting Northumbrian ballad on William Aynsley's murder in 1598.

CHOLLERTON CHURCH.

A gossip little book by Maria A. Hoyer, recently published by D. Nutt (2/6), is *By the Roman Wall: notes on a Summer Holiday*, being the impressions of a first visit to the remains of that remarkable structure the Roman Wall. It is evidently intended for the general reader whose education has not been entirely neglected. Beyond a few comparatively unimportant mistakes, for instance, she speaks of the 'Great North Road' when Wade's military road is meant, and that the angles of the camps are rounded on the exterior but square within, while they are round both inside and out. There are many illustrations, some from pen-and-ink drawings and others from photographs by the author. The illustration facing this page, from a photograph, used as the frontispiece to the little book, shews the monoliths now marking the division between the nave and south aisle of Chollerton church, which doubtless were removed by the mediæval builders from the neighbouring camp of *Cilurnum*, as were similar columns dividing the nave from the north aisle of Lanchester church from the camp on the high ground above Lanchester (for illustration of them see these *Proceedings*, 2 ser., x, facing p. 389). Miss Hoyer is to be congratulated on her popular book, and she and her publisher are thanked for the loan of the block. The author acknowledges her obligation to the *Handbook to the Roman Wall*, by the late Dr. Bruce.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM CHURCHES.

The following concluding 'notes,' by Sir Stephen Glynne, are continued from p. 284:—

Oct. 16, 1862 WARDEN (NORTHUMBERLAND). *S. Michael.*

A cruciform church with Western Tower and without aisles—much altered and modernised, but with some good original E. E. work still remaining. The nave is short, the Transepts large and sprawling, and the Chancel remarkably short. All the windows of the nave are modern of the worst kind. The Transepts open to the nave by wide pointed arches upon octagonal shafts. The Transept end windows are very bad; but they have on the E. & W. sides some good original lancets. The South Transept has on the E. one single and one double lancet with hoods connected and a flat buttress. On the W. side of the same are 2 single lancets with hoods, a string course below and flat buttress. The North Transept has on the W. a double and single lancet and string course—on the East 2 double lancets.

There is no Chancel arch. The Chancel has on the N. & S. single lancets apparently renewed—at the E. a 4 light window of questionable character. The interior has a neat but dreary and puritanical look. The Tower is very plain and without buttresses, and possibly of early origin; it has 2 small windows, which appear early Norman S. & W., the upper part modern.

(April 13, 1864) BELLINGHAM (NORTHUMBERLAND). *S. Cuthbert.*

A curious church with some good Northern E. E. work, but badly altered in parts. Its plan is characteristic of Northumberland. A nave without aisles, Chancel and large South Transeptal chapel, and over the West end a bell cot for one bell in an open arch. The remarkable feature is that both nave and Transept have a stone vaulted roof, with arched ribs springing from the walls without corbels, and externally covered with flagstones. The walls are very thick, and have some single lancets set deep. The West window is modern, and also the bell cot and west doorway. A S. door is closed. The North doorway has an odd arch without curve. Near the east end of the nave is the spring of a stone rib on a corbel, as if meant to support another



ROMAN COLUMNS (MONOLITHS) IN CHOLLERTON CHURCH.

From a photograph by Miss Hoyer. The block lent by her.



arch. The arch to the Chancel is acute, of E. E. character with 2 chamfered orders on octagonal shafts. The chancel has a flat modern ceiling covered with slates. The E. window has an E. E. triplet—much splayed but cut by the ceiling. The Transept is large in its projection—opens to the nave by an obtuse chamfered arch of doubtful character. On its E. side is an original lancet, the other windows modernised, and the walls green with damp. There is against the wall a large bracket or corbel of clustered shafts as if meant to support an arch, the capitals moulded and rather of Edwardian character—apparently too large merely for the carrying of an image. The Font has a small octagonal bowl of doubtful character. The situation is pretty, the church rises on a high bank overlooking the North Tyne. In the Church yard is a monumental slab of *dos d'âne* form.

DARLINGTON CHURCH (end of February, 1825).

The church is a beautiful structure, in the form of a cross, and is perhaps one of the most pure and unmixed specimens of Early English in the country. The nave, chancel, and transepts are nearly of equal length, and from the centre rises a square tower crowned with a stone spire. The whole of the exterior is ornamented with arched moulding of the lancet form. The windows are also mostly of this form. The arched moulding runs also along the walls within. The nave is divided from the aisles by pointed arches springing from clustered columns, and the tower rests on lofty pointed arches springing from clustered columns. The whole of the nave and transept is disfigured by pews and galleries. The organ is placed between the nave and chancel. The western portion of the nave is not pewed, and has a circular arch resting on an octagon pillar. In it is also the font, which has an elegant carved canopy. The nave has some large square windows on the south side, filled with tracery, probably of Early Decorated work.

The whole is of one uniform Early English design. The extremities of each side of the cross very handsome, especially the west front, which has the gable flanked by square turrets crowned with pyramids. The doorway is large and handsome, and having shafts with bell capitals. The arch of the doorway crowned by a triangular pediment. Above it is a tier of five Early English arches, some of them pierced for windows; the shafts are some with foliated capitals, some with bell capitals. In the pediment of the gable are three niches of the same sort, between the stages are string courses of toothed ornament. The south transept has two tiers of lancet windows, two windows in each stage, and a circular one in the gable. The string course is continued round the buttresses. The north transept has windows arranged as in the south transept; only that they are without shafts. The nave has a clerestory, exhibiting a trace of Early English arches, some of them pierced for windows. The whole church, save the tower, has a plain Early English parapet. The nave has a south door with shafts having bell capitals, and a similar one on the north side. The tower rises from the centre, and has on each side a triple belfry window of Cr.¹ design. It is surmounted by a battlement and lofty well-proportioned spire of stone. The east end of the chancel is flanked by square turrets and has two tiers of lancet windows without shafts. The interior is tolerably neatly fitted up, though the elegance and symmetry of the building is cruelly destroyed by the irregularity of the galleries which entirely surround the nave and parapets. The windows of the aisles are Cr.¹ with square heads. The nave has on each side four pointed arches, of which the western ones have octagonal and circular arches, the other piers are of clustered shafts with square capitals. The transept is enriched internally as well as without by a double tier of Early English niches of elegant appearance. They have shafts with varied capitals and architrave mouldings filled

with rich toothed ornament (especially those in the lower tiers) and between the heads of the niches are circles filled with foliage and flowers of very rich design.

Between the south aisle and transept is a very rich and deeply moulded lancet arch, springing from clustered shafts with capitals foliated and resembling fleurs de lys. The great arches under the tower are fine and deeply moulded, having in the mouldings some ball flowers. The chancel has a double tier of Early English lancet arches, in which the shafts are alternately with bell and foliated capitals. Of those in the lower tier one has some of the toothed moulding, another is enriched with the chevron and lozenge ornament. On the north side of the altar is a tomb with a contracted Rectilin^r. arch crowned with an embattled parapet. There are also three stone walls of Rectilin^r. work ascending eastward, having ogee canopies and feathering. Some of the ancient wood carved stalls remain. The font stands in the western part of the nave, which is left open and free from pews, forming a kind of porch or vestibule. The font is a plain octagon on a circular shaft. Its canopy of wooden tabernacle work is lofty and fine, yet with some mixture of Italian features. There is also a mutilated effigy of a priest.

'From the fear of being late for the coach we were prevented from examining this highly curious and interesting church as narrowly as could be wished.

From Darlington we proceeded through an uninteresting country to Rushyford, a single house and very large inn. Soon after the country improves—on the left appears Windlesham² house, seated high and among woods: and a little further in a very elevated situation is seen the tower of Merrington Church, which forms a very conspicuous object. The country on the right hand is finely diversified by wood and dale, and in the summer time must be extremely beautiful.

ST. MARY LE BOW, DURHAM,

in Baily Street, is a structure of no great extent or beauty consisting of only a nave and chancel without aisles. The West front was rebuilt in the 17th century, in a motley style of architecture partaking both of the Gothic and Italian styles.

The windows are mostly of Perpend^r. character. The interior is very neatly pewed. There is a wood screen, but not of a good period, between the nave and chancel, and a small organ at the West End. There is a low tower at the West end.

ST. MARY THE LESS, DURHAM,

is situate beyond the College and is a very small structure without aisles consisting only of a body and chancel, which are divided by a semicircular arch. The Church has been lately modernized and the windows altered from their original form which probably was with semicircular heads, as one remains of that form at the West end. The Font is plain and circular. The Church wears a very neat appearance, especially the chancel which is fitted up with some elegance. The Altar piece is of exceedingly elegant Perpend^r. work and of carved oak. The Church yard is planted with trees. The parish contains not more than ten houses.

This church has been modernized further, but in rather better style and a new bell cot added.

A little beyond this Church is the beautiful stone bridge erected by the Dean & Chapter over the Weare. It leads to some very pleasant & beautiful walks on the opposite side, which are beautifully shaded with trees & must have a most enchanting appearance in the summer time. The Cathedral & Castle form most noble objects from these walks.

'In the course of the evening we went into the Assize court which is small & incommodious, & there was no trial of any interest going on.

The next day we returned, by the same way as we had come, to Eserick.'

¹ Curvilinear.

² Windleston,

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1908.

NO. 29

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and eight, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. F. W. Dendy, one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

i. John Locke Lovibond, West Park, Hexham.

ii. William Wyatt, 88 Fern Avenue, Newcastle.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From the Rev. E. J. Taylor of West Pelton vicarage :—*Bedford's Symeonis Monachis Dunhelmensis*; 1732, sm. 8vo, cf.

From Mr. Thomas Pumphrey :—A small scale reproduction of a map, drawn by himself, of the Roman Wall, with illustrations copied from Spence and Richardson, to frame and place in the Blackgate; also a sheet diagram to go with it.

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for November, 1908.

Exchanges :—

From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—*Proceedings and Communications*, no. I, 8vo.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Society :—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, VIII, 4, 8vo.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, LXV, no. 259.

From the Royal Numismatic Society :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, no. 31.

Purchases :—*Archbishop Wickwane's Register* (114 Surt. Soc. publ.); *The Scottish Historical Review*, for Oct. 1908 (vi, i); *The Pedigree Register*, I, 6; *Notes and Queries*, nos. 249-252; *The Reliquary*, XI, 4; and *The Oxford English Dictionary*, Mon—Myz.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. J. C. Brigham of 39 Woodland Terrace, Darlington (per Dr. Hodgkin, V.P.):—A small bronze figure of a sphinx, undoubtedly of Roman workmanship, found about a century ago at Renishaw, some 6 miles north of Chesterfield. It has been the foot of a box or something of the kind. The following is a memorandum giving particulars of the find :—

'This Sphinx was found by the workmen in an Iron-stone pit (10 yards at least below the surface of ye ground), betwixt Renishaw foundry and Park Hill about ye year 1803. Mr. Appleby, who presented it to me, May 30, 1804, says that the workmen frequently find marks of old iron-stone pits which have been worked in old times, which may account for this curiosity been found at such a depth underground. W. Younge.'

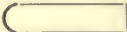
By Mr. Richard Welford :—An old silver snuff box, presented to him by Mr. G. Van der Pot of Rotterdam. It is apparently of Dutch manufacture, oval in shape, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length by $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. in width, with a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. On the lid, in bold relief, are a Dutchman in antique costume smoking a long pipe, while a serving man hands him his liquor. The method of opening is a mild sort of puzzle. It is effected by pressing the portly figure of the smoker to the right; the opposite movement restoring the closure. Upon the bevelled sides of the box are stamped views of shipping and windmills; upon the ends are various floral emblems. Plate marks, a lion passant to right and 'R. 133.' Weight 5 oz.

CHAPEL ON SPINDLESTON HEUGH.

The secretary (Mr. Blair) then read letters from Dr. Hodgkin and Mr. J. Burdon Sanderson relating to the discovery at Spindleston of what appears to have been the site of the chapel mentioned in foot notes to the new *History of Northumberland* :—

Mr. Hodgkin thus wrote :—I was taken yesterday (16 Oct.) by Mr. J. Burdon Sanderson to a place near Spindleston Crag (just above the whinstone quarry) where there seems to be the clear indication of the site of the church (of St. Eligius) which is vaguely mentioned by Bateson in our Bamburgh volume as having once existed somewhere in that neighbourhood. They have also found traces of human interment near the church. The land belongs to Mr. Alex. Brown, but I think Mr. Sanderson, who is much interested in the discovery, will get leave to do a little excavation on his own account.

Mr. Burdon Sanderson said :—Dr. Hodgkin has been kind enough to forward your card to me in reference to the supposed discovery of the St. Eligius chapel on Spindleston heugh—and he also very kindly came over and had a look at it. The facts of the case are simply these. A friend of mine, when here in August, was looking up some facts about the old camp on Spindleston Hill, and came on the foot-note as to the supposed chapel to St. Eligius. I had never noticed this foot-note myself, but as soon as he drew my attention to it, I remembered having often noticed some remains of a ruin, which I had taken to have been perhaps a cottage or a place used by the quarrymen to sharpen their tools (as I believe the quarry goes back for a long time). On our going to look at this old ruin, which merely consists of what have been walls, now much grown up with grass, etc., we found that it was certainly not a cottage—the shape seems to be roughly like this :—

It lies due east and west—the square end West  East being the east—where presumably the altar would be—probably the entrance was from the west. The length is about twenty-seven feet, and the breadth about sixteen feet. Since then I have found out from the quarrymen that about a year ago,

when breaking up new ground, they came on a grave very near the site of the chapel, about 7 feet long, lying nearly north and south, with the remains of a skeleton laid on the rock, 2 feet or so below the surface—as there is no more depth of soil (and this possibly might account for the grave being not east and west, as there would be great difficulty in making it at all). What remained of the bones were, I am sorry to say, shovelled away with the soil, but the site can still be seen where the head of the grave was. I only heard of this a short time ago, so was too late to look into the matter. The chapel is referred to in vol. I of the new *History of Northumberland*, at pages 175 and 193, both foot notes, and seems to have been in use to about 1590 and probably back to 1293, when the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem existed. I think that Dr. Hodgkin was pretty sure that the ruin is what we take it for, and if any member would care to come and see it I shall be very pleased to point out everything I can to him. I do not own the land, but am tenant of it under Mr. Browne of Callaly, but I mean later on to have some of the ruin opened out carefully, though I cannot undertake to do it just at once.

Mr. Hodgkin and Mr. Burdon Sanderson were thanked for their communications.

THE LATE HORATIO ALFRED ADAMSON, V.P.

Mr. Blair, in the unavoidable absence of the writer, read an obituary notice of Mr. Adamson by Mr. Richard Welford, one of the vice-presidents.

For this, on the motion of the chairman, he was heartily thanked.

The chairman also moved that the condolence of members be sent to Mrs. Adamson, the widow, and the family of the late Mr. Adamson, on the irreparable loss sustained by them. This, on being seconded by the Rev. C. E. Adamson, was carried in silence, by a show of hands.

The obituary notice will be printed in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 3 ser., v, now in the press.

SIR WILLIAM BLACKETT.

Dr. Bradshaw read the following notes on the document under the Great Seal, exhibited at the August meeting of the society (p. 277).

The document is a royal writ of James II, dated Nov. 6, 1688, announcing to the archbishops, etc., the appointment of Sir William Blackett to be lord lieutenant of Northumberland. It runs:—

Jacobus Secundus Dei gratia Angliae Scotiae Franciae et Hiberniae Rex, Fidei Defensor, | archiepiscopis episcopis ducibus comitibus baronibus militibus liberis hominibus et omnibus aliis de comitatu Northumbriae | salutem. Quare commisimus dilecto nostro Willelmo Blackett, baronetto comitatum nostrum predictum cum pertinentiis suis | custodiendum quamdiu nobis placuerit prout in nostris literis patentibus ei inde confectis plenius continetur | vobis mandamus quod eidem Willelmo Blackett baronetto tanquam vicario nostro comitatus predicti in omnibus quae ad officium | illud pertinent intendentes sitis et respondentes et auxiliantes. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westm. sexto die Novembris, anno regni nostri quarto.

The writ consists of a strip of parchment 14½ by 8½ inches, and contains seven lines of writing, which is good where legible. About 5½ inches down the right hand shorter side the parchment is slit for about half its length to form a tag upon the end of which a waxen impression of the Great Seal was originally fixed. Now rather more than one-third of the seal remains. It is of reddish brown wax. The obverse contains a much rubbed head of the king on his throne, and above him two angels in flowing robes hold the royal arms surmounted by a crown, all somewhat rubbed. The visible part of the legend is two illegible letters

probably vs (the ending of *Secundus*) D GRA MAG BRI FRA ET HIBER. On the reverse is a spirited figure of James on horseback, but unfortunately the king's figure stops short from the waist downwards, while only the head and neck of the horse are visible, and a portion of the legend, namely, the beginning IACOBVS SECVNDVS DEI, and the ending [F]IDEI DEFENSOR. The interest of the document lies in the fact that it calls up a picture of life under the old corporation, and incidentally illustrates the wider national history. Sir William Blackett, to whom this writ refers, is one of the best known characters of Newcastle's history. Our honoured vice-president, Mr. Welford, has very ably sketched the life of this, and many another local worthy, in his well-known book *Men of Mark*, and it would be presumptuous of me to think that I could add anything to his record. By his sketch I was directed to one of the Richardson reprints, 'The Eve of the Revolution in Newcastle,' which gives a striking picture of Sir William Blackett's importance as a popular leader in Newcastle.

The charter of Newcastle, in common with that of other towns, had been surrendered to Charles II early in 1684, and was only given back when a drastic remodelling allowed the king to appoint or confirm the mayor, recorder, sheriff, and town clerk. On 13 Feb. 1685, the charter thus altered, reached Newcastle. Charles II had died 6 Feb. 1685, and his brother, James II, found that even the new corporations were too independent for his purpose. On 15 Dec. 1686, he ordered the election of a fresh corporation for Newcastle, which took place on 5 Jan. 1686. What happened now is very obscure, but it is said on the authority of Ambrose Barnes that the old corporation was composed very largely of Papists and Nonconformists, and the out-going mayor, Sir Henry Brabant, was an enthusiastic Royalist. Apparently he attempted to pack the new council with like-minded men. Under the remodelled charter the mayor nominated the sheriff and the common council, though his nomination was supposed to be confirmed by certain electors chosen out of the freemen. In this way it would be possible to ensure a succession of friendly mayors and corporations, as the corporation elected the mayor, and he in turn appointed the common councillors. However there were many strong whigs among the aldermen, and one of them, either Blackett or a friend of his, calmly challenged the mayor's nominations and proposed a fresh set of names from their own party, among them being an unknown regicide. Brabant, understanding Blackett's move, adjourned the election until he had consulted the king. Of course, James supported Brabant, and the new common council was sworn in. Blackett contented himself with saying quite justly that it was all an idle form, as the king had taken all real power from them, and then left the room. The mayor in alarm called a meeting of the freemen, but the aldermen took Blackett's side, and pretending that it was proposed to surrender the charter, refused to be present at the guild. The guild meeting fell flat, however, and not only could Blackett's party control the corporation, but Blackett even persuaded James to hand over the control of the city to him by a piece of rather sharp practice. A lucky and apparently unintentional vote in the House of Commons won him favour with the king, who was told that as the common council of Newcastle consisted of 24, it would be a wise thing to heal the trouble by allowing Blackett's party to appoint 14 in lieu of 14 of Brabant's party. As a matter of fact there were 24 councillors and 10 aldermen, together with the mayor and the sheriff, and Blackett so arranged things that he secured a safe majority for his party. Once more the mayor appealed to James, and pointed out that Blackett's party had been disloyal enough to oppose a scheme for an equestrian statue of James II. However, James was curiously blind to Blackett's

real opinions, and allowed him to secure the election of whig mayors both in 1686 and 1687. In the latter year James became alarmed and displaced Squire, the new mayor, by Sir William Creagh, a Roman Catholic, and attempted to pack the Corporation with Romanists. A fulsome address to the king, proposed by Creagh, was rejected, probably under Blackett's direction, on 16 Jan. 1688, and next month James prevailed upon Creagh to surrender the charter once more. On 24 July, 1688, James granted a fresh charter, but ominous news was arriving from Holland. On 17 Oct. James withdrew the new charter and restored the old great charter of Elizabeth, which set the corporation free and gave all power into the hands of Blackett's party. Panic-stricken James was attempting to buy friends everywhere by wholesale concessions. Now it was he turned to Blackett, probably knowing his true opinions, but believing him not impossible to be won back. On 6 Nov. 1688, the writ I have just read was sent to Northumberland announcing Blackett's appointment as lord lieutenant, and two days later the appointment was gazetted in the usual form. James gained nothing, for Blackett made no attempt to prevent Newcastle receiving Lord Lumley and declaring for William III early in November. Not then, but some months later, on 11 May, 1689, and not by a mob, but by the exhortations of Williamite officers, was the bronze statue of the king torn from its white marble base and broken up. The bells of All Saints and St. Andrew's long afterwards celebrated the downfall of the man in whose honour their metal had first been cast.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Bradshaw by acclamation.

THE BARBICAN, ALNWICK CASTLE.

Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., then read a long and valuable paper on this interesting feature attached to the great Percy castle of Alnwick, including an account of the discoveries made in recent years there. The paper was illustrated with a fine series of photographs, taken specially by Mr. Worsnop, and also with plans and sections by the writer.

On the motion of Mr. Oswald, thanks were voted to Mr. Knowles by acclamation.

The paper will probably be printed *in extenso* in *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

MISCELLANEA.

FRICITION MATCHES.

The secretary (Mr. Blair) when at the Franco-British exhibition lately, noticed in the *Catalogue of the Science Section*, page 63, the following entry:—

‘Exhibitors:—Dr. William A. Bone, F.R.S., and Mr. Joseph Parrott, F.R.M.S. Specimens of half-a-dozen of the oldest lucifer matches in existence, made by John Walker, Pharmaceutical Chemist, of Stockton-on-Tees, who was the first inventor. These matches were made within a few months of the original invention in 1827. They were bought of the inventor by the late Thomas Wright, who was (in 1827) organist at the parish church, Stockton. The first recorded sales of ‘Friction Lights’ (as they were called by the inventor) are thus entered in the inventor’s ‘Day Book’:—

Die Saturni, Apr. 7th, 1827, | No. 30, Mr. Hixon | Sulphurata Hyperoxygenata
Frict. 100, 1s. 2d. | Tin case 2d.

And the second recorded sale is:—

Die Vener., Sept. 7th, 1827, Mr. Fenwick | Friction Lights 84, 10d. | Tin, 2d.,
. . . . 1s. 2d.

It is of interest to note that Friction Matches were independently invented by Sauria, a Frenchman, in 1829, to whom a monument has been erected in Paris. John Walker's claim to the original invention was testified to by Professor Faraday, who visited him, and is admitted in the *Ency. Britan.*

The 'Day Book' open at the place of the first sale, is exhibited.'

To the Frenchman who invented similar matches in 1829, two years after Walker, a monument has been erected in Paris: and yet to perpetuate the memory of the original inventor, John Walker, an Englishman, nothing has been done. Had he been a great general or invented some new gun or other mode of taking life, long ere this would he have been commemorated all over the kingdom. This rage for memorials reached its climax after the Boer War, when every little town or village set up a monument of some sort or other to those who died during the war, and not only this, but in one case at least in our neighbourhood, where no death occurred, a tablet has been placed on the wall of the village church to commemorate those who returned! Is it too late now to erect a monument to the man who caused such a revolution in the manner of obtaining a light when one considers the trouble occasioned by the use of the flint-and-steel in pre-friction-match days? There is a paper on the discovery in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 2 ser., VII, 217, together with a memoir of Mr. Walker, who died in 1857.

DURHAM BISHOPRIC.

The following extracts are from the *Acts of the Privy Council*, N.S., XII:—

1589, July 28, Oatelandes.—A letter to the Deane and Chapter of Durham that where they are enformed by George Frevell that he having bought two leases of land belonging to that Churche of Durham is now troubled in the possession thereof by two Prebendaries, Mr. Nanton and Mr. Swifte, alledging that they are the particular corpses (*sic*) belonging to their Prebendes which by the Statutes of thatt Howse cannot be leased, and to avoyde further unquietnes he offereth to surrender those leases into their handes so as some other good consideracion may be had towards hym, their Lordships comending his good mynd do recommend him and his motion to their considerations, praying them (if surrender be made) to recompence him of other thinges belonging to that Howse to his contentment, wherebie thei shall deserve many thanckes at their Lordships' handes and do the gentleman an acceptable pleasure, &c.—p. 125.

1580, Oct. 23, Richmond.—A letter to the Lord President at Yorke desiring his Lordship not to receave anie causes into that Courte betwene Mrs. Whittingham and Mr. Secretary Wilson, Deane of Durham, and his tenantes, but to dismisse them to be tryed either here at the Common Lawe or in the Courte of Chauncerie, or els in the said Countie Palatine of Duresome, where there is both course of Common Lawe and Chauncerie, according to the minute in the Counsell Chest.

A letter to the Dean and Chapter at Durham in the behalf of George Frevell, eyther to yelde unto him some recompence in consideracion of a surrender of two leases made by them which he offereth to make, or els Mr. Nanton and Mr. Swifte, two of the Prebendaries, to make their personall apparance here by the xxth of the next monethe, both to answer the matter and with sufficient authoritie to stande to suche order as their Lordships shall take therin, &c., according to the minute.—p. 237.

1581, Jan. 17.—A letter to the Erle of Huntingdon, Lord President, &c., signifying unto his Lordship that [it] is thought expedient that the

Lord Evers, in respecte of his good affection towards Religion and her Majesties service, should repaire to Newcastle, there to joyne with his Lordship, the Lord Wardens and Bishop of Durham, for their better assistance in such services as by reason of the troubles in Scotlande maye fall out, desiring his Lordship so as to accept of him, &c.—p. 314.

The following extract is from the *Calendar of Papal Registers, Papal Letters*, vi, p. 389 :—

1412, 7 id. [26th] Dec., St. Peter's, Rome (f. 30).—Confirmation, at the recent petition of the prior and chapter of Durham, of the letters of dimission granted to them by Richard Pyttes (*also written Pettis*), canon of York, acting as commissary of archbishop Henry, *Exemplification* is given of the public instrument—*In dei nomine amen Cum nuper venerabilis*, of the above commissary, drawn up and dated as below, setting forth that archbishop Henry has learned in the course of a visitation of his diocese and of the archdeaconries of York, Estrydyng and Clyveland, and of the churches, etc., of Aluerton and Aluertonshire, Houeden and Houedenshire, that the prior and convent and chapter of Durham, have held to their uses and to the uses of the church of Durham, without canonical title, the parish churches of Northaluerton, Estryngton, Bossall, Fisschelake, Rodyngton and Gygleswyk, and yearly pensions from the churches of Hemyngburch, Brantingham, Welton, Walkyngton, Skypwyth, Holtby, Aluerton, Siggeston, Runnton and Narmanton, in the diocese of York, have converted for some time and still convert to their own uses and to the uses of their college at Oxford the fruits, etc., and tithes of certain of the said churches, and have usurped all spiritual jurisdiction and visitation in the said churches, etc., [in] the vicarage and chapels, etc., as specified below, in Houeden and Houedenshire, Aluerton, and Aluertonshire, and that he has summoned prior John and the convent and chapter of Durham to appear on a certain day before him or his commissary in his chancery in his castle of Cawode. On the said day, namely 28 July, 1410, Richard Pyttes, canon of York, chancellor of the archbishop, specially appointed by him commissary in the present cause, sitting as a tribunal in the archbishop's chancery in the said castle, received the letters of commission of the archbishop, *Quia nuper nos* addressed to Master Richard Pyttes, canon of York, the archbishop's chancellor, and dated in the archbishop's castle of Cawood, 26 July, 1410, the third year of his translation, setting forth that in course of visitation, in the years 1409 and 1410, of his diocese and of the archdeaconries of York, Estrydyng, and Clyveland, and the churches, etc., of Houeden and Houedenshire, Aluerton and Aluertonshire, he has learned that the prior and convent and chapter of Durham have held, as above, the parish churches of Northaluerton, Estryngton, Gygleswyk, Bossall, Fisschelake and Rodyngton, and yearly pensions from the following churches, namely, from the church of Hemyngburch 5 marks, from that of Brantymgham 10 marks, from that of Welton 3 marks, from that of Walkyngton 100s., from that of Skypwyth 1 mark, from that of Holtby 25s., from the vicarage of Aluceton (*sic*) 20*l.*, from the church of Siggeston 10 marks, from that of Runnton 40s., and from that of Narmanton (*written Normanton in the commissary's article below*) 1 mark; and that he has summoned the said prior and convent and chapter to appear before him or his commissary, for which purpose, being unable to be present himself, he appoints as his commissary the said Master Richard. Before the commissary appeared as proctor of the said prior and convent and chapter of Durham, and of the said college at Oxford, Master John Stanton, clerk, of York, bearing his proxy, here exemplified, dated in

the chapter-house of Durham, 4 June, 1409, 'appointing as proctors, with power to act conjointly or separately, Masters John Suthewell, Thomas Grenewood, B.C.L., and John Stanton, proctor of the court of York (*curie Eboracensis procuratorem*), to prove their right, namely of the prior and convent of Durham, to the churches of Northalerton, Estryngton and Giggleswyk, as appropriated to their church of Durham, and to the churches of Bossal, Fisselake and Rodyngton, as appropriated to their college at Oxford, and to their portions, tithes and pensions and jurisdictions of Houeden and Houedenshire, Aluerton and Aluertonshire, belonging to the church of Durham. Upon the said commissary presenting to the said Master John Stanton an article in writing, here exemplified, contesting the right of the prior and convent and college to the above churches, pensions, jurisdictions, etc., a copy of which article was requested by the said John and read by him, a term was given to him at which to reply. At the said term the said John presented to the said commissary a certain proposition or petition in writing, of which exemplification is given, against the said article, wherein 'John de Stanton, clerk, of York,' sets forth that the said prior and convent and chapter have held the above churches, except those of Bossall, Fisselake and Rodyngton, and their chapels, and the above portions, tithes, and pensions, as appropriated to them, for 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60 years and more, and from time immemorial, and the said three churches for many years, as appropriated to their college, founded at Oxford for sixteen students in theology and arts, under letters of Urban VI [see Cal. Lett. v. pp. 21 and 600] and other letters; and that they have held and exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction and visitation in the churches of Houeden (and Houedenshire *deleted*), Estryngton, Brantyngham, Hemyngburgh, Welton, Walkyngton, Holtby, Northalerton, Siggeston, and Rungton, etc., as is expressed in a certain composition, *In dei nomine amen. Hec indentura protestatur*, of which the above proctor inserts a copy, and which is here partially exemplified, made between the late William, sometime archbishop, and the prior and convent with respect to jurisdiction and its exercise in Houeden and Houedenshire, Aluerton and Aluertonshire; and demanded judgment in favour of the prior and convent and college and letters dimissory which judgment the said chancellor gave by a definitive sentence which he has caused to be drawn up in the form of the present public instrument, and to be subscribed, published and sealed by Master John Welton, clerk, notary public, the said commissary's scribe for the occasion, and to be sealed with archbishop Henry's seal, which sentence was read, delivered and promulgated at Cawood, 26 September, 1410, indiction 4 (*sic*) the first year of John XXIII, in the presence of, as witnesses, Masters John Wodham, B.C.L., John Gilby, B.C.L., John Belvas, Thomas de Rihale, and Richard Stanton, clerks, notaries public, of the dioceses of York and Lincoln, and was attested, published, sealed, and subscribed by the above John Welton, clerk, of the diocese of York, notary public and scribe *as above*, on the above date. *Ad fut. rei mem. Apostolice servitutis officium (De mandato.)* [13 pp.]¹

¹ 51 3 John XXIII, p. 339, Letters v.

CORRECTIONS:

- P. 235. The name of the family is 'Baillie' and not 'Bailie' as printed.
 P. 277, line 20. The papers, &c., were presented to the society by Lieut.-Col. Carr-Ellison, D.A.A.G., not as stated.
 P. 278, last line but one. The large iron axe was found on Plainfield moor, and not as stated, and was exhibited by Mr. Johnson of Wallsend.
 P. 295, line 9 from bottom, for 'Swalfeld' read 'Swafeld'; bottom line, for 'Wm.' read 'Walter.'

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. III.

1908.

NO. 30

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of November, 1908, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. F. W. Dendy, one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

- i. W. Cochran Carr, Condercum House, Benwell, Newcastle.
- ii. Wm. Fred Horsley, 2 St. Helen's Terrace, Low Fell, Gateshead.
- iii. Hugh McAllum, Riding Mill.
- iv. Stanley Rowell, Osborne Terrace, Newcastle.
- v. James A. Sisson, Fenham Terrace, Newcastle.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. F. W. Dendy :—A copy of the *Morning Post*, of 11 April, 1838, giving the insignia worn by the peers at the coronation of queen Victoria.

From Mr. E. Wooler :—*England's Vast Industries*, containing an article by himself on Darlington.

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for December, 1908. [In the *Rivista d'Italia* for October, Signor U. Gnoli gives an interesting review of the important work on architecture recently published by Signor G. T. Rivoira, *Le origine dell'architettura lombarda, e delle sue principale derivazione nei paesi d'oltr'alpe* (Rome, Loescher; vol. i, 1901; vol. ii, 1907). In this *Antiquary* (p. 471) is a summary of the review.—Signor Rivoira devotes the first portion of his book to careful studies of the earliest examples of buildings in Ravenna and other towns with remains of Lombardic architecture, minutely recording their development from the massive simplicity of the Roman, and the traces showing the influences of the Byzantine, workers on ornament, sculpture and construction. The more recently published vol. ii follows the development of Lombardic influence on buildings beyond the Alps—in Southern France, in Spain, in the Holy Roman Empire—and notes the various forms which sprang from a common source, as he considers. Of special interest to English readers are the chapters on the Lombardic-Norman

architecture in Northern France (chap. ii), attributed to Lanfranc of Pavia, and that on the architecture of Great Britain, from the days of Constantine, through the Saxon and Norman periods, and the development of style which led to the glories of Westminster, Canterbury, Hereford, Tewkesbury and Gloucester (chap. iii). In the same number also is the concluding paper on 'The Comacines' (p. 449).]

Exchanges :—

From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Transactions*, 3 ser., VIII, iii.

From the Society of Antiquaries of London :—(i) *Archaeologia*, 60, ii, 4to. cl. ; and (ii) *Proceedings*, second series, XXI, ii, 8vo.

From the Sussex Archaeological Society :—*Collections*, LI, 8vo., cl.

From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire :—*Transactions*, LIX, 8vo., cl.

From the Thoresby Society :—*Publications*, XVI, 8vo. (Kirkstall Abbey, by W. H. St. John Hope and John Bilson, lavishly illustrated.)

*Purchases :—*Bond's *Screens and Galleries in Churches*; *Notes and Queries*, nos. 253-256 ; and *A History of English Furniture*, pt. XIX, vol. IV.

On the recommendation of the council it was, as usual, decided not to hold a meeting in December on account of the last Wednesday falling in Christmas week, and to hold the annual meeting at two o'clock in the afternoon.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

From Mr. Philip Spence :—A fine polished mahogany coin cabinet, made for the purpose, with twenty-four trays pierced with 80 one-inch holes for coins. In the first twelve drawers of the cabinet are arranged in chronological order 603 Roman base *denarii* from Gallienus to Quintillus part of the large hoard found near Wall-bottle, in 1879, by an Irish labourer who sold them to coin collectors. A full description of the find is given in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 2 ser., vol. VIII, p. 156. The following coins are in the cabinet :—

No. of Specimens.		No. of Specimens.	
GALLIENUS		rev. VICTORIA AET	4
rev. ABUNDANTIA AVG	8	„ APOLLINI CONS AVG	
„ AETERNITAS AVG	12	(Centaur)	11
„ FELICIT AVG	2	„ APOLLINI CONS AVG	
„ FORTVNA REDVX	4	(Griffin)	2
„ FORTVNA RED OR		„ DIANAE CONS AVG (deer)	6
REDVX	12	„ DIANAE CONS AVG	
„ IOVI CONSERVAT	2	(deer various)	30
„ IOVIS STATOR	1	„ IOVI CONS AVG	8
„ LAETITIA AVG	12	„ LIBERO P CONS AVG	5
„ MARTI PACIFERO	6	„ NEPTVNO CONS AVG	4
„ ORIENS AVG	4	„ SOLI CONS AVG	6
„ P M TR P XII COS . MP	1	SALONINA—	
„ PROVID AVG	3	rev. AVG IN PACE	1
„ PROVI AVG	2	„ AVGVSTA IN PACE	1
„ PAX AVG	15	„ FECVNDITAS AVG	3
„ SALVS AVG	2	„ IVNO REGINA	4
„ SECVRIT PERPET	3	„ PIETAS AVG	1
„ VBERITAS AVG	10	„ VENVS VICTRIX	1
„ VIRTVS AVG	8	„ VESTA	4



PRE-CONQUEST TOWER, BOLAM CHURCH, FROM S.E.

(See page 265).

From a photograph by Mr. Parker Brewis.



ON EAST SIDE OF POLTROSS-BURN, GILSLAND.

(See opposite page).

	No. of Specimens.		No. of Specimens.
POSTVMVS—		<i>rev.</i> SPES PVBLICA	18
<i>rev.</i> CONCORDIA EQVITVM.	1	,, VICTORIA AVG	4
,, COS III	2	,, VIRTVS AVG	1
,, FIDES EQVIT	4	TETRICVS junior—	
,, FIDES MILITVM	4	<i>rev.</i> PIETAS AVGVSTOR.....	5
,, HERC DEVSONIENSI ..	5	,, SPES AVG	5
,, IMP X COS V	4	,, SPES PVBLICA	10
,, IOVI STATORI	3	CLAVDIVS GOTHICVS—	
,, IOVI VICTORI	6	<i>rev.</i> AEQVITAS AVG	15
,, LAETITIA AVG	2	,, ANNONA AVG	11
,, MONETA AVG	13	,, CONSECRATIO (eagle) .	7
,, ORIENS AVG	5	,, CONSECRATIO (altar) .	5
,, PAX AVG	15	,, FELICITAS AVG	8
,, P M TR P COS II PP ..	11	,, FELIC TEMPO	3
,, PROVIDENTIA AVG ...	2	,, FIDES EXERCI	10
,, SÆCVLI FELICITAS ..	4	,, FIDES MILITVM	5
,, VICTORIA AVG	4	,, FORTVNA REDVX.....	1
,, VIRTVS AVG	2	,, GENIVS AVG	8
,, VIRTVS EQVIT	2	,, GENIVS EXERCI.....	4
VICTORINVS		,, IOVI VICTORI	10
<i>rev.</i> AEQVITAS AVG	2	,, IOVI STATORI	4
,, FIDES MILITVM	2	,, LAETITIA AVG	5
,, PAX AVG	9	,, LIBERT AVG	6
,, PIETAS AVG	4	,, MARS VLTOR	10
,, INVICTVS	9	,, PAX AVG	3
,, PROVIDENTIA AVG ...	4	,, P M TR P II COS PP ..	2
,, SALVS AVG (altar) ...	6	,, PROVIDENT AVG	11
,, SALVS AVG (no altar).	7	,, SALVS AVG	2
,, VICTORIA AVG	1	,, SPES PVBLICA	4
,, VIRTVS AVG	5	,, VICTORIA AVG	14
MARIVS—		,, VIRTVS AVG (2 types).	8
<i>rev.</i> CONCORDIA MILITVM .	1	QVINTILLVS—	
,, SÆCVLI FELICITAS ..	1	<i>rev.</i> CONCORDIA AVG	2
TETRICVS senior—		,, FIDES MILITVM	1
<i>rev.</i> COMES AVG	22	,, FORTVNA REDVX	2
,, FIDES MILITVM	16	,, LAETITIA AVG	4
,, HILARITAS AVG	1	,, PROVIDENT AVG	4
,, LAETITIA AVG	6	,, SECVRIT AVG	2
,, PAX AVG	5	,, VIRTVS AVG	1

The special thanks of members were voted by acclamation to Mr. P. Spence, the generous donor, who is the son of Mr. C. J. Spence, a former vice-president, to whom the society is so greatly indebted for handsome gifts in years gone by, and, as the chairman said, the fact that the present donation came from Mr. Spence's son, would give it additional value in the eyes of members.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. John Gibson, warden of the castle :—A photograph of some ancient remains on the Northumberland side of the Poltross burn, at Gilsland, near the place where the Roman Wall crossed that stream, which he and some friends had discovered. The bottom illustration facing p. 334, shows the wall, probably of Roman date.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Gibson

HALTWHISTLE-BURN CAMP.

Mr. F. Gerald Simpson, who excavated this camp, then gave a graphic and interesting description of his operations. It was accompanied by a full and accurate plan and by sections drawn by himself.

Thanks were voted by acclamation to Mr. Simpson. The paper will be printed in *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

De Banco ROLLS.

Mr. F. W. Dendy, one of the vice-presidents, then placed on the table an 'Epitome of extracts from the *De Banco* Rolls relating to Northumberland, from I Edward II (1307) to the end of the reign of Philip and Mary (1558), contained in vols. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, inclusive of General Harrison's Genealogical Notes now in the Public Record Office,' and read his introductory note to them.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Dendy by acclamation.

The extracts will be printed in *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

A NORTH COUNTRY PAGEANT.

Mr. R. J. Johnson, a member of the society, explained a project for a suggested pageant, founded on the Roman occupation of the north of England, at Chesters, or elsewhere, in the summer of 1909. He submitted, he said, for the consideration of the society, a historical Roman military pageant for Newcastle and district. Since these shows were started, four years ago, by Mr. Louis N. Parker, they had been very successful, but up to the present there had not been a pageant thus far in the north of England. The county of Northumberland possessed highly interesting and well preserved remains of ancient Roman fortifications, and the proposed pageant would differ from all other pageants. The excavations which had been made had thrown a flood of light on Roman life in England, and such a pageant as he proposed could not fail to interest both sexes and persons of all ages. It would appeal very much to the inborn military instincts of the men of the fighting Border country. It would provide a most fascinating and instructive spectacle for the people, and would teach history to the young in an effective way. It would also provide funds for the Newcastle Infirmary, and work for a good number of the unemployed. Mr. Johnson outlined the proposed pageant which, he said, would at the outset illustrate the manners and customs at the commencement of the Roman occupation. Narrative choruses would describe the episodes to follow, of which there would be five. Finally there would be a grand tableau and march past. It would be desirable to enlist the support of the county gentry in the undertaking, and to ask the lord mayor to call a public meeting at which the scheme could be explained. A guarantee fund and subscription list were also essential. He had mentioned the Chesters as a suitable historical spot for the pageant, but he was afraid it would be too far away from the town, and he therefore suggested as alternative places Gosforth park or the north-west end of the town moor, either of which would be very suitable. For the pageant 1100 men, about 300 women and children, 200 horses and 50 other animals would be needed.

The chairman invited expressions of opinion with regard to the desirability of the society taking any part in the suggested pageant.

Mr. R. Oliver Heslop moved that the cordial thanks of the society be accorded to Mr. Johnson for the paper he had read, and for bringing the question of the pageant under their notice. The matter had been before the council of the society, and after giving it very careful attention they were unanimous in regarding the project as one outside

the province of the society. They could not, therefore, see their way for the society to take any part, or even to connect its name with the pageant. In this he hoped the council would be supported by the present meeting, and he begged to move:—‘That we thank Mr. Johnson for his interesting statement, but have to record that our constitution and character prevent us from connecting ourselves as a society with the proposed enterprise.’

This was seconded by Mr. Sidney Story Carr, who said that, though as a society they must hold aloof, he had little doubt that each of them would, as individuals, attend the pageant if it were carried out.

The chairman invited further criticism, but, there being no other response, the resolution was put and carried unanimously.

MISCELLANEA.

THE SWINBURNE FAMILY.

The following notes, sent by Sir John Swinburne of Capheaton, are by major Paul Swinburne, his brother, who contributed them a few years ago to a defunct Essex newspaper, and may be of interest to Northumbrians, as they relate to near relatives of the Northumbrian family who possessed Little Horkesley in Essex:—

The Priory of Horkesley was founded in the time of Henry I, by Robert, son of Godebald and Beatrice his wife, for as many Cluniac monks to serve God in the church of St. Peter, of Horkesley, as the place could conveniently maintain. The existing church, however, is not the original fabric, but was built by Sir William de Swynborne, as appeared by the glass in the windows as it was in 1570 (Morant's *Essex*). In attempting to identify the monuments, we find from Morant that Walter de Horkesley held the manor in 1266 A.D. These monuments (the wooden effigies) must have existed in the earlier church, and have been preserved by William de Swynborne when he built the present structure. Within the altar rails, between the chancel and the south aisle, is a monumental arch, beneath which is a dark marble altar-tomb, despoiled of its brass effigy and canopy, which from its occupying the position of a founder's tomb is probably the tomb of William de Swynborne, the builder of the present church. On a large marble altar-tomb on the south side of the chancel, lie (Nos. 4 and 5) the effigies of Sir Robert de Swynborne and Sir Thomas his son, under a beautiful double canopy, with an inscription running round the margin of the slab. This inscription is in bronze, the lettering being in sharp relief and beautifully executed (in it Sir Robert is described as ‘Seigneur de Petite Horkesley, Gouverneur de Bordeaux et Capitaine de Fronsac en Gascogne’). The design is large and beautifully executed, in the same state (except for some minor injuries) as when it left the artist's hands, and altogether is perhaps one of the finest monuments in brass remaining in the kingdom. No. 4, Sir Robert de Swynborne, A.D. 1391, presents us with a late example of the style of armour which obtained from about 1370 to almost the end of the century: the legs and arms are cased in complete plate armour, the body is defended by breast and back plates, to which is attached a skirt of mail; but over this is worn the ‘jupon,’ a tight fitting body-coat of rich silk or velvet, and this is represented in the brass of Sir Robert de Swynborne, with the edge of the skirt of mail peeping below. A broad and very rich belt, which always in this period falls low round the hips, supports the sword and dagger. The head is defended by a ‘bascinet,’ or steel helmet, to which is attached the ‘camail,’ a deep fringe of chain mail which defends the neck. No. 5. In the figure of Sir Thomas de Swynborne, A.D. 1412, we see the next change in the fashion, which with slight modifications continued for about 50 years. Here the ‘jupon’ is gone, and with it the last remnant of the old chain armour. The skirt of mail is replaced by a skirt formed of overlapping plates called ‘taces,’ and the ‘camail’ by a gorget of plate, the mail which appears below the gorget and the taces being merely a fringe to prevent the point of the sword or lance from gliding up beneath these defences. The sword-belt is now narrow, and hanging diagonally from the waist. In the tournament or battle these open helmets had a peaked visor added to defend the face. The two wooden effigies are of the time of Edward I. Sir Robert de Swynborne is in the costume of the time of the 2nd and 3rd Edwards. Sir Thomas will represent the men of the Wars of the Roses, and the other Knights the men of the Tudor period.

The following local notes are from the *Acts of the Privy Council*, N.S., XII (continued from p. 331):—

1581, Jan. 17.—A letter to Thomas Sutton, esquire, Master of the Ordinance in the Northe, to deliver unto the Erle of Huntingdon, Lord President, &c., appointed Lieutenant in those partes, such a quantitie of armour and municion as by warraunt from his Lordship he shalbe required; and this, together with his Lordship's warraunt, shalbe his sufficient discharge in that behalf. [p. 315.]

1581, Jan. 25.—A letter to the Lord Hunsdon, Lord Governour of her Majesties towne and garrison of Barwicke, that where their Lordships had received a note from the Erle of Huntingdon aswell of the vittells now remayning in Barwick, as also what is farther to be provided for ij monthes vittells for 2,000 footmen and v^c horsemen appointed to [be] levied and layed appon the Borders, as ther Lordships are very gladd to understand that there ys so good a remainder, so do they thinck it meete that the Victualler shold provide the said proportion for the 2,500 men, for which purpos his Lordship may give order unto the Threasurer to imprest a sum of monny unto him, and to th' intent the said provisions be not stayed their Lordships have sent him three placartes to have shipping, &c.; the said Lord Governour ys also required to have care that the wantes of Wreck and Durham be supplied, &c. [p. 318.]

From the same, N.S., XIV, p. 7:—

SHERBURN HOSPITAL.

1586, Feb. 19.—A letter to the Erle of Huntingdon that whereas the widowe of Ralfe Lever, late Master of the Hospitall of Sherborne House [in] the Bishopricke of Durham, did exhibite complainte unto her Majestie and their Lordships against Doctor Dale, the newe Master of that Hospitall, concerninge a lease redeemed (as she enformeth) by her husband, and so left to her for her onely maintenance; their Lordships praie his Lordship with soch of that Cownsell as he shall thinck meete to enter into th'examination of the cause, and to order the same accordinge to equitie and justice, otherwise to certifie of their proceedinges with their opinions in the cause; further, they praie his Lordship to take the like order for anie other complaint that maie come before him of anie of the Brotherhoo*d*, and in the meane season to require the Bishop of Durham in their Lordships' names to make staie of all soch suites as are dependinge in the Chancery Courte there betwene Doctor Dale, or anie in his name, and the said gentlewoman, &c.

The following extracts are from the *Calendar of State Papers, Dom.*, 1581-1590:—

1581, June 20th, Whitehall.—The Council to Richard Barnes, bishop of Durham. In favour of Mr. George Frevile, in the controversy between him & Mr. [Robert] Swift & Mr. [Henry] Naunton, prebendaries of Durham, for a lease in reversion of certain lands in Middleham and Auckland. [p. 20.]

1581, June 30, Greenwich.—The Council to the Mayor, &c., of Newcastle. Complaint of the wife & children of the late Henry Todd, that the Council's order for payment of 40*li*. 7*s*. due to Todd, had been treated with contempt by the Mayor and Aldermen. [p. 21.]

1582, Nov. 20, Mulgrave.—Roger Radclyffe, constable of Raby Castle, to Lord Burghley. Complains of the disorders committed by John Baithe, farmer of the herbage and pannage of Raby Park, in hunting with greyhounds and long bows. [p. 75.]

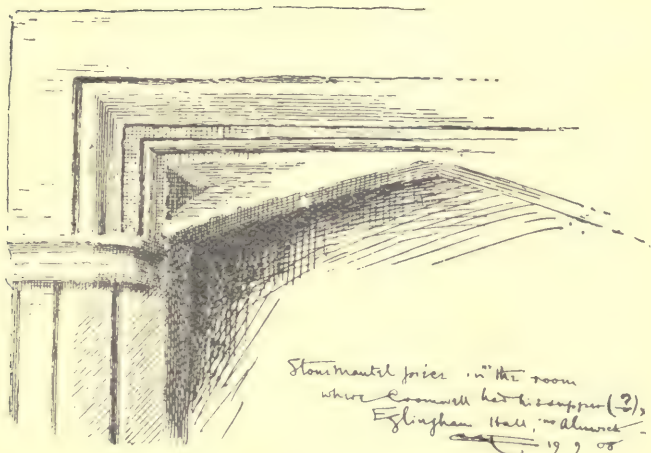
1582 (?).—George Frevile to Sir Fr: Walsyngham. To favour his suit to the Queen for confirmation of certain lands held by him from the bishop of Durham. *Incloses*

1.—*Petition of George Frevile to the Queen, for an inquiry to be made whether the lands he holds in Midleham by lease from the Bishop of Durham belong to him or to Henry Eure, who claims as ancient tenant.* [p. 91.]

In a recently published book, *Old England*, by Shaw Sparrow, the illustrations, many of them in colours, are by James Orrock. The *Athenaeum* states that 'among other delightful coloured pictures are those which illustrate Holy Island, Morwick Water Mill,' &c.

CORRECTION.

P. 330, line 26, for '1589' read '1580.'





W. L. Latham
St. L.
Cedar Rapids

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

THIRD SERIES.

VOL. IV.

(JANUARY, 1909, TO DECEMBER, 1910.)

EDITED BY ROBERT BLAIR.



SOUTH SHIELDS:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY R. SIMPSON AND SONS.

1910.



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Thanks are given to the following:—

- Bazaar*, publisher of, for loan of blocks, pp. 209, 210
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 Stephens, Miss, of Horsley, for photographs facing pp. 111 and 216 (Bondgate, Alnwick)
 White, E. H., for photograph facing p. 119 (string course)
 Woodward, James A., for plan facing p. 71
 Wooler, Edward, F.S.A., for photographs facing pp. 173



BRONZE CUP FROM ROMAN CAMP SOUTH SHIELDS.

ADDITIONS, CORRECTIONS, &c.

- Page 12, line 23, for 'beginning' read 'end'; 25, for '1906' read '1907.'
 Page 14, line 8, for 'Ligonia' read 'Ligonier'; 10, for 'Battengen' read 'Ballengen';
 and 12, for 'Gotup' read 'Gotap.'
 Page 19, line 13, for 'Milborne' read 'Milburn.'
 Page 23, line 21, for '19s. 4d.' read '9s. 4d.'
 Page 24, line 1, Mr. Raimes thinks that 'Miss Grogan, the copyist, is not quite correct
 in translating the word 'valletis' as 'grooms,' it being practically the same
 as 'esquire.' For instance, in one place Robert de Keymes (o. 1325) is
 spoken of as a 'valletus' of the Earl of Angus.'
 Page 29, lines 7 and 9 from bottom, for 'Hartlepool' read 'Hartford.'
 Page 30, line 10 from bottom, for 'Hilda' read 'Helen.'
 Page 31, line 21, for 'satints' read 'saints.'
 Page 32, line 13, for 'corpe' read 'corpse'; 4 from bottom, for '1782' read '1780.'
 Page 57, line 11, for 'Miforde' read 'Mitforde.'
 Page 60, line 9, for 'please' read 'pleased.'
 Page 62, line 3 from bottom, for 'rede' read 'sede.'
 Page 64, lines 9 and 10 from bottom, for 'rescusants' read 'recusants.'
 Page 67, line 18, *dele* 'prone.'
 Page 70, line 2 of note, after 'Cattericks' insert 'Plantagenet,' etc., from end.
 Page 76, line 34, for 'Catterick' read 'Catherick.'
 Page 91, lines 2, for 'translation' read 'translations'; and 29 'meynie,' cf. *Ballad of Chevy Chase*:
 'Then the Perse owf of Banborowe cam
 With him a mighty meany.'
 'Meynie' evidently means retinue or following.—A.R.
 Page 100, line 7 from bottom, for 'Hatherwich' read 'Hatherwick.'
 Page 110, line 10 from bottom, after 'about' to end of line, read '5 ft. 4 ins. long, by
 3 ft. 1 in. wide, and 6½ ins. thick; there is a 2 in. bevel all round.'
 Page 111, line 25, for 'church' read 'chancel.'
 Page 121, line 28, for 'continued from p. 110' read 'continued from p. 114.'
 Page 150, line 12, for 'kyle' read 'Ryle.'
 Page 151, line 16 from bottom, for 'actually' read 'actively.'
 Page 152, line 20, add 'being' after 'continually.'
 Page 166, line 27, for 'false' read 'mock'; 10 from bottom, *dele* after 'Alnwick' sen-
 tence beginning 'two' and ending 'museum'; and 3 from bottom, for
 'handle, they,' read, 'handles. They.'
 Page 168, Spearman's marriage articles: see *North Country Diaries* (118 Surt. Soc.
 publ.), 207 & n.
 Page 180, line 27, for 'Sowerby near Thirsk' read 'Sowerby in Kirkby Sigston parish,
 near Northallerton.'
 Page 187, line 22, between 'Anderstowe' and 'of Corbrig,' insert 'hermit,' a very
 important addition.
 Page 188, line 14, for 'parrish' read 'parish.'
 Page 205, *dele* all between 'century' (line 4) and 'but' (line 6).
 Page 213, line 14, for 'In the churchyard' read 'In Tweedmouth churchyard.'
 Page 228, line 2, for 'Negroport' read 'Negropont.'
 Page 244, line 13, for 'on' read 'in.'
 Page 260, line 38, for 'Thomas de Midderigg' read 'Thomas, son of Thomas de
 Midderig.'
 Page 283, line 22, for 'flint' read 'fluor.'
 Page 287, line 38, for 'dart' read 'part.'
 Page 289, line 17, for 'she' read 'the.'



BRONZE OBJECT (½) FROM ROMAN CAMP SOUTH SHIELDS.

P R O C E E D I N G S

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1909.

NO. 1

The ninety-sixth anniversary meeting of the Society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of January, 1909, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.S.A., the president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

THE LATE HORATIO A. ADAMSON, V.P.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) reported that he had, as directed, conveyed the sympathy of members to Mrs. Adamson and family, and that he had received a reply from Mr. R. Adamson in which, on behalf of his mother, he thanked the members.

NEW MEMBERS.

Professor J. Baldwin Brown of Edinburgh, was unanimously elected an honorary member of the society.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

- i. Ernest Appleby of 22 Beechgrove Road, Newcastle.
- ii. Sir Charles S. Milburn, bt., Barnhill, Northumberland.
- iii. L. J. Milburn, 25 Claremont Place, Newcastle.
- iv. G. S. Scorer, Percy Gardens, Tynemouth.
- v. Philip Spence, Melbreak, Gosforth, Newcastle.
- vi. Thomas Murray Swinburne, 18 Bewick Road, Gateshead.

NEW BOOKS, ETC.

The following were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Robert Blair :—*The Antiquary* for January, 1909 (included in it is an article on merchants' marks, English and foreign).

Exchanges :—

From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society :—*The Yorkshire Arch. Journal*, part 78 (xx, ii), 8vo.; [includes an account by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., of 'The Anglian and Anglo-Danish sculptures at York,' with illustrations from drawings by himself; and a well-illustrated description by Mr. C. C. Hodges of some mediæval grave-covers, of unusual character, in Yorkshire, (on plate 2 a crozier head on a stone recently discovered at Hexham priory church, is given)].

From the British Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, xiv, iii, 8vo.
 From the Cimbrian Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, ix, i.
 From the Canadian Institute of Toronto :—*Transactions*, viii, ii, 8vo.
 From the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, xxx, ii.
 From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—*Proceedings*, no. LI ; *Octavo Publications*, no. XLIV ; and List of Members for 1908.
 From La Société Royale du Nord :—*Memoires*, 1907, 8vo.
 From the Smithsonian Institute :—*Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology*, 8vo, cl.

Purchases :—*A History of English Furniture*, iv, xix and xx ; *The Pedigree Register*, i, vii ; *The Scottish Historical Review*, vi, ii ; *The Registers of Whorlton, of St. Mary's, Durham City, and of Coniscliffe* (Durh. and North. Par. Register Soc.) ; *The Reliquary*, xv, i ; *The Visitations of Berkshire*, vol. II, (57 Harleian Soc. publ.) ; *Notes and Queries*, tenth series, nos. 257-264 ; *The Genealogists' Guide*, by G. W. Marshall ; *The Guilds and Companies of London*, by Geo. Urwin ; *Antike Denkmäler*, II, v, and *Jahrbuch* xxiii, iii, of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM, ETC.

The following were announced :—

From the Rev. W. Greenwell, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., &c. :—A fine collection of Roman inscribed and sculptured stones, chiefly from the camp at Lanchester, cup-marked stones, etc., etc., in all 56 specimens (the inscriptions are nos. 675, 681, 691, 694-8, 705 and 714 in *Lapid. Sept.* ; some of them are here given on pp. 3, 4 and 5).

The President, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Greenwell, said that he had indirectly done useful work to the antiquarian history of England, he had sold his collection of bronze weapons, etc., to Mr. Pierpont Morgan, who had presented them to the British museum. They were obliged to Mr. Greenwell for collecting them, and to Mr. Pierpont Morgan for not having done what many of his countrymen did—take them away to their own country. The collection would be a national memorial to Mr. Greenwell, and what he had done here would be a local memorial, and be highly appreciated.

This, on being seconded, was carried by acclamation.

From R. Blair :—Two bronze 'yetlings' dredged out of the bed of the river Tyne about 30 years ago ; each is nine and a quarter inches high. (See opposite plate.)

From Mr. F. Raimes of Stockton :—A silk banner, 4ft. 6ins. square, bearing the arms of Raimes of Ayden, etc.

Mr. C. H. Blair, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Raimes, remarked that this banner was the last of the series of banners in the great hall of the castle commenced a generation ago. He also said that it had been suggested that on completion a dinner to commemorate the event should be served in the great hall, he therefore hoped it would be one of the earliest and most pleasant duties of the council to carry out the suggestion.

The vote of thanks was carried, as was also thanks to Mr. R. Blair.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. H. T. Pierson of Brancepeth :—A curious axe-like object of ironstone, with perforation apparently for a shaft, 'found in a hole dug for a gate-post on the Brown Cleehill, half-way between Ludlow and Bridgnorth.' It is so rude as to strike one that it is naturally, not artificially, formed.



BRONZE POTS DREDGED OUT OF THE RIVER TYNE.

From photographs by Mr. Parker Brewin.





No. 694.



No. 696.



No. 695.



No. 709.



No. 697.

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS, &c. FROM LANCHESTER.

Presented by the Rev. W. Greenwell, F.R.S., &c.

(See page 2.)



No. 705.



No. 714.



No- 712.

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS, &c., FROM LANCHESTER.

Presented by the Rev. W. Greenwell, F.R.S., &c.

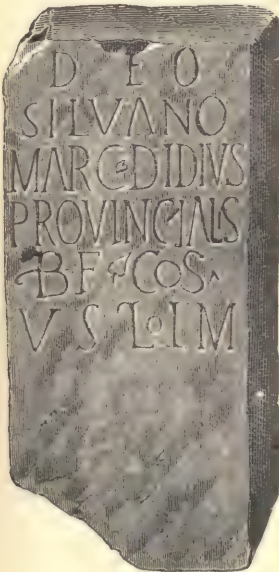
(See page 2.)



No. 691.



No. 675.



No. 691.



No. 698.

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS, &c., FROM LANCHESTER.

Presented by the Rev. W. Greenwell, F.R.S., &c,

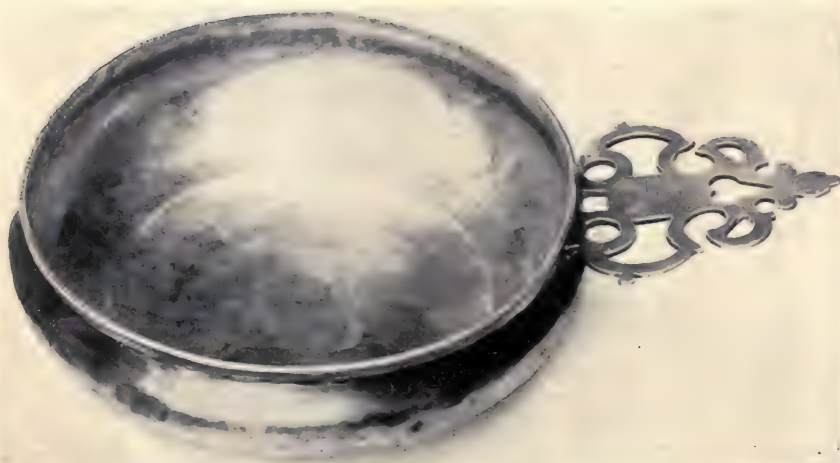
(See page 2.)

By Mr. W. Brown, F.S.A. :—The following abstracts made by him of grants of chapels and chantry lands in the county of Durham (from the Patent Roll of 28 Elizabeth, part xiv) :—

April 25 (1586). Grant from the Crown, in consideration of the good service of Sir James Crofte, knight, controller of the household, and at his humble petition, to John Awbrey and John Ratelife, gentlemen, of half the water mill, called Houghton and Raynton mill, in the county of Durham, parcel of the possessions of the dissolved hospital of St. James, near Northallerton. A messuage and small close in Middleton. Two bovates of land, 14 acres, in Middleton, given for the maintenance of a priest to celebrate mass and pray for the souls of the dead in the church of Dunsele. A chapel in decay (*decas*') and a small house and one *le Garth* in Bradbury, and a close of meadow there, 4 acres, given by Lord Lumley to finding a priest to celebrate mass in the said chapel. A small house and chapel in decay (*decas*') at Fosterley (*sic*) and certain *lez Garthes*, 3 acres of pasture and meadow, given to find a priest to celebrate mass in the said chapel. A messuage or tenement called Scutehouse, in the parish of Branspeth, 30 acres, lately belonging to Nicholas Richeson, attainted of high treason. A chapel in decay (*decas*') with curtilage and a small close, called *Le Churche Garthe*, in Fishborne, one rood of land, given to find a priest to celebrate mass in the said chapel. Seven *lez Riggas* of arable land in Westooe, called *Le Ladies Landes*, one acre of land, given for the maintenance of a priest to celebrate mass and pray for the souls of the dead in the chapel of Westooe. A parcel of meadow in Carlton, one rood, given for finding a light in the church of Redmarshall. A cottage and garden in Ferry Hill, belonging to *le Ladie Guilde* at Kerkmerington. Three acres of arable land in Ceaton Carrowe, belonging to a chapel, called the chapel of St. Ciprian on *Le Sandes*. A messuage or tenement and certain arable lands, 3 acres, in Fosterley (*sic*). Two *lez Beast Gates* of pasture in Fosterley, lately belonging to the monastery of Blanchland. Twenty *lez Shepe Gaites* of pasture on the common moor of Pearcebrigge, lately belonging to a chantry or chapel at Pearcebrigge. A chapel in decay (*decas*') and small close, called *Le Chappell Garth*, half an acre of meadow, in Evenwood, called the chapel of St. Hugh at Evenwood. Two messuages or tenements with two *lez Garthes* and ten acres of land in Egliston, and a close of pasture, called Banscore [Bawstone lower down], three acres, and a close, called *The Rounde Close*, one acre of meadow, and another, called *Le Bornefoote Close*, three acres of pasture, given for the support and maintenance of a priest to celebrate mass and pray for the souls of the dead in the chapel of Eggleston. A cottage and a small close in Cottumondyvell, one rood, lately parcel of the possessions of St. John of Jerusalem in England. A small close in Houghton in Lee Side, one rood, parcel of the same possessions. Three closes of pasture, called *Le Abbott's Closes* in the parish of Witton, ten acres, given by the abbot and convent of Blanchland for finding a priest to celebrate mass and pray for the souls of the dead in the church of St. Andrew at Awkland. A chapel with a garden, and a close, called *Katherines Close*, in Heworth, three acres of pasture, given by Katherine Fawcett for celebrating mass and praying for the souls of the dead in the said chapel. A close, called *Le Priest Close*, alias *Monkes Close*, in the lordship of Heworth, and abutting on the lordship of Hebborne, four acres of land, lately belonging to the chapel of Heworth. A parcel of meadow and certain arable lands in Fishborne, two acres, for the maintenance of a priest to celebrate mass in the chapel of Fishborne. A parcel of meadow in Wyndleston, half an acre, given for finding lights in the church of St. Andrew at Awkland. A chamber in Storton



PEWTER (see page 18)



SILVER (see opposite page)

BABBER-SURGEONS' BLEEDING BOWLS.

From photographs by Mr. Parker Brewis

[Stocton lower down] and three small closes, one acre and a half, late parcel of the possessions of St. John of Jerusalem in England. A house, called Ferrie Cliffe House, in the parish of Kirkemerrington, and a close, six acres of pasture, belonging to it, lately parcel of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Durham. A messuage or tenement and a cottage in Staunton and four bovates of land, thirty acres in Staunton, belonging to the messuage, lately parcel of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Hexam. A messuage and a *le Garthe* in Hesselden, a *le Cowe Pasture* and five *lez Shepe Pastures* in Monke Hesselden, given by Robert Barker of Hesselden for painting (*ad depingendum*) the image of the Blessed Mary in the church of Hesselden. Two messuages and eight and a half acres of arable land in Huton Henry, given by William Sisson and Robert Pirning for the maintenance of the image of the Blessed Mary in the church of Hesselden. A messuage and a *le Garthe* in Sheriton, and three acres of arable land, four *lez Beast Gates*, twenty *lez Shepe Gates*, and one *lez Horse Gate* in Sheriton, given by Robert Moncaster for the maintenance of the image of the Blessed Mary in the church of Hesselden and for praying for the soul of the same Robert and of his friends. Two burgages or cotages in Sadburie and half a bovat of land, five acres, in Sadburye, given for the maintenance of a priest to celebrate mass in the chapel of Sadburye. (The rest of the grant refers to property in Yorkshire).

By Mr. Oswin J. Charlton, LL.B.:—A barber-surgeon's bleeding bowl of silver, made by Francis Batty of Newcastle, the well known early eighteenth century silversmith.

The following are a few notes of the bowl, made by Mr. Charlton:—The bowl is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, with a flat pierced handle bearing the initials ^{S.}_{F. A.} There are four marks:—

1. town mark, three castles for Newcastle; 2. maker's initials, F. B., with small star below, in shield, for Francis Batty, senior [admitted 1674, died 1711]; 3 and 4. a lion rampant turned to the *sinister*, in a shaped die, twice (the standard mark, on Newcastle silver, from 1721 to 1725, was a lion turned to the *sinister*). The date is c. 1674-5.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1908.

The annual report, having been printed in the *Newcastle Journal*, was taken as read. It was as follows:—

Your council herewith present the ninety sixth annual report of the society. In the past year our ranks have suffered the loss by death of five ordinary members, two of them being vice presidents. Of the former, Colonel Henry Swan was elected in 1879, and, though prevented from taking an active part in, he was an interested observer and supporter of, our pursuits. Mr. Robert Hood Haggie, elected in 1891, and Mr. J. W. Spencer, elected 1883, were also, from first to last, keenly appreciative onlookers of our work. Here it may be permitted to add a note to our obituary. Although his name is absent from our last roll of members, the death during the past year should be recorded of Mr. Ralph Nelson of Bishop Auckland. From his election in 1883 he continued his membership of our society until 1907, when failing powers had incapacitated him. Mr. Nelson was the possessor of a large MS. collection, most of which was acquired under remarkable circumstances. Instructions had been given, between 1879 and 1891, that the Episcopal Record Office at Bishop Auckland should be cleared out,⁶ and its contents were ordered to be burnt. Cartloads of documents were actually destroyed in this manner. Mr. Nelson, however, came upon the scene, and was

able to save some from the fate of the greater mass, and these formed the nucleus of his subsequent collection. Mr. Nelson was also a zealous and discriminating collector of other antiquities. Of the two vice-presidents, Mr. Horatio Alfred Adamson was elected to membership in 1873, was added to our council in 1891, and, in 1893 was made a vice-president. He was long a regular attender at our meetings, to which he added interest by his genial and accomplished character. His collections of historical material relating to the borough and priory of Tynemouth were accumulated with singular industry, and their fruits were imparted with an equal generosity. Abundant evidence of this was found on occasions of the society's visits to Tynemouth, in permanent form in his own papers in the pages of *Archaeologia Aeliana*, or embodied in the eighth volume of the new *County History of Northumberland*. Mr. Robert Richardson Dees joined our society in 1839, was elected to our council in 1841, and was made a vice president in 1890. Although long ago compelled by physical infirmity to relinquish our meetings it is not forgotten that his presence there recalled the memory of contemporaries of his own who had been the founders and fathers of our society; whilst he himself represented a culture and sagacity that added weight to our discussions. Beneath an outward reserve of manner, younger members of the society found an open-handed willingness to impart the results of his own ripe scholarship. Whilst obituary notices of both vice presidents will appear in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, it may not be out of place here to remark further upon the severance of the link with the past just noted. There is now left only one member whose election to our society dates back to the 'forties.' Happily, in the Rev. Dr. Greenwell, who joined us in 1845, we possess a colleague whose interest in our pursuits is still as fresh and keen as that of our youngest recruit. Next in succession come our member Dr. Gibb, who joined us in 1859, our vice president Dr. Thomas Hodgkin and Mr. George A. Fenwick, elected in 1865. Following these only four names belong to the next decade, the earliest being the name of our senior secretary, Mr. Robt. Blair, elected in 1874. The eight in all, thus enumerated, may well be reckoned in a category of veterans; and, with the exception of these eight, all our members belong to the period that has elapsed since 1880. So that, notwithstanding its advancing years, our society may be said to have renewed its youth.

Signs of its vigour are apparent in every department of our special work. The monthly meetings have been held in the castle throughout the year; and besides these the following visits to country places have been made: July 10th and 11th, to the Antonine Wall and Glasgow; July 24th, to Wharton hall, Pendragon castle and Kirkby Stephen; Aug. 5th, to Bolam and Whalton; Aug. 27th, to Holy Island, and on Sep. 19th, to *Corstopitum*.*

The work of the Excavation Committee at the last named site was resumed in the summer under the direction of Mr. R. H. Forster, who lived on the spot throughout the exploration, and devoted himself entirely to it. His operations were supported by Mr. W. H. Knowles, who surveyed and measured the work, and by Mr. H. H. E. Craster and professor Haverfield. The results, already described in our *Proceedings*, have more than realized anticipations of the nature and character of this buried city. The fountain and its appurtenant site, found in 1907 and afterwards filled in, was again uncovered. Continuing from this centre were disclosed in the granaries lying west of it and in the massive masonry adjacent on its eastern side, a series

* Reports of these meetings are given in *Proceedings*, 3 ser., III.

of buildings in keeping with the magnitude of a large town. The fragmentary inscriptions and minor objects discovered, and the *voussoirs* which have enabled the investigators to reconstruct an entire arch, add their testimony to the story of the town. The work of the season culminated on October 10th in the discovery of a piece of folded lead which, on being opened by Mr. Forster, was found to contain a gold ring and 48 gold coins. These ranged in date from the reign of Valentinian (A.D. 364 to 375) to that of Magnus Maximus (A.D. 383 to 388) and may have been left in their hiding place in A.D. 385. Rarely indeed has popular interest in archaeological pursuits been so greatly stirred as it has been by the find itself and by the proceedings of the 'crownner's quest' ensuing.

Though without reward of any such surprising character, yet scarcely of less interest have been the practical results obtained in another field of Roman work. Following the work of excavation at Haltwhistle-burn camp, Mr. J. P. Gibson and Mr. F. Gerald Simpson have continued their investigations in other directions. These have included careful examination of the line of the Stanegate at its eastern and western extremities and of other Roman works. Features have been noted that were either previously unobserved or were hitherto imperfectly understood. In the former category are many detached Roman camps that have not before been recorded. These suggest new problems in relation to the successive military operations during the subjugation of these parts by the legionaries.

A detailed report of the excavations at *Corstopitum* in 1907, edited by Mr. R. H. Forster, with numerous plans and drawings by Mr. W. H. Knowles, is given in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 3 ser. vol. iv. This volume has been issued to members during the past year. It consists of 395 pages [pp. xxxviii + 357] containing, in addition to the above-named plans, five plates and forty-seven minor illustrations. Other contents include Mr. F. W. Dendy's important transcripts from Exchequer Commissions and Depositions; Dr. T. M. Allison's treatise on flails and other kindred tools; a monograph on Holystone, and some account of the family of Marr, of Morpeth, by Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson; with papers on Serfdom in Durham, by Dr. Bradshaw; on the first of the English Percys, by Mr. Julius P. Gilson; on Robert de Reymes, by Mr. F. Raimes; and a supplementary paper on Early Newcastle Typography, by Mr. Richard Welford.

Equally varied, and of scarcely secondary importance, are the contents of our *Proceedings* issued throughout the year. As hitherto, these have been supplied to members in sheets with monthly regularity. These number no fewer than 175 pages of letterpress, accompanied by an abundance of illustrative plates, forming pages 157 to 332 in the third volume of the third series. Besides reports of meetings, there are incorporated in these pages contributions of special importance in supplying materials for local history, such as Sir Stephen Glynne's notes on local churches, while under the head of 'Miscellanea' are included Mr. Dendy's note on Sir Peter Scott and *Placita* of 1384 and 1393; Mr. Welford's excerpts from local muniments and church books; Mr. Wm. Brown's Northumberland Wills and Mr. C. H. Blair's description of a Jacobean Book of Arms; to these are added a large number of editorial notes upon subjects of local interest. In the two serial publications of our society the diligence, enterprise and unremitting labours of our editor (Mr. Robert Blair) are again conspicuous.

Our printed matter of the past year includes a new impression of the 'Visitors' Guide to the Castle and Black Gate,' of which the stock of an earlier impression has been sold out.

Your council regard with satisfaction the announcement that a Newcastle branch of the Historical Association has been formed under the secretaryship of Dr. Bradshaw. One of the aims of the association is to realize the teaching of history through historical objects themselves, a matter that has assumed a fresh degree of importance to the teaching profession through the instructions which have been issued making its observance essential in examinations in history. Rarely indeed have the aims and objects of our existence as a society received the stamp of public and official approval in a higher degree than has thus been manifested. The first volume of *Archæologia Aeliana*, published early in the last century, is prefaced by a paper read by the Rev. John Hodgson at the second monthly meeting of our Society and it may not be inappropriate to recall, after this interval of ninety-five years, the view taken in that *Apologia*. Our society's secretary in 1813 thus defends the pursuit of the antiquary:

'Under the influence of first reflections on the subject, we should perhaps define him [the Antiquary] to be one who collects and explains the use of such objects of human skill as belong to past ages. But, I think, a nearer examination of the case will discover his employment to consist in the *illustration of the general history and pursuits of mankind in ancient times, from visible objects*. The historian draws his materials from facts, transacted in his own times. * * * The antiquary attempts to illustrate and confirm the pages of history by contemporary objects.'

And the principle embodied in this exordium has been that acted upon throughout our career as a society. Its recognition at this date, confirming as it does, the views of our founders and the practice of their successors in the field of antiquarian research, leads us to welcome the advent of the Historical Association as a kindred institution.

Your council has added to its appliances an optical lantern, to be used in the illustration of papers read at our meetings, with the necessary electric fittings and connexions. Electric wiring has also been extended to the great hall of the castle for lighting and lantern use on occasions when a larger apartment is required.

In our last report reference was made to the condition of the masonry of the Blackgate. A representation of this was laid before the Estate and Property Committee of the City Council, who ordered an examination of the structure to be made by their surveyor, Mr. F. G. Holford. Upon his report orders were given for the necessary repairs, and the work has been promptly and thoroughly carried out by the corporation, under the personal superintendence of their property surveyor. All joints have been cleared of their decayed mortar, which has been replaced by cement; open spaces have been filled with the same material and the whole face of the building has been newly pointed. This has been done without detriment to the appearance of the building.

At the same time the small buttress on the south wall of the keep itself was found to be in a bad state, many courses of stones in its upper part being so loose as to be in imminent danger of falling into the thoroughfare below. The buttress is, at its lower extremity, of ancient construction; above, it is modern, the work, probably, of 1811 when the present roof and parapets were added to the keep. The ruinous part was the modern stonework which was badly shaken and displaced in every joint. In removing this for the purpose of rebuilding it, Mr. Holford disclosed the fact of the composite character of this adjunct to the south wall. It was found to be a piece of solid masonry only as high as the level of the second floor. From that point upward it was a chimney. It received the flue issuing from the mural chamber on the south side of the great hall, where its original Norman fireplace is still extant. Passing through to the outer face of the wall this flue was

carried upward within the buttress until it reached just below the level of the platform on the top of the tower; here it entered the wall and passed into the parapet, in the body of which the smoke outlet is formed. The nineteenth century restoration probably replaced an ancient feature hitherto unrecorded, and therefore worthy of a note in this place.

The remains of those portions of the ancient town walls and towers of Newcastle yet extant have long been objects of solicitude, seeing that their preservation and safe custody must have continued to be precarious so long as they remained in private ownership. The position of the question as it stood in 1906 was fully explained in your council's ninety-fourth annual report [*Archaeologia Aeliana*, 3 ser, vol. III, p. xvi]. At that time the City Council appointed a 'Walls and Towers Sub-Committee,' on which our society was represented by a coöpted member. The protracted negotiations following have just now been satisfactorily concluded, and your council has pleasure in reporting that Herber and Morden towers, with all rights in the adjacent town walls, have been acquired and are now the property of the municipality. These remains include a long stretch of the town wall, standing at its full height with bastions, watch-towers and parapets in good preservation. They give a realization of the original magnificence of our Edwardian lines of defence and are a possession whose historical value cannot be exaggerated. The corporation has also acquired a lease of Sallyport tower from the Shipwright's Company and likewise repaired Corner tower, removing the temporary sheds which encumbered the adjacent site. Whilst these results include all that came within the scope of the powers of the Sub-Committee, it must be noted that Plummer tower and Ever tower still remain in private hands. Their preservation may have to depend upon the exercise of private munificence.

Your council records yet another gratifying instance of regard for historic sites on the part of a public authority. After sanction obtained, excavations were made at Tynemouth priory by our colleague Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., in 1904 and 1905. They resulted in the acquisition of much information relating to the architectural history of the building including the remarkable form of the apse of the early choir,* as detailed in the eighth volume of the new *County History of Northumberland*. Occasion was taken by Mr. Knowles to direct attention at that time to the urgent need of certain repairs with a view of arresting the dilapidation of the structure. This has been responded to in the past year by H.M. Board of Works, which has already effected much good work in repairing the east end of the priory. The Office of Works, in consultation with Mr. Knowles, has further selected the more important of the sculptured stones, hitherto lying detached and suffering from exposure, and has placed them under cover in the Percy chapel. Mr. Knowles's survey and chronological plan of the priory church has also been set up at the entrance to the priory. The work of repair will be continued in the current year, when it is intended also to make a surface indication along the outline of the apsidal termination of the Norman choir.

Taking advantage of the building operations in progress at Hexham priory our vice-president, Mr. J. Pattison Gibson, obtained leave, in May last, to make certain excavations. These were undertaken at his own charge, by himself and Mr. Hodges. Below the floor of the Early

* The apse was first uncovered, between twenty and thirty years ago, and planned by the late R. J. Johnson. When the lighthouse was being pulled down, Mr. S. S. Carr kept a careful watch for sculptured stones, and had many removed to the chapel.—Ed.

English choir, at a distance of a few feet east of the rood screen, they discovered the base of a rounded wall, standing in places three courses high, of a thickness of twenty-six inches at the centre of its curve. It formed a bay measuring 10 feet 9 inches in width and projecting 13 feet 9 inches internally from the main wall. Its identification by Mr. Gibson as the original apse which formed the eastern termination of the great church of Wilfrid makes this discovery one of unusual interest and importance.

In concluding this review, your council congratulates members upon the manifestation of the quickened interest seen in every department of the field of our labours; upon the wider recognition and practical application of antiquarian pursuits in the teaching of history; and they enter upon a new year with a firm conviction that the institution of our society presents in prospect an outlook and an incentive for a yet wider view of the scope and character and possibilities of our investigations.

The treasurer then read his report, which stated that the membership stood at 364, that 10 members had been elected during the year, and that the loss from deaths, resignations, and removals had been . . . He then produced his balance sheet which showed a balance of 219*l*. 17*s*. 4*d*. in favour of the society at the beginning of 1907, a total income for the year of 524*l*. 11*s*. 0*d*., and expenditure of 674*l*. 12*s*. 10*d*., leaving a balance at the beginning of 1908 of 69*l*. 15*s*. 6*d*., the large balance at the beginning of the year was owing to the circumstance that the volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana* for 1906 had not then been paid for. The capital invested, with dividends, was 126*l*. 4*s*. The receipts were;—Subscriptions, 362*l*. 5*s*.; Castle, 111*l*. 14*s*. 4*d*.; Blackgate museum, 27*l*. 3*s*. 8*d*.; and books sold, 23*l*. 8*s*. The expenditure was:—Printing of *Archaeologia*, 277*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*., and *Proceedings*, 42*l*. 9*s*. 10*d*.; illustrations, 42*l*. 6*s*. 4*d*.; new books, 40*l*. 5*s*. 1*d*.; Castle, 77*l*. 15*s*. 7*d*.; Blackgate, 40*l*. 1*s*. 11*d*.; and sundries, 154*l*. 5*s*. 8*d*.

The curators and librarian's reports were then taken as read.

The Noble President, in moving the adoption of the reports, said mention was made of some severe losses by death, but it was satisfactory to know that the rising generation was taking the same interest in the society as their ancestors did, and that these members were on the increase. He congratulated the society on its satisfactory financial position. Referring to the 'find' of gold coins near Corbridge, he said he was very much inclined to put in a claim against the Government for those coins. It was not entirely a selfish motive which induced him to do so; because he thought there was a great deal to be said for keeping discoveries of that kind in the locality where they were found. 'I must take care what I say,' remarked he, 'because I have the honour of being a trustee of the British museum; but although I think it is quite right that anything of exceptional interest should go to the national museum, at the same time there are a great many things—and a great part of this 'find' may come under this category—of far more interest in their connexion with the locality in which they were discovered than when they were entirely separated from it and placed in the British museum. With all my unbounded respect for the British museum, I do sometimes feel that the lesser objects of interest, from a national point of view, are lost in the vast accumulation of more important things, and they would be of more value if they were not covered up, so to speak, in a mass of other articles. I do not know what will become of these coins if I am fortunate enough to get them, but I do think, and I hope you will agree with me in thinking, that it will be a great thing if I can manage to secure them in the locality.' Proceeding, his Grace

referred to the part which the city of Newcastle and the Local Government Board had taken in preserving antiquarian objects of interest in this neighbourhood. Some people thought that corporations, and the Government as well, took up too many things, but none of them would regret the fact that a municipal corporation and a Government department recognized that the preservation of remains which were bound up with the history of the country was not a proper purpose for which to use the money placed at their disposal; and he believed it was a sign, if he might say so with all respect, that antiquaries had educated corporations and the Government itself to an appreciation of duties which they did not entertain till some years ago. He thought it was a very encouraging fact for all those interested in antiquarian research, and he thought they especially ought to congratulate themselves, and congratulate the corporation of Newcastle on what they had done, particularly as they had been subjected to some criticism of a not altogether favourable character.

The Rev. E. J. Taylor, F.S.A., seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS, ETC.

The following persons were then declared by the chairman elected to the respective offices for the ensuing year:—President: The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.S.A. Twelve vice-presidents: Lawrence W. Adamson, LL.D., Robert Coltman Clephan, F.S.A., Frederick Walter Dendy, John Pattison Gibson, the Rev. Wm. Greenwell, D.C.L., F.S.A., etc., Francis J. Haverfield, LL.D., F.S.A., Richard Oliver Heslop, M.A., F.S.A., Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L., F.S.A., etc. John Crawford Hodgson, F.S.A., the Rev. Henry Edwin Savage, M.A., Thomas Taylor, F.S.A., and Richard Welford, M.A. Two secretaries: Robert Blair, F.S.A., and Richard Oliver Heslop, M.A., F.S.A. Treasurer: Robert Sinclair Nisbet. Editor: Robert Blair. Librarian: Charles Henry Blair. Two curators: Richard Oliver Heslop and W. Parker Brewis. Two auditors: Herbert Maxwell Wood, B.A., and Robert Pearson Winter. Twelve members of council: Rev. Cuthbert Edward Adamson, Thomas M. Allison, W. Parker Brewis, Sidney Story Carr, Oswin J. Charlton, H. H. E. Craster, William Henry Knowles, Matthew Mackey, Arthur M. Oliver, Joseph Oswald, Henry Taylor Rutherford, and F. Gerald Simpson.

The President returned thanks in the name of the officers for the honour they had done them. He regretted that he might have appeared a lazy kind of president, but he lived so far off that it was not easy for him to come to their meetings, which involved staying in the city overnight. He had, however, been foolish enough to invest in a motor car, and had some hope now that, being independent of trains, he would be able to attend more frequently.

The business concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MISCELLANEA.

THE REBELLION OF 1745.

(From an old manuscript transcribed by the late W. Green, Blaydon, contributed by Mr. R. Welford.)

An account of the army encamped and mustered in and about Newcastle, Nov. 5th, 1745:—

English, Field Marshal Wade, Comd. in Chief.

Lieut. Generals: Tyrawley, Handyside, Wentworth.

Major Generals : Husk, Howard, Wolf, Blakney, Oglethorp.
 Brigadier Generals : Fleming, Mordant, Cholmondley.
Dutch, General : Count Nassau.
 Lieut. General : Swartzenberg.
 Major Generals : Van Lawe, Villet.
 Brigadier Generals : Eversea, Grotinrae.
English, 1st Brigade, Fleming Brig : St. Clare, Blakney, Munroe, Wolf.
 2nd Brigade, Mordant Brig : Howard. Cholmondley, Ligonias,
 Pultney.
 3rd Brigade, Cholmondley Brig : Burrel, Fleming, Battengen, Price.
Dutch, 4th Brigade, Eversea Brig : Hertzell, three Battalions. La Roch.
 5th Brigade, Grotimas Brig : Brackett, Villets, Hoksten Gotap,
 Patot.
English, Horse : Wade, Montague.
 Dragoons : Legonier, late Gardner's, Hamilton, St. George.

Private Men.....	12000
Officers	00600
Serjants.....	00600
Corporals	00600
Drums	00400

Foot	14200
Dragoons, Officers included	01386
Horse, Officers included ...	00682
Oglethorp, Royal Hunters.	00065
Thornton's Foot	00065

Total 16398

A train of Artillery consisting of 24 Brass Canon & 10 Cochorns together with one hundred or more Waggon's loaded with Powder, Ball, Bullets, &c.

The following is a letter addressed to the late Dr. Bruce by Robert Stephenson :—

15 Cambridge Sq., Hyde Park, 8 May, 1846.

My Dear Sir,—I believe you are aware that W. J. Harcastle is to be a pupil of mine ; in order to ascertain the propriety of his leaving School immediately, I had some conversation with him when I was in Newcastle last week. I found him a little rusty in his rules of Mensuration, with his Euclid he seemed tolerably well acquainted. I had not time to try him with an Algebraic equation. I left Mr. & Mrs. Harcastle recommending them to leave William John under your care a few months longer, and promising them that I would drop you a line as to the course of study which would be most useful to him preparatory to entering my office.

Very few words are required from me on this point, as you must be familiar with the Mathematical necessities of an Engineer. They are in short a thorough knowledge of Mensuration, Geometry and Algebra. With these a lad becomes at once useful in his profession and interested in the pursuit of it, without them the first steps never fail to disgust him.

Allow me to conclude, therefore, by asking the favour of your drilling young Harcastle in the departments I have named.

With kind remembrances to Mrs. Bruce and your family,
I remain,

Yours faithfully,

The Rev. John Bruce, M.A.,

Robert Stephenson.

Percy Street, Newcastle-Tyne.

LETTER FROM SIR WALTER BLACKETT, M.P., TO THE GOLDSMITHS
COMPANY, NEWCASTLE.

(From the Collections of Mr. Richard Welford.)

London, Sat., 6th March, 1773.*

Gentlemen,—In answer to the favour of your letter of the 26th of last month, the gout hath prevented me from attending the House for the last six days, & I fear I shall be prevented for very many more days ; but upon conversation with Mr. Ridley we cannot apprehend that the Petitions from Birmingham & Sheffield for assay-offices to be erected in those towns can possibly be productive of any attack upon the assay office at Newcastle ; if I was well I could further, I think, explain my meaning upon that matter ; but however it may happen, the Goldsmith's company of Newcastle may depend upon all the assistance in Mr. Ridley's Power and mine should their authority be attackt, not only on account of their own honour & interest, but the interest and convenience of the Public in that part of the Kingdom. If there is an intent to attack Newcastle, it must be to remove the authority, but I cannot think that the city of London hath any such aim or desire. This is not so full an answer, I repeat, as I should have sent you, had I been better, but I am sensible you will not doubt of my inclination to serve the Company & you, being, Gentlemen, your most obed^t ser.
WR. BLACKETT.

* Portions of this letter appear in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 2 ser., XVI, 406, but incorrectly transcribed.

A NEWCASTLE MAN'S PENANCE IN 1665.

(From the Sharp Collections at Durham.)

The Penance appointed to be done and performed by John Barker of the chapelry of All Saints in Newcastle-on-Tyne :—He is appointed to be present in the Vestry of the said Chapel of All Saints upon Sunday, the 14 of this instant May, where being in his accustomed apparel shall, before the Minister and Churchwardens, say as followeth :—

Whereas I good neighbours forgetting and neglecting my duty towards Almighty God for committing the horrid and detestable sin of fornication with one Isabell Hills, for which I am now heartily sorry, and desire Almighty God to forgive me both this and all other my sins and offences, and for that end and purpose desire you here present to pray with me and for me, saying, ' Our Father, which art in Heaven, etc.'

He is to certify the performance hereof under the hands of the said Ministers and Churchwardens upon Friday, the 19th of May instant, between the hours of Nine and Eleven in the forenoon of the same day.

The penance so approved was performed the 14th day of this instant May, 1665, in the presence of Rowland Salkeld, Clerk ; Charles Sander-son, Thomas Steele.

NEWCASTLE TOWN WALLS.

The following letter of Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, one of the secretaries, appeared in *The Times* of 5 Jan. 1909 :—

Sir,—If the destruction of historic buildings be regarded in the light of a national calamity, on the other hand their acquisition as public property may be, at least, worthy of being placed on record. May I be allowed to note an instance of the latter most satisfactory result just achieved, by which the finest extant portion of the ancient town walls of Newcastle-upon-Tyne will now be transferred from private ownership to the possession of the municipality ?

The purchase includes Morden Tower, a vaulted bastion having a modern superstructure (built in 1700 as a meeting room for the incorporated Company of Pewterers, Goldsmiths, &c.), and Arber (or Herber) Tower, occupying a salient angle of the town wall and still retaining its vaulting, loops, parapets, and other original features. There is also included a claim of user on the platforms of the connecting walls between and adjacent to these towers. With few breaks, these walls still remain for a length of four hundred yards between Westgate and Newgate. The structures just acquired, lying between these points, are upon the most perfect portion of the line, the town wall here standing at its full height, with parapets, watch-towers, and bastions complete.

The walls and towers, of which these form part, are the work of Edward I., under whom the circumvallation was carried out in the year 1280. They embraced a circuit of more than two miles, and in solidity and height, as well as in extent, they were planned on a Royal scale. Even in Leland's day they still excited admiration :—

'The strength and magnificence of the walling of the town,' he says, 'far passeth all the walls of the cities of England, and of most of the towns of Europe.'

In the rapid expansion of a commercial city the demolition of much ancient work is perhaps inevitable ; it may also be the result of mere supineness and ignorance. All the more worthy of recognition is the existence of an enlightened public spirit, as in the present instance, where the imposing remains just acquired will be henceforth held as a public trust by the corporation of the city.

The policy that has thus prevailed is one of old standing ; for the corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne are already lessees of Sallyport Tower and owners of Corner Tower and Durham Tower, the last a semi-detached, circular, vaulted bastion with corbellings on its face to carry a brattice. To the corporation also belong the Keep of the Castle, built by Henry II. between the years 1172 and 1177, and the great gate of the fortress, known as the Black Gate, added to the Castle in 1247. These historic buildings had passed into private ownership before their acquisition by the corporation, by whom they are now devoted to the advancement of learning. The Keep is the home of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries and the Black Gate contains their museum of antiquities, and both buildings and their treasures are daily open to the public.

Of the Edwardian walls, Plummer Tower and Ever Tower yet remain in private hands ; and, unless they too can be secured as public property, they may at any time share the fate of other losses now irreparable.

Faithfully yours,

R. Oliver Heslop.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Dec. 30.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1909.

NO. 2

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of February, 1909, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. J. Pattison Gibson, one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

NEW MEMBERS.

A letter from Prof. J. Baldwin Browne was read, expressing his gratification at the receipt of the announcement of his election as an honorary member of the society, and thanking the members for admitting him to membership.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

- I. Thomas Davidson, Eastfield, Wylam.
- II. Thomas Fairless, Market Place, Corbridge.

NEW BOOKS, ETC.

The following were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. Wm. Boyd :—An advanced copy of a folding 'Plan of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, based from the survey of Thomas Oliver made in 1830, compiled by W. Boyd with a prefatory note by R. Oliver Heslop' (Newc., A. Reid & Co., 1909).

From Mr. Alexander Whitelaw of Gartshore, N.B. (per Mr. Park) :—

An album containing photographs of the Roman forts on the Bar-
7 hill, Dumbartonshire, and of the numerous finds in them.

From the Smithsonian Institute, U. S. A. :—'Physiological and Medical Observations.'

Special thanks were voted to Mr. Whitelaw for his handsome gift.

Exchanges :—

From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland :—*Proceedings*, XLII, sm. 4to. cl.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, LXV, no. 260 ; 8vo.

From the Royal Numismatic Society :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, fourth series, no. 32 ; 8vo.

From La Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville :—*Bulletin Trimestriel*, 1908, parts 3 and 4 ; 8vo.

From the Royal Society of History and Antiquities of Sweden :—*Proceedings*, XVIII, 2 ; and *Fornvännen* for 1907.

From the Huguenot Society of London :—*Proceedings*, VIII, 4.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland :—*Journal*, XXXVIII, 4.

From La Société Archéologique de Namur.—*Annales*, xxvii, 2.

From the Thuringian Historical and Archaeological Society :—*Proceedings*, xix, 1.

Purchases :—*The Parish Registers of Tynemouth* (a part); *Notes and Queries*, tenth series, no 266-269; The De Walden Library, 3 vols., large 4to., (i) *Some Feudal Lords and their Arms*, (ii) *Banners, Standards and Badges from a Tudor manuscript*, and (iii) *Two Tudor Books of Arms*.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. C. H. Blair : A papal medal of bronze, 1½ in. in diameter, evidently cast, said to have been found, with others, in a well at Greenhead. On obverse, the head of the pope to left, wearing the triple crown, and the inscription LIBERIO PON. On the reverse, a shield in field, with tiara and cross keys above.

By Mr. R. S. Nisbet, treasurer :—A similar medal, said to have been found in Haltwhistle, but having on obverse the head (bare) and bust of the pope to left, wearing a hooded garment, with inscription MARCELLO PON. On reverse, two upright keys and inscription CLAVIS REGNI CELORVM.

Both medals appear to be of comparatively late date.

By Mr. John Taylor, Newcastle :—A bronze object, said to have been found in Wensleydale, apparently the top of a staff, or something of the kind, judging from the tenon at the bottom of it. The design is a lotus flower supporting a centaur, and is probably of eastern origin. It is shown in the opposite plate.

By Mr. R. Blair : A barber-surgeon's bleeding bowl of pewter, from Northamptonshire, similar to that of silver exhibited by Mr. Charlton at the January meeting (p. 7). It is five inches in diameter, and has the letters A B incised on the small perforated handle projecting horizontally from one side (see plate facing p. 7).

By Mr. Frank E. Macfadyen :—An oval engraved medal of silver, having a moulded edge and with a loop for suspension. It is 2½ in. long by 1½ in. wide. On one side is the town's crest, a single castle on which is a demi-rampant lion front-faced holding a pennon; the inscription NEWCASTLE ARMED ASSOCIATION is above, and below on a riband the town's motto, FORTITER DEFENDIT TRIUMPHANS. On the other side is the inscription, chiefly in script, 'Presented | by | The Mayor | to Mr W^m Anderson | a reward for his energy | and zeal in assisting in | the formation of The Armed | Association, upwards of | thirty of his fellow towns | men having enroled [*sic*] | themselves in the Corps | through his efforts | during October | 1819.'

Mr. Macfadyen, who possesses a large collection of local medals, tickets, etc.—some 600 or more—and is preparing a book on the subject, would be glad to hear of any others in order to make notes of them.

By Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A. :—A third brass Roman coin, in poor condition, of Constantine the great, struck at Trier, said to have been found while excavating for the foundations of a house in Hurworth, co. Durham. On the obverse it bears a head of the emperor to the right, with the inscription CONSTANTINVS P F AVG. On the reverse a helmeted figure standing holding a spear, a buckler at feet, with the inscription MARTI CONSERVATORI; in exergue P TR.

By the Rev. John Walker, hon. canon of Newcastle and rector of Whalton :—An engraved book of 1757, relating to the Freemasons, being 'A List of Regular Lodges according to their seniority and constitution, by Order of the Grand-Master. Printed for and sold by Benj. Cole, Engraver and Copper Plate Printer, the Corner of King's-head Court, Holborn.' It is 6½ in. long by 2½ broad, and



OCTAGONAL 'CREEPING' TROUGH (15 inches high,
belonging to Mr. G. F. Davies of Hartlepool.

(See page 129)



BRONZE OBJECT,
said to have been found in Wensleydale.

(See opposite page)



is now full bound morocco. The engraved title page bears the following dedication: The Most Honourable | JAMES BRYDGES | MARQUIS OF CARNARVON | *Eldest Son and Heir Apparent* | To His Grace HENRY | DUKE OF CHANDOS, *etc.* | Grand Master. His coat of arms with crest and supporters, and motto MAIN TIEN LE DROIT on a ribband.

The only local lodges given are Stockton, with sign a queen's head and bust and date Feb., 1724; Gateshead, with sign of 3 seahorses and date Mar. 8, 1735; and Sunderland, Oct. 7, 1755.

The following notes by Mr. Walker on the little book were read by Mr. Blair, one of the secretaries:—

'Some few years ago in re-arranging the books in the library at Milbourne Hall this list of lodges was found behind one of the shelves. It was then in its original form, paper, stitched with the title page outside. The list is almost, if not the only one of this date known to exist. There is one older in the possession of a south country brother, but this present copy is so valuable that I was strongly urged to have it bound for better preservation. In 1725 the engraved 'List of Lodges' enumerates sixty-four lodges, but a similar list in 1729 contained only 54, of which 42 were in London, 11 in the country, and 1 at Madrid, founded by the duke of Grafton (Gould's *History of Freemasonry*). This list enumerates 217 lodges, but there are four which apparently have either been discontinued or erased from the roll, viz., no. 35, 40, 47 and 102. It is noteworthy that the list contains no mention of a lodge in Newcastle. There is one at Stockton-on-Tees, meeting at the Queen's Head. It was almost the universal rule to meet in an inn or coffee house, and the place of meeting is indicated by an engraving of the sign of the inn. The engraving and the printing are worth notice. Lodge no. 72 met at the sign of the Fencers near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and its warrant is dated 1735. I think this is the Industry lodge, which now holds its meetings at the Masonic hall, Gateshead, and whose early minute book indicates that some of its members were operative masons. Lodge no. 77 met at the Fountains at Gateshead, in the bishopric of Durham. The Fencers of the older lodge was, I think, at Whickham or Winlaton. I have not had the opportunity of pursuing an enquiry into this fact. There is one other north country lodge, no. 207, which met in Sunderland, near the sea, county of Durham. The absence of any mention of a lodge in Newcastle, or in any part of Northumberland is not easily accounted for. There are too many traditions of lodges, both in the town and in the county to doubt that there were lodges in existence, and the proximity to Scotland, where many and influential lodges were already entitled to be called 'Ancient.' But in the early part of the eighteenth century, and indeed till near its close, a great schism existed amongst Masons with two bodies calling themselves 'Grand Lodges' besides the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In 1757 the marquess of Carnarvon, grand master of England, resigned, and he was succeeded by Lord Aberdour, son and heir to the earl of Morton, who had been Grand Master of Scotland, and the present Newcastle-upon-Tyne Lodge, no. 24, dates from 1755, and so the absence of any Newcastle-upon-Tyne lodges from the present list is most likely accounted for by the fact that they were working under a different Grand Lodge and Grand Master.

About 75 of the lodges here enumerated are in London, and quite a large number in British possessions abroad, and several military lodges attached to different regiments, and I think it not unlikely that this book belonged to the late Col. Bates, of the Inniskillen Dragoons, and that he was probably a member of a military lodge. Two or three of

the lodges were held in Holland, and about this period, 1753 to 1757, there was considerable correspondence between the then Grand Lodge of the Netherlands and the Deputy Grand Master of England.

Thanks were voted to the several exhibitors.

THE ROMAN WALL.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) reported that the Council had decided to hold a country meeting in the district of the Roman Wall during the coming season, and to invite the members of the Glasgow Archaeological Society, who very kindly received and welcomed the members of the Newcastle Society last year at Glasgow and on the Antonine Wall, to join the meeting. This was confirmed.

LOCAL MUNIMENTS.

Several papers were placed on the table as contributions to local muniments. One of them, contributed by Mr. Frederick Raimes, is a translation of a document in the Record Office (Exchequer K.R. Accounts. Bundle 15, No. 26) of 13 Edw. II. [1319-1320] endorsed on the cover of the roll 'Indenture of Sir John de Crombwell and the Earl of Angus concerning the custody of the parts of Northumberland':—

Let it be remembered that Sir John de Crombelle and Sir Robert de Umframville Earl of Angus are retained wardens of the March of Northumberland, and in the parts around Newcastle upon Tyne, from the 28th day of the month of September, in the 13th year [A.D. 1319] of the reign of our lord the king, until the Nativity of St. John the Baptist next following [A.D. 1320]; and each of the said wardens shall have in his company of his own retinue 30 men-at-arms; and besides this the king will furnish them men-at-arms, horsemen and others, 140 men-at-arms, so that there will be in all 200 men-at-arms guarding [*sur la garde*] the March and the parts aforesaid, the which are written below, and who receive of our lord the king for the time that they remain in his service wages according to what is agreed upon with them, of which they will be paid in lodging and in victuals from time to time suitably. And the horses of all the men-at-arms beforesaid ought to be viewed and valued by the people [*gentz*] of our lord the king, and they shall have compensation for those which they shall lose by the act of war in an expedition made in the company of the said wardens or otherwise by their command and [with] their assent, and this shall be witnessed by them and by the clerk who remains keeper of the victuals at Newcastle upon Tyne. And it is to be known that the said wardens ought to give what aid they can with the said men-at-arms to the strong and sure keeping of the town of Newcastle upon Tyne, as in keeping watch and other defence, in case the said town should be besieged by enemies, or otherwise pressed by their coming into the kingdom of England. And the said Wardens ought also to survey the garrisons in Northumberland, that each may have and keep their full [number] of people, and that no suspicious character [*nul home de suspencion*] shall remain there by whom harm or peril might come to the said castle. And the said wardens are charged to send to the castle of Mitford ten or twelve men at arms, and in the same manner to the castle of Prodhon, according to what they shall see that the time demands, and that it may be to the honour and profit of our lord the King, which must be left to the will and discretion of the said wardens. In testimony of which thing this indenture tripartite is made, of which one part remains in the wardrobe of our lord the King, the other with the said Wardens, and the third with the clerk, keeper of the

vietauals at Newcastle upon Tyne, sealed with the privy seal of our lord the King and with the seals of the said Wardens interchangeably. Given at Newcastle upon Tyne the day and year abovesaid.

Cromwelle : Sir John de Cromwelle, Sir Ralph de Crumwelle, Sir Richard de Crumwelle, Sir Baldwin de Friuille, Sir Richard de Mundeuille, Sir Thomas Ughtred, Sir Henry de Claveryng, Adam de Huntyngheld, John Patymer, Payn de Vilers, Hugh de Langelone, Henry de Cauntone, Hugh le Barber, Walter de Gloucestre, Thomas Mauburne, Robert Lowys, Edmund de Cokfeld, Henry de Bentele, John de Fryuille, Robert de Boseuille, Hugh de Styuctone, Edmond de Crauncestre, Robert de Hiltone, Robert de Sheffield, Nicholas de Punchardon, Robert Wychard, Sir Amand [*Amandus*] de Routhe, William de Grenhalgh, William de Beule, Denis [*Dionisius*] de Wathe.

The Earl of Angus : The Earl of Angus, Sir Nicholas Scot, Sir William de Swyneburne, Sir Thomas Botecombe, Sir Jordan Daldene, Robert de Reynes, Thomas de Baryngtone, Thomas de Bekerynge, Walter de Hawyke, John de Roucestre, Thomas de Bradeforde, Robert Bataille, John Scot, William de Etone, Robert de Boteland, Thomas de Esshe, John Flemynge, Nicholas de Neville, John de Daltone, Robert de Assheburne, Robert de Dynardeby, Henry de Assheburne, Gilbert de Babington, John de Tossan, John de Horsle.

Soldiers : Stephen de Werblingtone, Richard de Werblingtone, Lambert Vinere, William Tympernon, William Bray, Henry Fitz-Herbert.

B. Golard : Bertrand de Golard, Augustine [*Aug'*] de Larynge, Bernard de Lauerdake, Peter Reym de la Sale, Gars' Arn' de Huget, William de Berynges, James [*Jak'*] de Scaterynge, Gullard de Corbyan, Ansizan de Nazareth, Jordan de Bussies.

E. de Appelby and A. de Somerville : Sir Edmund de Appelby, Sir Adam de Somerville, Robert de Horsle, Richard de Shirfelde, John de Boyntone, John de Appelby, Henry de Wychenore, William de Maysham, Symon de Nortone, Robert de Joyaby

J. de Ludham : Sir John de Loudham, Sir Nicholas de Lavintone, Henry de Hales, Ralph Byrone, John de Coune, Robert Turteuille, Denys de Wathe, Renaud de Chokeshale, Stephen de Buterley, William Poncyn.

Soldiers : John Lynet, Adam de Bilburghe, Philip de Leghtone, Ralph de Say, William de Athingflete.

R. Herone : Sir Roger Herone, William de Tyndale, Stephen de Houburne, Robert del Isle, John Welkedelle, John de Hadham.

R. de la Valle : Sir Robert de la Vale, Walter de la Vale, Thomas de Wodeburne, John de Vsword.

Blounde : Robert de Hornclif, Hugh Galone, Geoffrey de Fauley, Brian de Heppale, John de Galiley, Walter de Henknol, Richard de Cuertone, Nicholas de la Despense, Dungalde de Dyuelestone, William de Cestre, John de Boultone, William de Duresme, William de Coudene, John de Beltone, Stephen Sperlyng, Henry de Galiley, Simon de Blakeshale, Jordan de Builly, Richard de la Despense, Thomas de Coutone, John de Kelly.

Soldiers : William de Sarum, Peter d'orde, John de Bentone, John Danney, Robert de Fauestone.

H. de Littlebire : Sir Humfrey de Lyttelbure, Sir Walter de Twynham, Richard de Richemund, Robert de Goldesburgh, Thomas de Castelaure, Thomas Norreys, Walter de Twynham.

W. Gras : Sir Walter Gras, Richard de Blakeburne, Oliver de Fostone

Aldeburghe : Sir Ives de Aldeburghe, Robert de Aldeburghe, John de Aldeburghe, Thomas de Rymington, William Archur.

Fraunceys : Sir William Fraunceis, Robert de Fenham, Thomas de Brokesfeld.

J. de Westone : Sir John de Westone, Thomas de Westone, Roger de Westone, John Manifen, William Benle, John de Wircestre, Edmund de la Mar, John de Rotherford, William de Cotes, John de Cotes.

J. Cauntone : Sir John de Cauntone, Peter Fitz-Richard.

Abyndone : Robert de Blakeburne, Robert Mounceux, Adam Brocher, John de Prestone.

R. Oliver : Robert Oliver, Martin de Dullyngham, Richard de Thesdale, Henry Hunwike, John de Halingseles, Roger Norreys.

R. Horsle : Sir Richard de Horsle, John de Sadlyngtone, Thomas de Kleninges, William de Herbotle, Richard de Sharbertone.

A. de Bantone : Sir Adam de Bentone, Robert de Ryelle.]

J. de Lisle : Sir John de Lisle, Nicholas de Houtone, William Hydwyn.

R. de Lisle : Sir Robert del Isle, Gilbert de Carwites, Adam de Bastenthwaites, Henry de Cardoille.

J. de Altone : Sir John de Altone, Henry du Chastel, Adam Russel.

R. de Esslington : Sir Robert de Esslington, Robert de Esslington, William de Herle.

J. de Sarum : Sir John de Sarum, William de Sarum, Thomas de Sarum.

Burghdone : Sir John de Bourghdone, Roger Wadder, Henry de Beltone, William de Sengeltone, Andrew Boteller, John Boteller.

R. Grey : Sir Robert de Grey, Robert de Grey.

Soldiers : Michael de Wyttone, Nicholas de Elonde, William de Elonde, John de Enefelde, William de Daltone, Walter Herle, William Frisel.

Lilleburne : Sir John de Lilleburne, Ralph de Lilleburne, William de Heselrig, William de Lyam, John de Lyghtone, Nicholas de Bollesdone, Thomas de Portechat.

H. de Stantone : Sir Henry de Stantone, John Barry, Henry de Thorntone.

Serjeants at Arms : John de Leycestre, Reym' Prouost, Domington [sic] Despaigne, Gaillard de Sauignake, Henry du Char, Bernard du Til, Ralph Conuers, Bernard Brune, Nicholas de Derby.

Esquires of the household : Mereduke ap Madoke, Leulyn ap Madoke, Canan ap Madoke, James [Jak'] Darentones, Alexander de Cloptone, Philip de Montgomery, Geffrey de Coigners, Thomas de Holme.

A. Dargaille : Alan de Ergail, Clement de Dunstany, Nicholas de Culwenne.

A. de Staney : Adam de Staney, Walter de Staney, Henry de Staney.

To Sir John de Crombewelle, warden of the March, having in his train 30 men at arms, of which 7 are knights, of his own retinue, from the 28th day of September, in the 13th year [A.D. 1319], until the 26th day of June in the same year [A.D. 1320], the first day being reckoned and not the last, for 272 days (at 40s. per day), receiving for himself, for the knights, and men at arms accustomed wages, 544*l.*, whereof the third part, 181*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, of which he received at Newcastle upon Tyne, 60*l.*, and so are owing of the said third part, 121*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

To Sir Robert de Humfrauille, Earl of Angus, remaining upon the wardenship of the said March, and having in his train 30 men at arms, of which 5 are knights, receiving for himself and his knights the wages

accustomed [30s. per day], and for each other man at arms 8d. per day for the said 272 days, 408l., whereof the third part, 136l., of which he received in victuals at Newcastle upon Tyne, 100l., and so there are owing of the said third part, 36l.

To Bertrand de Golard, knight baneret [*baneretto*] of Gascony, remaining in the train of the said Sir John and the Earl upon the wardenship aforesaid, and having in his train ten men at arms and 46 crossbow men, at the accustomed wages [28s. 4d. per day] for the time aforesaid, 385l. 6s. 8d., whereof the third part, 128l. 8s. 10½d., of which he received in the value of victuals, 84l., and so there are owing to him of the said third part, 44l. 8s. 10½d.

To Sir Edmund de Appelby and Sir Adam de Somerville, remaining in the said train with 10 men at arms, receiving for themselves the wages accustomed [per day, 9s. 4d.], and for the other men at arms 8d. per day as above, for the time aforesaid, 126l. 18s. 8d., whereof the third part, 42l. 6s. 3d., of which he received in the value of victuals, 33l. 6s. 8d., and so there are owing to them of the said third part, 8l. 19s. 8d.

To Sir John de Loudham, remaining in the aforesaid train, with 10 men at arms, of which one other is a knight, receiving in all things as Sir Edmund and Sir Adam [per day, 19s. 4d.], for the time aforesaid, 126l. 18s. 8d., whereof the third part, 42l. 6s. 3d., of which he received in the value of victuals, 33l. 6s. 8d., and so there are owing of the said third part, 8l. 19s. 5d.

To Sir Humfrey de Littelbure, knight of the household of the Lord King, remaining in the train aforesaid, with 7 men at arms, of which one other is a knight, receiving for himself, for the said knight his companion [*socio suo*], and for his two esquires the accustomed wages [per day, 8s.], and for three other men at arms, 8d. per day as above, for the time aforesaid, 108l. 16s., whereof the third part, 36l. 5s. 4d., of which he received in the value of victuals, 23l. 6s. 8d., and so there are owing of the said third part, 12l. 18s. 8d.

To Sir John de Westone, knight of the said household remaining in the train aforesaid with 10 men at arms, receiving for himself and his two esquires the accustomed wages [per day 8s. 8d.], and for 7 other men at arms, for each, 8d. per day as above, for the time aforesaid, 117l. 17s. 4d., whereof the third part, 39l. 5s. 9d., whereof he received in the value of victuals, 33l. 6s. 8d., and so there are owing to him of the said third part, 119s. 1d.

To Sir Ives [*Iuoni*] de Aldeburgh, remaining in the train aforesaid with 5 men at arms, receiving for himself and his two esquires the accustomed wages [per day 5s. 4d.] and for the rest 8d. a day as above, for the time aforesaid, 72l. 10s. 8d., whereof the third part 24l. 3s. 6½d., whereof he received in the value of victuals, 16l. 13s. 4d., and so there are owing, 7l. 10s. 2½d.

To Sir Walter le Gras, Sir William Fraunceys, Sir Henry de Staunton, and Sir John de Cauntone, knights of the household aforesaid, remaining in the aforesaid train each with 2 esquires at arms, at the accustomed wages [16s. per day] for the time aforesaid, 217l. 12s., whereof the third part, 72l. 10s. 8d., whereof they received in the value of victuals, 40l., and so there are owing, 32l. 10s. 8d.

To John de Leycestre and others, 8 serjeants-at-arms, Mereduke ap Maddoke and others, 7 esquires of the aforesaid household, remaining in the train aforesaid, and receiving accustomed wages [17s. per day] for the time aforesaid, 231l. 4s., whereof the third part, 77l. 16d., of which they received in the value of victuals, 56l. 13s. 4d., and so there are owing, 20l. 8s. to be divided between them.

To Alan Dargaille and Adam de Staney, grooms [*valletis*] of the said household, remaining in the train aforesaid, each of them with two companions, receiving for themselves the wages accustomed [per day, 4s. 8d.] and for each of their companions, 8d. a day, as above, for the time aforesaid, 63l. 9s. 4d., whereof the third part, 21l. 3s. 1d., whereof they received in the value of victuals, 20l., and so there are owing of the said third part, 23s. 1d.

Item 102 soldiers, of whom 13 are knights, remaining in the train aforesaid, to each knight 2s., and to each other man-at-arms, 8d. a day, as within, for the time aforesaid, 1160l. 10s. 8d., whereof the third part, 386l. 16s. 10½d., whereof they received in the value of victuals, 340l., and so there are owing to them of the said third part, 46l. 16s. 10½d. [..... 5s. 4d. per day].

The sum of the men at arms remaining upon the wardenship [*custodia*] of the March of Northumberland, 249 men-at-arms, of which 3 are barons and 35 simple knights.

Sum of the wages of the aforesaid men at arms from the 28th day of September until the 26th day of June, for 272 days,* the first being reckoned and not the last, 3563l. 4s., whereof the third part, 1187l. 14s. 8d., of which they were paid in money and in the aforesaid victuals at Newcastle upon Tyne, 840l. 13s. 4d., and so there are owing for the first term, 347l. 16d.

Indenture of Sir John de Crombewell and the Earl of Angus upon the keeping of the parts of Northumberland.

Let it be remembered that in the castle of Baumburgh, of which Sir Roger de Horsle is Constable, besides the certain garrison which is there of 15 men at arms and 30 footmen [*hommes a pe*] there ought to remain David de Langetone and Thomas de Hedone with 15 men at arms at the cost of the king.

Item in the castle of Alnewyke besides the people who are retained there in the garrison by the lord of the castle, there ought to be 20 men at arms and 20 hoblers of the baily [*du bayl*] of the king, who shall be at the cost of the king, the which are assigned to Sir John de Burghdone with 6 men at arms, and to Sir John de Lileburne with 7 men at arms, and Sir Gilbert de Burghdone constable of the said castle has undertaken to find the rest of the 20 men at arms.

Item in the castle of Werkeword [Warkworth] are 12 men at arms of the proper garrison, and the king will put there 4 men at arms and 8 hoblers at the cost of the king, the which Robert Darreys and John de Thirlewalle have undertaken to find.

Item in the company of Bertrand Golard of Gascony there ought to remain 46 crossbowmen at the accustomed wages of the king.

And it is to be remembered that all the men at arms who remain by this indenture, as well upon the guarding [*la garda*] of the March, as in the garrisons of the castles at the cost of the king, will take 8d. a day for wages, except knights, who will take full wages; and the retinue of Sir John de Crombewelle who will also have full wages for the costs of the chieftainship; and except also the men of the king's household; and for each knight of his household who shall remain there, two esquires, to whom the king has granted full wages of his special grace; and to Bertrand Golard, who will take wages as a banneret for himself and fuller wages for his companions by reason of their foreign vow [*lounceine vouue*] and except also Robert de Hornclif, Hugh Galon, David de Langetone, and Thomas de Hedone, who will take fuller wages for their bodies [*pur leur*

* 'Primo' is crossed through in the original.

corps] and for one companion because they are] leaders of men. And except Sir Esmon de Appelby and Sir Adam de Someruille who will take a certain sum in gross for their stay with 10 men at arms. That is to say, 120*l*.

The other is an abstract of deeds in the possession of Viscount Ridley, which has been contributed, with the owner's permission, by Mr. H. H. E. Craster :—

- I.—1621, December 30. Jarrett Potts of Newcastle, cordwainer, Anne his wife, and Thomas Potts of Newcastle, miller, sell to James Jowsie of Newcastle, blacksmith, and Jane his wife, a burgage, then in the occupation of Henry Sandilands, cordwainer, in Pilgrim Street, described as bounding upon a tenement in the occupation of John Modie, locksmith, on the north, upon a tenement in the occupation of Matthew Forster, saddler, on the south, upon Pilgrim Street before on the west, and upon a garth in the occupation of Robert Babington, gent., behind on the east.
- 1631, December 26. Will of Jane Jowsie of Newcastle, widow, bequeathing her burgage in Pilgrim Street, in the occupation of William Simpson, smith, to her sons, Matthew Jowsey and John Jowsey.
- 1639, June 8. Grant of administration to Matthew Jowsey, only surviving son of Jane Jowsey.
- 1641, March 23. Matthew Jowsey of Newcastle, yeoman, mortgages the said burgage to George Moody of Newcastle, locksmith, for 32*l*. 16*s*. The burgage is therein described as being in the occupation of John Copeland and George Reed, and as bounding upon a tenement in the occupation of John Moody on the north, upon a tenement in the occupation of Christopher Stokoe, skinner and glover, upon the south; upon the street on the west, and upon a garth in the possession of George Butler on the east.
- 1643-4. January 25. Matthew Jowsey gives release of the said burgage to George Moody. The burgage is described as being in the occupation of Jane Coopland, widow, and as bounding upon a tenement in the possession of John Moody, locksmith, on the north, upon a tenement in the possession of Isaac Simpson on the south, upon the street on the west, and upon the Ayrick burn on the east.
- II.—1610, May 11. Agreement to the effect that John Moody of Newcastle, locksmith, and Anne his wife (daughter of Arthur Thompson, late of Newcastle, blacksmith, deceased, son and heir of Gilbert Thompson, sometime of Newcastle, blacksmith, deceased) shall convey a tenement in Pilgrim Street, in the occupation of the said John and Anne Moody (which tenement was sometime called a shop, and was erected to a tenement by the late Gilbert Thompson) to George Collingwood, of Eppleden, esq., and Henry Anthony of Newcastle, notary public, to be held by them in trust for the said John Moody and Anne his wife and their joint issue, and, for lack of such issue, to the issue of the said Anne, with ultimate remainder to the said Anne's right heirs.
1704. Fine of two messuages in Newcastle; Matthew White, esq., plaintiff; William Moody, gent., deforciant; warranty given to White.
- III.—1573, July 5. Roger Heslerigge of Hole John, in the parish of Stanhope, gent., leases to Henry Weldon of Newcastle, merchant, for twenty-one years, for £80 fine and 10*s*. yearly rent, his houses and lands in the town of Newcastle, and also in Jesmond.
- IV.—1632, September 2. Assignment of dower by Sir Nicholas Tempest of Newcastle, knt. (he having the custody and wardship of

Robert Dent, gent., son and heir of Henry Dent, late of Byker, esq., deceased) to Mary Dent, widow, relict of the said Henry Dent, namely, a third of the banks called Dent's banks in Byker, and of the stone quarries therein, and a third of all lands held by Henry Dent in his lifetime.

V.—1655. December 27. Samuel Hammond, M.A., master of the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen of Newcastle, and the brethren of the hospital, lease to George Hodgson of Newcastle, gent., for 21 years at eight shillings rent, a house on the north side of the close, now a waste, formerly in the occupation of Anthony Walker, house carpenter, described as bounding upon a tenement in the occupation of John Walker on the east, upon a tenement in the occupation of Margaret Stobbert, widow, on the west, upon the street on the south, and upon the top of the bank behind on the north, with liberty to build thereon.

VI.—1693. May 11. Order directed out of the Court of Chancery to William Tizack and James Henzell, defendants in a suit in Chancery, to allow Daniel Tittery, plaintiff in the said suit, to have peaceable possession of the Old Glasshouse on the East Ballast shore, as he had before assignment was made to Nicholas Fenwick, pending the execution of an order made in Chancery on June 27th last past for the partition of the premises between the parties to the suit.

THE EARLY OWNERS OF ESLINGTON, CO. NORTHUMBERLAND.

Mr. R. O. Heslop (one of the secretaries) read, in the writer's unavoidable absence, a paper bearing the above title, by Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, one of the vice-presidents.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Hodgson.

FLINT-KNAPPING AND THE BRANDON FLINT PITS.

Mr. Maberly Phillips described graphically a visit paid by him to Brandon in Suffolk, and his descent of a flint pit. This had a depth of about 40 or 50 feet, and the bottom was reached by what might be described as a flight of steps, with a 'riser' of about five feet. The flint was found in a band, almost like a seam of coal, and was 'got' by working out the adjacent chalk. Mr. Phillips explained also how the 'knappers' prepared the material ready for sale. At one time, he added, this was a very considerable industry. Flint locks were used on firearms until the percussion cap was introduced. They were apparently in vogue up to the year 1830, or thereabouts. Undoubtedly, the battle of Waterloo was fought with flint-locks, and probably some of our regiments, drafted from outlying parts of the empire, used them even in the Crimean War. There was no doubt that the Russians used them. Flints were now supplied to the Arabs. Two or three men worked in the Brandon pits and sixteen men did the knapping. The flints were sorted according to size to be used for various purposes.

Mr. Phillips related another interesting fact with respect to his visit to Brandon. Swarms of silver-grey rabbits, he said, used to be found in the neighbourhood, and a factory was set up for utilizing the skins. Now that the supply had failed, rabbit-skins were imported from Australia by the million, some portion of them being used to make felt hats, and another part to thicken jellies, the downy fur being converted into 'seal skin' jackets.

To illustrate Mr. Phillips's remarks, Mr. Henry Clarke exhibited a flint-lock gun, bearing the date 1841, which belonged to a Russian soldier, and was picked up in the Crimea after the fighting of 1854-5.

Mr. Phillips was heartily thanked.

As an article on 'Flint Knapping,' by Mr. Phillips, will shortly appear in *The Connoisseur*, he has not furnished written notes of what he said.

MISCELLANEA.

The following are abstracts, made by Mr. Welford, of local documents in the possession of Mr. R. Blair :—

1584, December 1.—Bond of Edward Musgrave of Barhaughe, co. Northumberland, gent., in 300*l*. to John Whitfield of Randeholm, in co. Cumberland, gent., and Richard Musgrave of Kirkhaughe in co. Northumberland, for performance of covenants in a deed betwixt the said Edward of the one part, and the said John and Richard of the other part. Signature of Edward Musgrave. Endorsed: Sealed and delivered to the within named John Whitfield to his own use only. Witnesses: Thomas Hylton, Geo. Hylton, Rauffe Whitfield, Thomas Archer (?), John Whitfield.

1617, December 4.—Deed by which, for a certain sum of money, Humfray Musgrave and Thomas Walles of Williamston, co. Northumberland, gentlemen, convey to Richard Musgrave of Barrahaugh in same county, all that parcel of land called Dewlyefield, containing by estimation ten 'le dayes worke' of meadow, now in the tenure of the said Richard, being parcel of the messuage, etc., called Williamston, now in the tenure of the said Humfray and Thomas, and lying on the south side of the rivulet called Swynner burne, with all rights, etc., and payment to the lord of the fee of all services and dues accustomed. Signatures of Humfray Musgrave and Thomas Walles (his mark). Witnesses: Raphe Whitfelde, Robert Younge, Humfraye Bell (his mark), Hewghe Walles (his mark), Robt. Matthew, clerke.

1692, April 27.—Bond of Albany Fetherstonhaugh of Barehaugh, co. Northumberland, gent., in 472*l*. for securing repayment of a loan of 236*l*. from Jane Sutton of Gateshead; the loan to be discharged on May 1, 1695, with 12*l*. per annum interest to be paid by half-yearly instalments of 6*l*. in the interim. Signature of Albany Fetherstonhaugh. Witnesses: John Stephenson, Thomas Sutton, John Ord

ECCLESIASTICAL PROCEEDINGS AFTER THE RESTORATION.

(From the Records of the Durham Consistory Court.)

1662. Nov. 4.—In the Galilee at Durham this day :—The office of Judge against William Riddell, Esq., and Allan Forster [of Gateshead] suspected to be papist recusants. Also against Thomas Gibbins, John Readshaw, William Readshaw, Cuthbert Hunter, Lancelot Grinwell and Robert Tweddall who were presented the same day by the Churchwardens for having special meetings upon the Lord's day at one Richard Ewbank's house in Gateshead.

William Everston, of the parish of Gateshead, was presented by the Churchwardens of that place, and appeared the same day, and was admonished for practising surgery without a licence.

1662. Dec. 9.—At the Consistory Court, held in the Galilee of Durham Cathedral this day, the Churchwardens of All Saints [Newcastle] presented William Rey, scrivener, Archibald Robson, and John Sharp, roper in Pandon, Aubony Todd, Cuthbert Fetherston and Robert Walker for making a jaw in the church yard. The whole of the offenders were absolved at the Court held on the 17 April, 1663, the Churchwardens having certified as to their good behaviour.

At the same Court the Churchwardens also presented William Hogg, an apprentice, John Fairless, joiner, John Pattison, of the Castle yard, and others apprentices for walking abroad in time of divine service.

John Gardner, gent., presented for sitting in church with his hat on in sermon time.

1662. Dec. 12.—The Churchwardens of St. Nic: presented Henry Thompson, gent., for keeping his shop open upon Saint James day.

At a subsequent Court the following were presented for being non-communicants:—All Saints, Newcastle.—John Blakiston, gent. William Hilton, gentleman, Robert Wish[?], Geo. Clark, Robt. Blagdon, Wm. Ogle, gent., Francis Wetwang, gent., Peter Bush, gent., Matthew Soulsby, Jane Shafto, John Pringle, John Fenwick, gent., Thomas Trumble, Henry Heighley, Geo. Thursby, William Hutchinson, Henry Slinger, John Thompson, Frances Thompson, widow, John Ward, Robt. Cleggett, Thomas Dowson, John West, James Burn, John Lampson, Thomas Pattison, Alexander Hall, John Hall, Richard Righ, John Thomas, John Jefferson, Robert Wilkinson, Phineas Allen, James Matthew, John Witton, William Blakey, Roger Dalton, Titus Pathie, John Jopling, Henry Bell, Henry Cook, and Ambrose Preston, presented for non-communicants.

Gateshead.—Chester Deanery.—William Riddell, Esq, Joseph Blakey, Cuthbert Bledily[?], John Blakey, John Heddon, Luke Clayton and Robert Reverley and his wife, presented for papists.



INSCRIPTION FROM LANCHESTER (*Lapid Sept.*, No. 768).

Presented by the Rev. W. Greenwell, F.R.S., &c.

(See p. 2.)

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1909.

NO. 3

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, on Wednesday, the thirty-first day of March, 1909, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. F. W. Dendy, a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

I. Robert Norman Appleby Miller of 17 Alexandra Terrace, Newcastle.

II. Mrs. F. Willans, 14 Gosforth Villas, Gosforth, Newcastle.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From M. de Berlanga, the author :—A monograph in Spanish, on Malaga, large 8vo.

From the Royal Societies' Club :—List of Members and Byelaws.

From R. Blair :—(1) *The Antiquary* for March and April, 1909; (2) The Three old documents relating to South Tyne, abstracted on p. 27; and pleadings about Byermoor colliery, of which a summary is given in these *Proceedings* (3 ser. II, p. 303). Mr. Craster states that 'Wright and Spearman, the plaintiffs in the suit, appear to have been extensive coal-owners: they purchased the West Hartlepool royalty in 1688, and worked it for thirty years; in the forthcoming volume (9th) of the new *Hist. of North.*, a notice of their proceedings at Hartlepool will be given (p. 232).'

From Mr. J. G. Hodgson :—A framed steel engraving of his grandfather, the Rev. John Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland.

Exchanges :—

From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, XXVII, sec. C, nos. 9, 10, 11, 12.

From the British Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, XIV, iv, 8vo.

From the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Proceedings*, LIV..

From the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, XXXI, i, 8vo.

From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Transactions*, 3 ser, IX, i, 8vo.

From the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Journal*, XXXI, 8vo.

From 'La Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville :—*Memoires*, XXII, i, 8vo.

PURCHASES :—*The Registers of St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, Burials*, 1653-1752 (4 Harl. Soc. publ.); *The Register of Hanham and Oldland, Gloucestershire* (Par. Reg. Soc.); *The Pedigree Register*, I, no. 8; *Notes and Queries*, 10 ser, nos. 270-274; *The Scottish Historical Review*, for April, 1909; and *Coldingham Parish and Priory*, by A. Thomson, F.S.A. Scot.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A. :—A third brass coin of Constantine I. (CONSTANTINVS MAX), said to have been found 'about four feet from the surface by Mr. John Calvert, whilst digging a grave in Coniscliffe churchyard about a year ago.' The coin, which is in poor condition, has on the reverse two soldiers, each holding a standard; and doubtless bore the inscription almost obliterated GLORIA EXERCITVS.

THE LATE MR. ROBERT RICHARDSON DEES, A VICE-PRESIDENT.

In the unavoidable absence of the writer, Mr. R. Welford, V.P., Mr. Blair, one of the secretaries, read the obituary notice of Mr. Dees. It will be printed in *Arch. Aeliana*, vol. v.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Welford, by acclamation.

DISCOVERIES AT GREATHAM, ETC.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) reported that a new tower was being erected at Greatham Church, from a design by Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler, F.S.A., of Durham. In taking down the old tower, and while digging for the foundations of the new one, several carved stones have been found. Amongst them are a piscina, portions of grave covers, one with chafer work upon it similar to some fragments built into the walls of the church, one arm of a pre-conquest cross 7½ in. across, having inter-lacings on each side, the head of a Transitional cross, about 13 ins. across, having a rare ornament in the centre surrounded by a moulded circle enclosing a row of pellets, the arms of the cross projecting beyond the pelleted circle, in this respect different from the head of the fine St. Hilda's cross in the chancel of Kelloe church. (See *Proc.*, 2 ser. III, p. 256, also *Trans. Durham and Northumberland Society*, II, p. xliii.) The font in Greatham church is of Frosterly marble, and is, according to the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, one of the finest of the Pudseyan fonts. At Egglecliffe church during some alterations a portion of the shaft of an Anglian cross has been discovered; it has on the front a device which is difficult to make out, but which appears to be a figure with drooping wings; on the sides are interlacings. A very rude and primitive carving, representing the Crucifixion, has also been found. Both are preserved in the south porch of the church.

MISCELLANEA.

The following local notes are from Sir Herbert Maxwell's translation of the *Chronicles of Lanercost* (*Scot. Hist. Rev.* for Jan. and April, 1909, vol. vi, pp. 176, 282, and 288):—

In this year (1281) Sir John of Newcastle took the monk's dress at Holmcultrum, upon which it was observed

'With altered habit habits too must alter,
Much need that John with sin no more should palter,
Unless to mend his ways he doth not fail,
White gown and snowy cowl will naught avail.'

There happened also something else to enhance the honour of S. Francis, which at that time had not become sufficiently well known to the northern part of the English province. A certain burgess in the town of Newcastle, who is alive at this day, Alexander Furbur (by name) contracted such a severe hot dropsy that he was given up by the physicians, and, from the swelling of his body, presented the appearance of a great tun, while his legs were beyond the compass of any leggings. This man constrained between dread of praying and love of his children, being ill-prepared to meet death, brought himself round to seek God's pardon and the help of the Saints. By advice of his friends he caused himself to be measured² with various satints upon whose assistance his hope more fully relied. And whereas he felt relief from the power of none of them, he made a vow to S. Francis, that he would personally visit his tomb, if his help he should recover the health he desired. In that very moment, therefore, he was affected by a flow of water so continuous that it never ceased running for the rest of that day and the whole of the following night, so that it sufficed to fill a very large tub. Hence the skin of his body became so loose through loss of flesh that, to the neighbours who gathered to view him, he would stretch out his skin like a garment, and it seemed as if he could make himself leggings about his shins out of his own hide. Having thus recovered some degree of strength, straightway he set out upon a journey, piously to fulfil his vow, and shewed forth the praises of God's saint in presence of many persons, returning home happy and healthy, having many witnesses, including myself, to this event.

In the same year on the sixth day of the week before the nativity of S. John the Baptist (19th June) there occurred at Bywell, near Newcastle, something which ought to be remembered. There was in that place a married man, steward to the Lady of Vallnor who, under cover of his office, had acquired many things dishonestly, and enriched himself from the property of others. Arriving at the close of life he was advised by a priest that, among other things to be settled by the dying

¹ Mutatis pannis, mutetur vita Johannis
Ut melioretur et ut constantia detur,
Si tibi sit pulla capa, ferbe, vel alta cuculla,
Et virtus nulla, merces tibi non datur ulla.

² Mensurari: a common form of invoking a saint's help. A string with which the saint's body had been measured was passed round the forehead of the sick person (see Camden Society's *Rishanger*, p. 152). Other explanation occurs in a late edition of Ducange, to the effect that a candle of the height of the sick person was placed in the saint's shrine.

man, he should provide out of his property for the redemption of his soul. The one firmly insisted upon this, and the other on the contrary denied it, besides swearing falsely that he had nothing to make a will about, and could scarcely be persuaded to bestow sparingly part of each of his different kinds of property, saying, 'Whatever is over I commend to Satan.' After the close of his life, while his body was being carried to the church, and the funeral feast was being made ready in the house for the neighbours by the son and the servants, suddenly fire burst out from his house, which was towards the western part of the town, and consumed the whole buildings on either side of the street, following the body towards the east so swiftly that the mass to be celebrated for him could scarcely be fully performed, nor could the wretched corpe be committed to the grave with the proper rites. Nay, but the devouring flame even consumed two large and beautiful parish churches, all their contents being burnt, one (being) S. Peter's where he (the dead man) was committed to the earth, the other St. Andrew's. And inasmuch as the wind had increased in violence, a ball of fire crossed the adjacent river, and reduced to ashes two villages distant half-a-league. These facts were known to the whole country and to myself also, who shortly afterwards beheld the traces of conflagration, and was instructed very fully about the event by the inhabitants.

Mr. Richard Welford has kindly sent the following from his manuscript collections:—

A PATIENT LOCAL PRINTER.

An example of the length to which credit might be carried in the latter part of the eighteenth century, is supplied by the following document. The debtor was Sir Thomas Clavering, seventh baronet (who gave his name to Clavering Place, Newcastle), elected M.P. for Shaftesbury in 1754, and for the county of Durham in 1768, 1774, 1780 and 1784. The creditor was Thomas Saint, printer, and proprietor of the *Newcastle Courant*. Jos. Elliot, who signs the document, was a clerk in the office, and after Mr. Saint's death in 1788, carried on the business, in conjunction with John Hall, under the name of Hall and Elliot.

Sir Thomas Clavering, bart.		To Thos. Saint, Dr.		s.	d.
1772, Oct.	20.	To 4 qur. Memorands. for Cellar	12	0	
1788, Sep.	9.	To Advt's. Address to the Freeholders of the } County of Durham }	2	8	0
		To Do. in the <i>Chronicle and Journal</i>	16	0	
"	23.	To Do. Address of Thanks	4	0	
		To Do. in the <i>Chronicle and Journal</i>	8	0	
1782, Jan'y.	5.	To 15 years' <i>Courants</i>	6	0	4
			£8	8	4

Decem. 14, 1782. Recd the above Contents for Thos. Saint.

Jos. Elliot.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1909.

NO. 4

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the library of the Castle, on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of April, 1909, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, M.A., one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS were examined and recommended to the Society for payment.

ORDINARY MEMBERS.

The following were proposed and declared duly elected :—

- I. Frederick Thompson Dickinson, 1 Ashbrooke Crescent, Sunderland.
- II. Reuben Hodgson, 49 Grey Street, Newcastle.

NEW BOOKS, ETC.

The following were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. M. J. Paxton, Gateshead :—*Post Office Annual Directory* for 1812.

From Mr. W. I. Travers :—*The Architectural and Topographical Record*, No. 4.

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for May, 1909.

From Mr. W. Boyd :—A second copy of his Plan of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (see p. 17), full bound morocco.

Exchanges :—

From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—*Quarto Publications : New Series*, no. 11 (*King's Hostel, Trinity College, Cambridge*, by W. D. Caroe, M.A.)

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, IX, 2.

From the Heidelberg Historical and Philosophical Society :—*Proceedings*, XVI, i.

From the Brussels Archaeological Society :—*Annuaire*, XX.

From the Royal Numismatic Society :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, No. 33.

From the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology :—*Proceedings*, XIII, 2.

Purchases :—*The Reliquary* for April, 1909 ; *Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes*, part XXXI ; *Jahrbuch*, XXIII, and *Mittheilungen*, XXIII, of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute ; *Notes and Queries*, 10th series, nos. 275-278 ; *The Scottish Historical Review*, no. 23 ;

The Bonner Jahrbücher, parts xcvi and xcvi (containing article by Hans Dragendorff on *Terra sigillata*); 37 manuscript plans, etc., of ancient earthworks, etc. (nos. 413-449), by the Rev. E. A. Downman, being of Balland's Castle, Burrington Ham, Dolebury, Fenny Castle, Bishops Palace, Wells, King Alfred's Fort, Worle Bury, Emborough, Bathealton Castle Hill, Norton Fitzwarren, Oldberry, Road Castle, Staddon Hill, Bury Castle, Brompton Regis, Down End, Puriton, in Somerset; Sandwich, Coldred, Cooling Castle, Dover Castle, Eltham Palace, Saltwood Castle, Shingleton, 'Sweyn's Camp,' Swancombe, and Leybourne Castle, in Kent, with introduction, index, title, and 4 blank sheets, completing the county; Vandlebury, Burrough Green Chantry, Belsars Hill, Arbury, Cambridge Castle and Castle Camps, in Cambridgeshire; The Moat, Enfield, and Sipson Green, in Middlesex; Egmonton Mount, Bothamsall Castle Hill, Jordan Castle, Wellow, and Queen's Sconce, Newark, in Nottinghamshire; and Castle Donington in Leicestershire.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The following were announced, and thanks voted to the donors:—

From Mr. R. Welford, M.A., V.P.:—A bronze key, 4ins. long, probably of fifteenth or early sixteenth century date, and six late English and foreign copper coins found in a quarry near Alston manor house.

From R. Blair:—(i.) a two-handled jar, or small *amphora*, 17ins. high, of Roman date, from Egypt; (ii.) Two scale models, each 12ins. high, of Pompey's pillar and Cleopatra's needle.

COUNTRY MEETINGS.

The recommendation of the council to hold the following country meetings this year, in addition to the Roman Wall meeting, was agreed to:—

1. At Darlington, for North Yorkshire, including Stanwick, Kirkby Ravensworth, etc.
2. At Brinkburn and Rothbury.

These to be whole day excursions. The following are for after-noon:—

1. *Corstopitum*.
2. Newburn, Heddon-on-the-Wall, and if possible, Prudhoe and Bywell.

EXHIBITED:—

By Mr. John Smith, of Canning Terrace, Benwell, Newcastle:—A basket-hilted sword, in sheath, probably of last half of eighteenth century; in very fine condition.

By Mr. R. Welford:—A Turkish pass of Mahmud II [1808-1839] enabling a ship to pass through the Dardanelles in 1816. Prof. Margoliouth has favoured Mr. Welford with the following translation:—

Pass through the Dardanelles for the vessel Ocean (?), captain John Pearson, laden with 12,000 bushels of wheat, purchased at Russian ports, on which, if its Russian origin be made out, 1,300 *âkchah* must be paid as safety dues [*i.e.*, it would seem, for non-confiscation]; if the wheat be sold in Constantinople customs will be taken also. Further, the vessel is liable to be searched for Ottoman subjects, who, if found, must be given up. The vessel must not otherwise be unnecessarily delayed, nor may further dues be exacted. The Pass is made out at the request of the English ambassador Bartholomew Frere, and is addressed to the chiefs of customs at Istanbul and Boghaz Hissar.

Aug. 24, 1816 [A.H. 1231, end of Ramadân].

Thanks were voted for these exhibits.

STREET NOMENCLATURE OF NEWCASTLE.

The chairman read the following interesting paper on the 'Street Nomenclature on Oliver's plan of Newcastle in 1830' :—

The caprice shown in naming streets and roads may seem at first sight to afford but an indifferent subject for notice. There are, however, several shown on the plan of 1830, most of them still retained as street names, that deserve consideration. The first in the category may be taken, as they relate to the site and physical features of the town itself. The burns that intersected the town have left either their names or the deep scored deans formed in their course. Skinner's burn on the west is still the name of a locality, as Ouseburn remains on the east of the town; whilst the Lort-burn is lost as a name, and the Erick burn is remembered only by Erick Street, built along its margin. Dean Street was formed by filling up the gorge of the Lort-burn at its lower extremity, its great depth indicated by the statement of Gray, that the tidal flow once reached and made it navigable as far as the Nether Dean Bridge (now Low Bridge). Pandon dean has been entirely filled up, from its source above Spital Tongues, and the upper stream known as Bailiff-burn, now faced by Claremont Place, down to its lower part at City Road: Barras Bridge remains, however, to indicate the viaduct that crossed it in its upper course, and New Bridge at its centre; whilst the Burn Bank on the Quayside shows its direction at its confluence with the river Tyne. Stockbridge, where the inflow of Erick burn added its waters, was the head of its once navigable reach from the Quay.

Religious foundations are commemorated in Croft Street, the precincts of the Austin Friars, and in Manors, their lands appropriated by the Crown at the dissolution. In Monk Street, Low Friar Street and The Friars, the locality of that monastery is clearly indicated, as that of the nunnery of St. Bartholomew is marked by The Nuns, Nun's Gate and the present Nuns Street. High Friar Lane and High Friar Street are all that remain to commemorate the house of the Grey Friars, unless, as has been conjectured with strong probability, Pilgrim Street with its Pilgrims' Inn take their names from pilgrims visiting the relics of St. Francis in the church of the monastery, an attraction much more likely to induce a throng of worshippers than the traditional journey said to have been that for visiting the chapel of Jesmond, Amen Corner, Rosemary Lane, and The Church Walk are characteristic names adjacent respectively to the churches of St. Nicholas, St. John and All Saints. The possessions of Ancient Hospitals are designated by their colloquial abridgement 'Spital.' Hence, Spital Tongues, strips or tongues of land once the property of the hospital; and The Spital, now occupied by the site of Neville Street and the Stephenson monument. At the date of Oliver's survey the locality of the hospital of St. Mary the Virgin was marked by the open Spital itself and by Spital Orchard, Spital Place and Spital Walls. The present Orchard Street and the sites westward, afterwards occupied by the gas company, by the locomotive works of Robert Stephenson and Co., by the foundry of Mr. Burrell, the glass works of Messrs. Brown and as far as the site of R. & W. Hawthorn's works, were all parcel of the hospital lands.

The saints commemorated, in addition to those of the parish church dedications, are found in St. James's Street, Place and Lane (from the hospital of St. James); St. Martin's Court; St. Mary's Street, Sandgate; St. Paul's Street, Ouseburn. The suburban chapels of St. Lawrence and St. Anthony give names to their respective localities. St. Peter's,

lying between these two places is, singularly enough, a mere imitative appellation. It was originally the ballast quay acquired by Sir Peter Riddell and called in consequence 'Sir Peter's Quay.' As it lay between the places called by saints' names it gradually underwent assimilation in popular parlance; leading to an eventual canonization unrecorded in the Calendar, for Sir Peter's Quay became 'Saint Peter's.'

Names relating to the *fortifications* of the town will be seen on the plan of 1830, and although some of these have disappeared, many yet remain. Of the former are the following:—Bailey Gate (the street leading to the bailey of the castle, but, like its congener in Alnwick, persistently written 'Bailiff Gate'); the Postern and Wall Knoll; Bank Side was the walk below the outer wall of the castle; Castle Garth is the area once enclosed by the walls of the castle; Castle Stairs yet retain the name of the outlet through its south postern, as The Blackgate is still the name of the outwork defending its main entrance. The town walls and gates are indicated by the numerous towers and bastions along the line of defence, of which West Walls is the most considerable portion now extant. Westgate and Newgate are still the names of streets, although the gates themselves, with Close Gate, Pandon Gate, and Sand Gate have all gone. Sallyport Gate alone remains of all the towers over thoroughfares. It, however, was, as its name implies, more in character and use as a postern. 'Gate,' it must be borne in mind, has two meanings; it represents in fact two separate words that have coalesced in modern usage. In one sense a gate is an opening in a wall for entrance or exit; in another it is a way, road or path. The distinction occurs in the phrase 'Sandgate Gate,' where the road or way is discriminated from the town gate in an apparent tautology. Owing to the inequalities of the ground and the wide circuit taken by the town walls the Edwardian military engineer appears to have supplemented his circumvallation by a series of redoubts. The re-entering angles of the line in the defile of Pandon dean and at the vulnerable point near Neville tower were specially provided in this way. One of these redoubts is designated 'The Forth att Sandgate' ('Forth' is one of the seventeenth century spellings of Fort); another was the fort in the Shieldfield, stormed and taken as preliminary to the siege of 1644; the third still extant at the date of Oliver's plan, retained its seventeenth century spelling and pronunciation, Forth. It thus became a source of perplexity to etymologists of the succeeding century. Bourne, for instance, converts Forth into Frith, a sanctuary in a wood, and proceeds (p. 145): 'From this Definition of the Word, it may be no improbable Conjecture that the Ancient Saxons inhabiting about the Parts of the Wall where the Town now is, gave the name of *Frith* to this Place, as it was perhaps endowed with gloomier Shades and darker Recesses, the awful Exciters of Heathen Superstition, than other Places about the Town were.' Flights of fancy, like this, are not infrequent in eighteenth century etymology. In this instance, if the analogy of 'The Forth att Sandgate' (described in a document of 1731 as 'A parcell of ground lying in the Coney-close and West Ballast hills, called the Old Forth,' and in another, and earlier entry, dated 1653, recording 'Worke att Sandgate Fort') were insufficient, the military provision of the Postern Gate on the west and the Sallyport on the east indicate the presence of defensive outworks at each of these points. In case of siege, with the great main gateways closed and sealed with masonry, forces holding the redoubts might be received through Postern and Sallyport in falling back upon the main defence or be relieved by sorties made from the town through these specially designed channels. In its

form Forth and with the sound 'Forth,' the western redoubt gave its name to the fields in which it stood, on an eminence now levelled. It has left its name to our own day in Forth Banks, Forth Street, Forth Row, Forth Terrace, Forth Lane, and Forth House. There were also Forth Walls, where the town wall fronted the fields and Forth Grove an avenue from Westgate, by Forth Lane.

A medieval name survives in the *Barras Bridge*, which has proved as great a snare to etymologists as the Forth itself. One explanation gives it as 'barrows' because here were the graves (barrows) of lepers who had died in the adjacent hospital of St. Mary Magdalen. The word, however, is an Old French military term, from *barre*, bar, denoting a bar or barrier or outwork in front of a fortress. It is defined as *antemurale*, that which is built without the wall, and it has the various spellings Barrace, Barros, Barrowis, as well as its earlier form Barras. A development of its meaning arose as it became 'the enclosure within which knightly encounters took place: the lists.' The bridge, which has preserved to us this interesting name, was the viaduct just beyond the point of junction of the two great roads issuing from Pilgrim Gate and Newgate.

Gallowgate, the gate, or highway, leading to the place of public execution, was the road turning to the west immediately without Newgate. The gallows stood 'on the entrance to the Town Moor, in a place called Gallows-Hole,' says Brand (*Newc.*, vol. I, 422).

Quoting the same writer, we find 'The street proceeding straight on from New-Gate to Barras-Bridge is called Sid-Gate (Sidegate), by the common people that live in it, and, of late' (he wrote in 1789), 'by its politer inhabitants, Percy-Street.' And this introduces to us the vernacular names forming so interesting a feature in street nomenclature. Side, in provincial English, is used with various meanings. As an adjective it means long, as in the phrase 'a side coat.' Side-gate (pronounced Sidgate) means 'long street.' As a noun the word occurs in 'The Side,' the long, steep road winding from the Sandhill to 'The Head of the Side,' its summit near the Black Gate of the Castle.

Bear, is the original English name for barley, especially that variety largely cultivated in the North, with either four or six rows of grain in its ear. *Bigg* indicates the four-rowed kind only. The Bear-market and latterly the Bigg-market, in Newcastle, preserve their distinctive terms.

Bottle, in Old English a building, habitation, dwelling, is the probable origin of Bottle Bank in Gateshead, the early thoroughfare leading north to the Tyne bridge.

Chare, in its numerous examples, is a lane turning in from a thoroughfare, and is probably the Old English word *Chare*, a turn at odd work, surviving in the latter sense in the word Charwoman.

Cowgate, is the path taken by cows in going and coming from pasture in the examples of the street names in Gallowgate and Pandon. In the latter instance the place is now so far from green fields that its former proximity to the Carliol Croft and to the fields lying just without Pandon gate needs to be recalled.

Darn Crook, preserves a phrase of doubtful origin. The street so-named, in 1735 spelt Darning Crook, was at one time closed by the Town Wall. When this was broken through, the street was continued to Gallowgate. Along it flowed a sike which crossed Newgate Street and thence past the Chancellor's Head Inn. It now flows beneath the Green Markets and Butcher Markets, and it once passed under the present Market Street, joining as tributary the Lort-burn,

flowing down Grey Street and Dean Street. From the early character of Darn Crook it would not be unreasonable to conjecture in the phrase the Old English word *darn*, or *dern*, meaning dark, secret, obscure; and *Crook*, meaning a space or piece of ground of a crooked shape; an odd corner, as 'nooks and crooks' are familiarly coupled.

Dog Bank.—This name may be from the quadruped; Dog Close, an old place name, may also, like Coney Close, refer to animals.

Dog Loup Stairs (from the Side, near the foot of Dean Street, to the east Postern gate of the Castle) preserve the curious phrase *dog-leap*, which was applied to the narrow space allowed for eaves-droppings between two houses. Such a space admitted only one passenger at a time, and was facetiously called a 'dog-leap' as being wide enough only for a dog's leap.

Fenkle Street. Many old towns possess a street of this name. *Fenkle* is a bend, angle, corner of a street or river. In the last meaning it is probably identical with Finchale on the river Wear, a bend or corner in the stream on the site of which Finchale priory was founded.

Groat Market: called in 1743 'The ancient and accustomed market-place appointed for the sale of meal and groats.' Groats were oats, chiefly, and other grain hulled or made partly ready for cooking.

Javel Group, is a lane leading to the landing place in the Close opposite to the Long Stairs. *Group*, *grip*, is a trench, drain, or open channel for water. This place is called the Gavell-grype in 1505, Javil-grippe about 1540, Jayle-groupe in 1590, and more recently Javell, Gable, and Gavell grip or group,' says Mr. Longstaffe. The 'Gavell' identifies the first word with the gaol, jail, or county prison of the king in the High Castle immediately above this place, and the 'group' was the channel which may have carried off the overflow from the moat, or the stream once crossed by a bridge in Bailey Gate not far from the head of the Long Stairs.

Leazes.—The Old English word means pastures. 'He shall go in and shall go out and shall find leazes (lesewis),' is Wyclif's rendering of John x, 9. The leazes at Newcastle answered to what are known as Lammas Lands, or grazing lands, divided into freeholds marked by selions or rigs. They were 'hained' i.e., enclosed or fenced against cattle, from Lady Day to Lammas, for the purpose of securing the hay crop. They were, after Lammas, allowed to be used for common pasture. Bourne's description may be cited: 'This Place was formerly the Inheritance of divers Persons, Owners thereof, who were accustomed from Ancient Time, to take the fore Crop thereof yearly, at or before Lammas-Day, and after that, by Ancient Custom, all the Burgesses of this Town used to put in their Kine, and used the same in pasturing of them 'till Lady-Day in Lent yearly, and then to lay the same for Meadow again 'till Lammas.' In the town fields the pastures thus set apart are usually designated by a prefix, as in the cases of Waddow Leazes at Corbridge, Shaftoe Leazes at Hexham, and Castle Leazes, their ancient name, at Newcastle.

Pudding Chare.—The same street name was once known in Hexham, and probably for the same reason as its namesake in Newcastle. The street, before the formation of Collingwood Street, was the great intestine that connected the Market places (Bigg Market, Groat Market, Flesh Market, Cloth Market, etc.) with the Westgate. To our ancestors it appeared no vulgarity to associate the *viscera* with a street name where an apt comparison suggested the term.

Painter Heugh.—This name, now restricted to the street leading from Lower Pilgrim Street to the foot of Dean Street, has its congener in the Painter Heugh, or Hill, at Alnwick. The name at Newcastle

may once have extended to denote the shoulder of the hill crested by All Hallows church. There are records of gardens and mansions and of a windmill on the 'Paynter Hughe,' and the name occurs as early as 1373. Its popular etymology, referring it to the navigable stream below, and to the quays where vessels were moored by their 'painters,' is sufficiently unsatisfactory. It could not possibly apply to the identical name at Alnwick. Whatever the etymology of Painter (pronounced *penter*), the English word *heugh*, a precipitous or hanging descent, a craggy or rugged steep, etc., correctly describes the nature of this hillside.

Stockbridge.—The name is a reminder of the former importance of the vill of Pandon, once the residence of the kings of Northumberland. Pandon-burn, navigable for small craft as far as its main street, or Fisher's Row, appears to have been crossed by a stone bridge near its confluence with the Tyne, and higher up by one of more temporary material, and called distinctively the wood, or *stock*, bridge.

Stoney Hill, in Broad Chare, is the open square where gigs stood for hire by shipmasters and others travelling to Shields. The *stoneys*, or gallows, in these conveyances are said to give rise to the name.

The Swirle.—This was the name of the Lort-burn in a part of its course near where Eldon Square now stands; also of an inlet and watering place formerly on the Quayside at the west end of the New-castle Grain and General Warehouse Co.'s premises. A *swirl*, is a twist or curl, and so applied is used to denote the twist in a grain of wood, or in the bedding of sandstone as well as in the course of a stream or in its eddy or whirlpool.

Tuthill Stairs.—The first word in this phrase furnishes another example in which popular etymology has run riot. Here, it was said, was the hill so called from the custom of *tooting* a horn. But a *toot-hill* was originally a look-out hill, an elevation on which an outlook against an invader was kept. Later, the old-fashioned formal gardens were often provided with an artificial mound commanding a prospect and known as a *tout-hill*. Many hills still retain the name here and elsewhere and remains of ancient camps are often found near them.

Some streets retain the names first bestowed to indicate their completion, although at this late date they have become anachronisms; thus: The New Road was formed in 1776. Cut Bank is a deep cutting made to ease the gradient at its eastern extremity. New Egypt near its centre marks the site of large temporary granaries erected in 1796 for the storage of imported corn. The lofty and picturesque stone bridge across Pandon Dean was built in 1812, and New Bridge Street still records the fact of its novelty. New Pandon Street on Oliver's map now lies buried many fathoms below the modern street, but up to the time of the formation of City Road in 1881, it retained the name by which the new suburb without the Wall at Pandon Gate was first called at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The Folly.—Such was the name by which a huge gazebo, or sham ruin, on Byker Hill, was known. It was also the term applied to the ill-starred enterprize for supplying the town with water pumped from the Tyne, when Mr. Cuthbert Dykes, in 1680, 'erected a water engine without Sandgate.' The Folly and Folly Wharf on the Quay commemorate the locality of, and the popular verdict upon, this early indiscretion.

Loyalty to the reigning house is commemorated in such street names as Hanover Square, Brunswick Place, Charlotte Square, and Victoria Place.

For the rest, personal names given to streets form a large category,

in which are included those of Anderson, Blackett, Brandling, Clavering, Clayton, Collingwood, Denton, Eldon, Ellison, Lovaine, Mosley, Ridley, Saville, Stowell, and Thornton, etc. Such a name as Trafalgar is one of the rare instances of a historical association being connected with our thoroughfares; whilst Quality Row and Break Neck-stairs may perhaps be viewed as equally rare concessions to the humour of the appellations.

Newcastle people up to 1830, if their street names may be taken as an interpretation of character, were conservative of the old order; unwilling to admit within their bounds any alien name; intensely practical in their nomenclature, and without any desire to indulge in flights of fancy. And thus it is that we have Long Stairs, and Broad Chare, and Cross Street, and Back Row, and all the rest; prosaic to the baldest matter-of-fact in their commonplace.

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- Speed, Plan attached to Map of Northumberland, 1610.
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 Brand's Plan of Newcastle, 1788.
 Oliver's Plan of Newcastle, 1830.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Heslop by acclamation on the motion of Mr. Knowles.

CORRECTIONS.

- Page 14, lines 2, for 'Ligenia' read 'Ligonier'; 10, for 'Battengen' read 'Ballengen'; and 12, for 'Gotup' read 'Gotap.'
 Page 29, lines 7 and 9 from bottom, for 'Hartlepool' read 'Hartford.'

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1909.

NO. 5

The ordinary meeting of the Society was held in the library at the Castle, on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and nine, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. F. W. Dendy, a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBER was proposed and declared duly elected :—

Gilbert H. Richardson, The Gables, Elswick Road, Newcastle.

The following NEW BOOKS were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Dr. Harte Gourley :—(i) *Sceptis Scientifica or the Variety of Dogmatizing*, 1664, sm. 4to.; (ii) *The Armorial Bearings of the Incorporated Companies of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*; (iii) A handbill signed C. E. Trevelyan, J.P., dated from Tyneholm, East Lothian, entitled 'Manners, Morals,' etc., dealing with Capital Punishment, etc.

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for June, 1909.

Exchanges :—

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland :—(i) General Index to Second Series of their *Proceedings*, vols. 1 to 20; (ii) *Proceedings*, XXII, no. 1; and (iii) *Journal*, XXXIX, i.

From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, XXVII, sec. c, no. 13.

From the Brussels Archaeological Society :—*Annales*, XXII, iii and iv.

Purchases :—*Notes and Queries*, tenth series, nos. 279-282.

The council recommended that as usual there be no meeting of the Society on the last Wednesday in June. This recommendation was confirmed.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Thanks were voted for the following :—

From Mr. T. Maltby Clague :—16 lantern slides of local views, 14 of them from drawings by T. M. Richardson and one (Newgate from N.) by M. A. Richardson, they consist of :—Newgate from N.; Newgate, 1823; Vaults, St. Thomas's Chapel; Black Gate; High Level; No. Side of Pilgrim Gate; Austin Tower; So. Postern at Castle Stairs; Castle Garth; St. Mary's porch, St. Nicholas's church;

Whitefriar Tower; Newgate (outer view W. moat), Nether Dean Bridge; Old Tyne Bridge; Pandon Gate; and Magazine Gate, Old Tyne Bridge.

From Mr. W. Parker Brewis:—A cylindrical wooden box, containing a number of friction matches, made by John Walker of Stockton, the inventor of the lucifer match. A correspondent of *Notes and Queries*, writes (10 ser., xi, 427), 'The 1st of May was the fiftieth anniversary of the death of John Walker, the inventor of the lucifer match. It was while he was in business as a chemist at Stockton-on-Tees that he discovered, more or less accidentally, that sulphide of antimony and chlorate of potash formed a mixture which ignited under friction. This was in 1825, and a correspondent of *N. & Q.* remembers buying a box of fifty matches from him for one shilling and fourpence in 1826. They were known as 'friction lights,' and a box of them, containing a folded piece of sandpaper for the purpose of ignition, is still in existence. Walker did not think his invention important enough to patent it. In 1832 Isaac Holden, who had also discovered the lucifer match several years after Walker, drew public attention to it, and the manufacture of lucifer matches was commercially begun in 1832 and 1833. Several years since it was proposed to erect a memorial to John Walker in the town of his birth.' This proposal has never been carried out.¹

EXHIBITED:—

By Mr. R. C. Clephan, F.S.A., a vice-president:—Five rare and beautiful ancient Egyptian glass bottles, recently acquired, also a large number of carnelian, glass, etc., beads of the same period, etc., from his collection of ancient glass.

Mr. Clephan read the following notes:—

That the Egyptians of pre-historic times were, in all probability, acquainted with the principle of glass-making, is shown by the finding at Abydos, of part of a large globular vase, of vitreous green glaze, of the age of Menes, the first king of the so-called first dynasty, who reigned over United Egypt, about 5500 B.C.²; and the name of this king is inscribed on the vase in purple glaze, polychromic glazing in fact! a process taken back thousands of years before the time it had been previously known to exist; and one involving a longer or shorter tentative period, for such fine work was not evolved and reached in a day. Another very early instance may be observed in the mural decoration of green-glazed tiles, inlaid in stucco; and door-posts partly composed of green-glazed bricks, both present in the step-pyramid of Sakkāra, a structure of six steps or sections, nearly 200 feet high, built by Neter-khet, the second king of the third dynasty, say about six thousand nine hundred years ago; calculated on the same chronological system as above.

The sepulchres of Egypt furnish pictures of what looks like glass-blowing; one, of the Middle; the other, of the New Empire. In the earlier example, two men are seen sitting by a fire, blowing into tubes, with balls at the ends. In the later fresco, two men are blowing through tubes into a jug, whilst a third has a ball at the end of his tube. It is thought by some, however, that these artisans are not glass-blowers,

¹ The editor gives *Notes and Queries*, 10 ser., vii. 269, 329, 348, 351, 377, 396, 397, 418, 451. for references to notes on sulphur matches, 'Congreves,' and flint and steel. See also these *Proceedings*, 3 ser. iii, p. 329.

² This the latest chronological computation, that of Dr. Petrie's, is based partly on comparatively recent discoveries; and confirmed by certain risings of Sothis (Sirius). **A Sothis Period** is the length of time which must elapse between two risings of Sothis, heliacally, that is to say, when it rose with the sun.

but goldsmiths, using blow-pipes ; and that no glass-blowing is known to have existed before Roman times. However this may be, glass bottles of an early period in the history of Ancient Egypt have been found in the country of which this little lachrymatory or tear-bottle affords an example, and it has every appearance of having been blown. It is of early Middle Empire date, or perhaps goes back to the Ancient Empire. The oldest glass in the British museum dates from the eleventh dynasty, say, B.C. 3500 ; but it is certain that glass-making, if not glass-blowing, went on in the Ancient Empire. Early glass bottles were probably made with the aid of a metal rod, the width of the bottle neck ; but how the globular portion of such vessels were fashioned, if not blown, is a matter of conjecture.

Remains of ancient glass-works have been found in the Delta as well as in Upper Egypt ; and there was a large output of glass in the first and second centuries of our era ; and, indeed probably much earlier also. The emperor Augustus decreed that glass should form part of the Egyptian tribute to Rome ; from which centre it was in part distributed over the Roman world ; and some of the specimens that have been found in Asia-Minor, Gaul, and even Britain may be of Egyptian origin. The other items of the tribute were linen and wheat. Traces of ancient glassworks have also been observed in Gaul, and examples in my collection from Arles and Trier are of good technique and excellent quality ; the make being that of the second to the fourth and fifth centuries A.D. ; the earlier examples being the best, and the later the worst.

The five beautiful glass vessels on the table, dating, say, eighteen hundred years earlier than those just alluded to, were found in the Delta, in February last ; and they are very rare. I had to leave Egypt the day after I had acquired them, so was unable to ascertain the exact circumstance of the find ; but I am making enquiries. The following abstract from the catalogue of my collection, an early though now incomplete copy of which is in the library here, thus describes them :—

- ‘ A. No. 766.—Beautiful opaque (*chestet*), variegated *alabastron*-formed glass bottle or vase, for holding precious ointments, perfumes and cosmetics of various kinds. Generally used at the toilet, though sometimes for funereal purposes. The ground colour is the lovely turquoise-shade of blue, so greatly prevailing during the eighteenth and nineteenth dynasties. A third of the body, from the neck downwards, is a dark yellow, with five circles left in the ground colour, running round the vessel. Another third of the length is enriched with a series of zig-zags in yellow, dark and light blues, bounded on the lower sides by embossed circles, in yellow and light blue. Thence to the base is the rich ground colour. H. $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
- ‘ A. No. 767.—*Alabastron*-formed, though more slender, and the handles elementary. The ground, same shade of blue, over which is a design of inlaid zig-zags, in colours light blue and yellow, representing palm-branches, covering three-fourths of the body of the vessel ; while towards the base are circles of a grey colour, approaching white. H. $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
- ‘ A. No. 768.—Is ovoid in form, without handles. The ground colour, a deep blue, the neck enriched with an embossed scroll in yellow ; while the body of the vessel is ornamented with an embossment of palm leaves, vertically disposed, the leaves articulated in inlaid colours of blue, white and yellow ; the design so arranged as to read upwards or downwards, H. $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

- A. No. 769.—Ovoid form, with incipient handles. The ground-colour a dark blue, now iridescent; the enrichment similar in character to that of No. 768, though the stems and leaves of the palm-branches are cut into the ground; the leaves at the base are articulated in yellow. H. $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
- A. No. 770.—*Alabastron*-formed, the material of the bottle approaching porcelain; white ground, enriched with zig-zags and circles in brown. H. $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

These bottles are coloured with metallic oxides. It will be noticed that one of them (No. 769) is iridescent. The iridescence producing the lovely hues often observable on ancient glass, and more particularly that light in colour, is probably due to the absorption of alkali in the glass, by the prolonged action of damp or heat, the former more particularly; causing a projection or exudation to the surface of minute particles of insoluble silica, which catch the light and break it up into its component prismatic colours. Here, in this piece of Ptolemaic glass, you have a good example of iridescence. Ancient glass is very hard, and would easily scratch any of modern make. Such vessels, as the five before you, were in use in Egypt as early as the eighteenth dynasty, a period of marked renaissance; and they well illustrate the pitch of perfection attained in glass-making, as early as B.C. 1500. There are a few examples of similar bottles in the British museum, in the third Egyptian room (Table-case H.), and among them specially notable are, an opaque turquoise-blue glass vase or jar, of the reign of Tahutmes III; a variegated bowl from the tomb of Amen-hotep II; and in one of the wall-cases is an opaque-glass stibium-pot, of great beauty, with a gold rim. Many bottles were used for stibium or kohl, *mestem* or *stem*, which is a sulphuret of antimony or bismuth; employed to impart brilliancy to the eyelids and eyelashes, as well as, probably, to keep off the flies, one of the great plagues of Egyptian life in every age; and it was a toilet requisite of both sexes. The best quality of stibium *mesd'emt*, was very costly. Other bottles contained unguents and perfumes. The composition of Egyptian glass differs materially, according to the use for which it is intended. It generally contains silicates of potash, soda, lime, baryta, magnesia, alumina and lead, coloured by metallic oxides.

When strolling through the Greek rooms in the British museum, the other day, I chanced to see, in one of the table-cases, several of these remarkable bottles or vases, which bear a striking resemblance to those on exhibition here this evening; being, in fact, practically identical with them in form, enrichment, colour, and technique. They were found at Cameiros, in Rhodes, a town totally destroyed in B.C. 408; and they are dated by the museum experts in the seventh or sixth century B.C. It is in every way probable that the bottles, found at Cameiros, are not of Greek make at all, but are really of Egyptian origin; and of a much earlier provenance than that fixed upon by the museum authorities, and that they reached Rhodes through the intermediation of the Phœnicians, for, Greek art in the seventh and sixth centuries B.C. was still in its archaic stage, and gave then but a faint promise of the rich maturity of genius to which it attained some two centuries later, when the work became unique in beauty, symmetry and delicacy of outline. Greek art, though essentially European in character, owes much to Egyptian influence and initiative, and not art alone but the mythology of the country as well, for almost all the leading Greek deities or principles, have their prototypes on the immense roll of Egyptian divinities, of which some 2200 names have been found, though in more concrete, simple, and humanized forms.

Besides being carriers the Phoenicians copied the Egyptians in glass-making and many other things; but their work is tolerably obvious, being greatly lacking in originality, freedom of treatment, and finish.

I got two or three necklaces of beads from the mound of Gezeh, an ancient frontier town in Palestine, which are clearly of Egyptian manufacture; as evidenced, indeed, not only by their fine quality, but by the amulets found with them. They are a singularly beautiful lot, exhibiting all the leading varieties of beads, both in form and colour—carnelian, examples with prismatic colours, and imitations in paste, of several kinds of precious stones. The exquisite harmony of arrangement exhibited in Egyptian necklaces, as originally strung, is very striking; but it is extremely rare to find any, the original strings of which have not rotted away; and no one now-a-days can restring the beads with the same taste. The ancient Egyptians were imbued with an intense love of ornamentation, combined with symbolism and imagery; which found expression, at a very early period of their history, in a great variety of *objets d'art*, and among these the bead necklace and collar figured largely. They gave to the wearer strength and power to the breast, heart, and lungs, and symbolized the dominion over all Egypt. The use of beads goes far back into pre-historic times. The less costly varieties are greatly pastes or other material glazed in different shades; others were enamelled or painted in rich colours, which were mainly derived from metallic oxides. The vitreous fluxes used are remarkable for their sweet shades of colour, rich cerulean and lapis-lazuli blues, as well as malachite greens, having been caught to a nicety. Glass beads were made by winding threads of molten glass around a wire, which, when withdrawn, left a hole for stringing. A not uncommon and lovely bead is coated over with a parti coloured flux, sometimes flashed with blue or green, into which small bits of quartz, crystal or glass are strewn, giving out opal tints. All these varieties you will find represented on the cards on the table. Near the necklaces, a scarab of Tahutmes III, B.C. 1550, was found; but the amulets strung with the beads, or rather lying with them, were those of the twenty-sixth dynasty, say, B.C. 630; another period of marked renaissance in Egypt. These beads were doubtless brought from Egypt to Palestine by the Phoenicians, like the glass bottles to Rhodes. This enterprising people was for centuries the willing vassals of Egypt, whose products they carried over the then known world. They took the place of the Minoan-Mykaenaeans, as a sea power, after that great maritime nation had sunk into the waves and disappeared, leaving but little trace.

Thanks were voted by acclamation to Mr. Clephan.

MISCELLANEA.

JESMOND.

Mr. F. W. Dendy has sent the following local extracts:—

1426. 6 Id. June.—Dispensation to Thomas Chace, Chancellor of London, who also holds, besides other benefices, the chapel without cure of Jessemouth, *alias* Jessemond, in the diocese of Durham, to hold with the said chancellorship any other benefice.—*Cal. Papal Registers, Papal Letters*, vii, p. 471.

1428. 5 Non. March.—To all faithful. Relaxation, during ten years, of one year and forty days of enjoined penance, to penitents who, on the principal feasts of the year and that of the dedication of the below mentioned church, visit and give alms for the repair and conservation of the chapel of St. Mary, Jesmonde, in the diocese of Durham, to which resorts a multitude on account of divers miracles wrought therein through the merits of St. Mary, the Virgin, whose buildings are very ruinous.—*Cal. Papal Registers, Papal Letters*, VIII, p. 22.

ELSWICK COLLIERY.

The following documents relating to Elswick colliery, Newcastle, from the collections of Mr. Richard Welford, illustrate the vicissitudes of coal mining in the early part of the eighteenth century :—

1698, September 24. Indre by which Richard Bellasyse of Lincoln's Inn,¹ Esq., leased to Henry Woolf² of South Shields, gent. the 20th part of the coal pit, seams of coal, etc. within the Manor of Elswick with liberty to dig, win, etc., make water gates, etc., erect houses, gums, engines and have all other rights and liberties necessary to the winning and working of coal, together with staith or staith trunks adjoining the Tyne for the conveying of the said coals, for 21 years, paying 10s. for every twentieth tenn of coals wrought allowing forty two fotheres or wain loads or twenty-one wagons to the tenn; each fother or wain load containing seven bolls and a bushel, and each wagon containing fifteen bolls of the usual coal measure upon the river Tyne. Rent to be paid at Lady Day, Midsummer and Michaelmas in equal portions, lessee to account for the output on the first Monday in every quarter, and to pay taxes. Lessee covenanted that with the rest of the owners or tenants he would use his utmost endeavours to win the main coal vein of the colliery within three years, and during the lease to work the seam or seams or some of them fairly and orderly leaving good and sufficient walls and pillars for the support & preservation of the colliery. Usual covenants for inspection by lessor, against drifting into adjacent royalties, determination of the lease, valuation of gear, etc. Attested by Tobias Snawdon, Richard Mascall and another.

To Rich^d Belasyse Esq
att his house in Collyergate
Yorke.

D^r S^r

I had yo^r ffav^r dat. 10th instant at this place & am for Newcastle tomorrow in order to doe you all the service in my power relating to w^t you desire both in m^r Davisons & Elswick affair. mr. Ledger³ happened to come hither upon some busines the other day & I was making some distant inquiry of him. But he was not willing to give such satisfaccion as was necessary till I told him it was upon yo^r acc^{tt} I askt. the questions & believed if not to be otherwise ffisht out a Bill in Chanc. would be p^rferd & then he consented to shew me their Books & to give me as much satisfaccion without as with such Bill.

I perceive the Colliery is chargeable to worke lyeing ab^t 75 ffathom

¹ Richard Belasyse of Middlesex, armiger, admitted to the fellowship of Lincoln's Inn, April 25 1699.—*Records of the Society of Lincoln's Inn*, I, 355.

² Henry Woolf, salt maker, shipowner, etc., a member of the Society of Friends at South Shields. His daughter Grace married John Cay of North Charlton and Newcastle, hostman. In Woolf's will, dated April 25, 1709 (printed in *Arch. Aet.* xvi, 210), 'a twentieth part of Elswick Colliery' is left to his grandson Robert Cay of Newcastle, hostman. See also G. B. Hodgson's *Borough of South Shields*.

³ Joseph Ledger, admitted with his brother George, Jan. 12, 1719, to the freedom of the Newcastle Hostmen's Company. Sons of Thomas Ledger, admitted April 13, 1686, and grandsons of Thomas Ledger, the puritan alderman, mayor of Newcastle in 1647, who gave his son Thomas a 'colliery at Elswick,' etc. See Dendy, Surt, Soc. publ., 105, and the *New County History*, vii, 322.

deep & burthen'd with water insoemuch as they are forced to draw it by a ffyre engin which is very expensive. The Ledgers have the sole managem^t of her & will doubtlesse have a good benefitt by the same. I shall tomorrow endeav^r to gett you ffull satisfaccon in each particular & send it you. Intrim should you not consider with yo^r selfe whether (if any difficulty happen in the p^recurent. of this money) you may not aswell sell this share of the Collery if a chap [purchaser or customer] could be mett with, & ffor that purpose I shall be inquiring of parson Shafto¹ who Ime told hath some shares therein alsoe both as to value & p^ritts. And if youle send me yo^r result as to that I will use my best skill to serve you any way you direct.

D^r S^r y^r most humble serv^t

Gibsyde 18 ffeby 1725-6.

T. Maynard.

To Richard Belasise Esq^r
att Jo's Coffehouse in
Chancery Lane
London.

D^r S^r

I had the ffavor of yo^{rs} some posts agoe but have been mostly out of Town since; I have seen m^r ffetherston⁶ & m^r Ledger who think you will have noe advantage by ffyleing a Bill ag^t them, & if you designe to direct them that way as the assizes will fall shortly I shall ag^t you come down p^rpare you p^rper partys for Defts. & gaine you the best Instrucons I am capable of. I perceive you have noe staith roome by w^t I can learne. But in my humble opinion as the Collery is now wrought you may have a chance for better termes than they will allow you. I hope when wee meet to be fully ma^t of that affair & informe you all I can possibly gather up ag^t that tyme for y^r advantage. My ffnd parson Shafto hath a good share of her & will deale honestly by me & I have been with him severall tymes. I wish you a good journey down & am in hast.

D^r S^r Yo^r most humble serv^t

Newc. 1 July, 1726.

T. Maynard.

To Richard Belasise Esq^r
att his house in Petergate

D^r S^r

Yorke.

In answe^r to yo^{rs} by the last post Ime to ask yo^r pardon for my not writeing sooner tho' I can assure you I was every weeke since I see you at Newc. in pursuit of gaineing you a better account of yo^r Elswick Collery than I am yet able to send you ffor this year's acct^t will not be drawn up till Xmas which ends the year 1726 and the p^ritts for the yeare ending Xmas 1725 is within 6d. of the year 1724 vizt. 17 : 3 : 4 neat which will make up the same due to you by last acctt. as they mak it more than 100l. vzt—100 : 8 : ii¹.

I have been severall tymes with m^r Ledger & m^r ffetherston pressing for acctt the other way of P^ritt & Losse, which the latter seems averse to make out alledgeing it to be wrought to the owner's losse of about 1000l. soe that he would not advise you to insist upon that way of accounting. But as the rest of the owners are content with this other way of accounting & to accept their shares thereof accordingly it will be more for yo^r advantage to sitt down quiett as the rest doe with their shares.

¹ Rev. Leonard Shafto, morning lecturer at All Saints, Newcastle, 1698-1731, and rector of Gateshead, 1705-1731.

⁶ Apparently Ralph Fetherston, friend of Joseph, son of Ambrose Barnes. He was one of the supervisors of Joseph Barnes's will (1711), who left him 'one gold ring of the value of 20s.' and liberty to have 'the use of any of my books upon his request.'

I urged that as it was p'mised you by mr. Ledger to have such Account drawn up both ways whereby you might judge which would be most for yo^r advantage you expected that p'mise would be p'formd, but noe such acctt. I can gett, wherefore you are either to take their [illegible] for these 7 years by past or to ffish about for more & as I rem'ber I sent you the p'prietors of the shares in that Colliery some tyme agoe, but least you want the same have sent them as below. The staithman's name is John Carrick & from whom noe manner of satisfaccion can be had Ledger & he hanging both in one string & the overmen that have wrought the Colliery have been often chainged. But if you want to have them made [illegible] & to know their names I will take some pains to ffind them out tho' their principalls must answer for them.

Old mr. Wortley & his sonne Edw^d [illegible] Montague^c are yet ffarmers of all or most of the shares of that colliery save yo^r share which intitles them with Ledger to carry on that affair as they please. mr. Shaftoe seems to own as if he be under some agreemt with Ledger since his share ffarmed by mr. Rogers^c was expir'd which was two or three years agoe. You are to charge them in yo^r Bill to make a true discovery of what quantity of coales have been wrought yearly since Kays lease expir'd att the s^d Colliery by whom & at what pitts & of what quantity & quality of said coales were sold in each yeare & by & to whom either by land saile to the ships or to the panns & to sett forth the stayth bill durence the tyme & see how they agree as to the workeings & saile thereof. But Ledger hath p'mis'd to shew me the books & stayth bills when I have a spare day to goe to him at Elswick, which I will endeav'r to doe in a short tyme. But by not being my own ma^r & but seldom at Newc. I am deprived of many opportunitys to serve my ffrinds as I could wish tho' I hope shortly now to be free. And when I see his books & some quer[ie]s answ'r'd that I have p'par'd shall advise you of what I can observe touching this concerne. Intrin am

D^r S^r Yo^r most humble serv^t

* T. Maynard.

I would advise you to part with those bookcases, glasses, pickturs &c. at Durham rather than remove them. Shall I order mr. Shirley an eminent workeman & a ffrind of myne to make an estimate of the vallue according to his judgem^t & send you to judge & to have yo^r ffrurther dirececons. mr. Rudd is for p'suading his landl'd to buy severall of them & tells me he bought the desk.

mr. Leo: Shaftoe hath	5 shares of Elswick Colly.	
mr. Ledger hath	6 shares thereof	
mr. Cay hath	3 shares thereof	} Divided into these 20 shares as above.
mr. Hodgson has	5 shares thereof	
mr. Belasise hath	1 share thereof	

[The following is in another hand, and is unsigned].

ELSWICK COLLIERY.

From Xmas	1718 to Xmas	1719 lost there by	£370
Lost Anno		1720	650
Lost	„	1722	300
Lost	„	1723	1620
			2940
Gained Anno	1721		1000

Lost by the Colliery from Xmas 1718 to Xmas 1723 £1940

N.B.—Due from ye Fitters then about £1000 besides a Stock of Coals at the Pitts.

I cannot learn what she made out 1724. Suppose these may have made profit & probable they may make profit this year.

^c Montague and Rogers. See *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser. v. 70.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1909.

NO. 6

The first country meeting of the season was held in the afternoon of Saturday, 3rd July, 1909, at

HEDDON, NEWBURN AND RYTON.

Members assembled at the entrance to the keep of the Castle, and at two o'clock set off in three brakes for their journey westward, along the line of the Roman Wall, to Heddon-on-the-Wall.

Amongst those present were :—The Rev. C. E. Adamson, Mr. W. A. Armstrong, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Blair, of South Shields ; Mrs. Clark of Shrewsbury ; Mr. Clayton Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oswald, Miss Edith Philipson, Mr. H. Soden Bird and Mr. W. C. Soden Bird, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Markham, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Nisbet and Miss Spence, Mr. J. A. and the Misses Dotchin (2), Mrs. Willans, Mr. and Mrs. John Weddle, and Mr. W. D. Hunter, of Newcastle ; Mrs. Chambers of London ; Mr. John Oxberry of Gateshead ; Mr. John Irving of Corbridge ; Mr. H. T. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. T. Williamson, and Miss Williamson, of North Shields ; Mr. S. S. Carr of Tynemouth ; and Mr. N. Temperley of Gateshead.

Turning sharply to the left, immediately after passing beneath the railway bridge, the line of the once notorious 'Back Row' was traversed towards Westgate. Our thoughts naturally reverted to the time when one of the most celebrated and indefatigable of northern antiquaries worked as a shoemaker's apprentice in this narrow street. The railway company's extensions have obliterated all traces of the 'Back Row,' but the man of middle age needs no map or plan to locate, at least approximately, the place where John Brand cobbled, and Charles Hutton taught. The carriages passed along Westgate Road, much changed and modernized but still replete with memories of old Newcastle life ; here and hereabouts it was that the prominent and opulent inhabitants of the town came to reside after the narrow chares and streets by the river side became intolerable to their increasing sense of fastidiousness. A glance at one of our number—the Rev. C. E. Adamson—served as a reminder that it was in this street that John Adamson, his grandfather, lived for the greater part of his life ; and that it was in Westgate Road, and exactly sixty years ago this very year, he suffered an irreparable loss, a loss

NOTE.—The editor is indebted to Mr. John Oxberry for the descriptive notes relating to Newcastle and other places.

which only a book-lover can appreciate, the destruction by fire of his valuable library. John Adamson was one of the founders of the society, and for forty-two years one of its secretaries; and when the society had no other home to shelter it, the members held their meetings in Mr. Adamson's office, 'and distributed their treasures,' as Mr. Welford tells us, 'round the grass plot in his back garden.' As we traversed a street whose name is associated with such memories, a grateful thought was due, and was freely paid to one who had rendered valiant service to the society in its infant struggles for existence.

Continuing into Neville Street, and crossing the site of the old grammar school, where so many of Newcastle's greatest sons received their education under the mastership of the Rev. Hugh Moises, the spot—then known as the Spital field—is passed on which the grammar school boys used to play. Crossing the place where the town wall ran, as the portico of the Central Station is entered, and continuing on to the end of Neville Street, just before bending round into Westmorland Road, the northern edge of the ground once occupied by old Newcastle's most renowned pleasure resort, the Forth, is touched. In Bourne's day, and later, the Forth was 'much frequented by the townspeople for its pleasing walks, and rural entertainment.' There on the right, immediately before the bend is taken, stood the Forth tavern, with its balcony in front, whence, in Baillie's phrase, 'the spectators calmly smoking their pipes and enjoying their glasses beheld the sportsmen,' engaged in the game of bowls on the green which formerly fronted the tavern. And now we enter what, until comparatively recent years, was open country. To this neighbourhood the merchant and tradesman and business man of a rapidly increasing Newcastle came when, some seventy or eighty years ago, the fields and gardens here began to be covered with houses. The peep obtained as the carriages speed along is sufficient to show that portions of the district have commenced a down-grade movement, and that the day may not be far distant when slumdom shall have secured for itself a settled abode within little more than a stone's throw of the delightfully rural spot where the leisurely Novocastrian of a century ago took his walks in search of health and enjoyment.*

Proceeding up Rye Hill the west turnpike is reached at the summit of Arthur's Hill. Past the Workhouse, and onward through the mass of houses which have recently been erected on both sides of the road, and crossing over the site of the Roman station of *Condercum*, at the Water Company's reservoir, the long descent into Denton burn is begun. 'Two ball lonnin,' noted in passing, is 'two' ball lonnin no longer, for one of the pillars which gave it its distinctive name has been removed, in order to widen the roadway. New villas are being erected towards the Cowgate, and to anyone who has not seen the place for a few years, the change, from the loneliness that once characterized the countryside hereabouts, is very striking.]

As the drivers carefully descend the hill, John Wesley's adventure with the runaway horse is, of course, recalled; and the sight of a few wretchedly clad children, playing on Denton bridge, brings to one's mind reminiscences of Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu's benefactions to the poor of her day. Mrs. Montagu was a shrewd woman of business, as well as queen of the 'Blue Stockings.' She looked after her farms and her colliery, 'like a country gentlewoman of last century,' as she herself put it. She did not relish north-country ways, and the

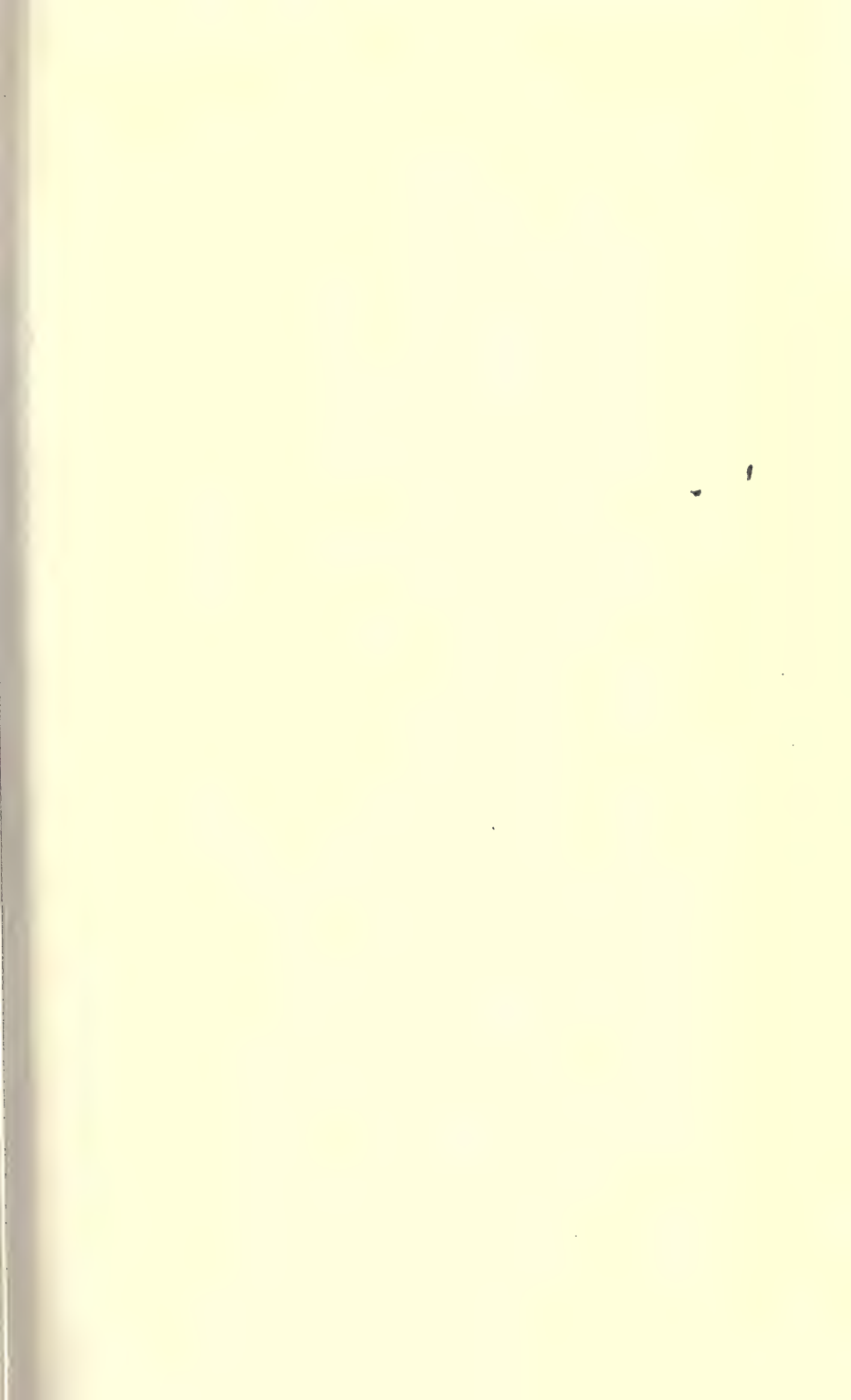
* The annexed illustration, bearing upon this, from a photograph, by Mr. Parker Brewis, of the original painting by T. M. Richardson, shews the view of the district about the 'Shot tower' in 1824, from 4 Summerhill Grove.



THE SHOT TOWER, NEWCASTLE, IN 1824, FROM 4 SUMMERHILL GROVE.

Photographed, by Mr. Parker Brewis, from a painting by T. M. Richardson.







DENTON HALL, NORTHUMBERLAND.

From photographs kindly lent by Mr. W. A. Hoyle.

dialect jarred on her delicate nerves. She was somewhat over-disposed to display her condescension, and to act the fine lady ; she, however, had generous impulses, and used to give her 'colliery people' a feast when she came amongst them. 'But,' she says in one of her letters, 'as the good souls—men and women—are very apt to get drunk, and, when drunk, very joyful, and sing, and dance, and hollow, and whoop, I dare not, on these occasions, trust their discretion to behave with proper gravity ; so I content myself with killing a fat beast once a week, and sending to each family, once, a piece of meat. It will take time to get round all my black friends. I had fifty-nine boys and girls to sup in the court-yard last night on rice pudding and boiled beef ; to-morrow night I will have as many. . . . Some have more children than their labour will clothe, and on such I shall bestow some apparel.' The letter from which this extract is quoted is dated July, 1775, and in July, 1909, one of the most vivid impressions received by some of the lady members of our party, as we passed the place where Elizabeth Montagu's 'colliery people' had lived 134 years before, was a sight similar to something she must have witnessed there when she penned the sentence just quoted from her letter. The fragment of the Wall on which formerly grew an apple tree, on the south side of the road, and when commencing the ascent, the ivy-covered front of Denton hall, the former residence of Mrs. Montague, on the north, were passed. Mrs. Montagu never greatly cared for Denton, and though she continued at intervals for many years to visit it, she always appeared to regard residence here in the light of an exile from the metropolitan haunts where she queened it over the men and women of talent that she gathered round her. Her correspondence is entertaining and instructive to the student of eighteenth century life, and it is interesting to us at the moment to remember that Beattie, the poet, and Blair, of 'The Grave,' were entertained beneath the roof of this old house, not to mention other literary men and women, recognized as people of distinction in their day, though now pretty well forgotten by everyone except the industrious disciple of book-lore.

The next point of interest passed, just before reaching Walbottle dene, were the remains of the north gateway of a mile castle, just over the garden wall of a house on the right hand side, the road having been diverted some years ago to save it, and in descending the hill the fragments of the Wall in position in the bank on the same side. Here the road was at the same time cut through the solid rock and thus lowered, so that now the facing stones of the Wall down to their base are several feet above the road.

Two or three miles farther along the road Frenchman's Row is passed on the right, just after leaving Throckley. The picturesque houses recall to our memories the French Revolution. At this secluded spot refugees from France sought and found shelter and safety. How they came to find their way hither no one seems to know, but Mackenzie tells us that the houses here were prepared for their reception, and that this 'society of strangers frequently experienced the hospitality and benevolence of the neighbouring gentry.' The emigrants erected, what is still to be seen, 'a large sundial, with an inscription upon it expressive of their gratitude to the English nation.'

Immediately after passing the seventh mile stone, on the rise—the last of the ups and downs—leading to the village of Heddon-on-the-Wall, a fine well-preserved stretch of the Roman Wall was passed on the left. The extent to which this great work of the Romans was utilized by marshal Wade when constructing the road along which the party

had been journeying, and by district residents engaged in building operations, may be guessed at by the paucity of the remains wherever the line of the road and the Wall have come together, and is further emphasized by the careful manner in which the best portion had been railed in to prevent further vandalism.

On reaching]

HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL

Members drove direct to the pretty little church of St. Andrew, 'seated on a high rock,' as some of the old histories inform us, with its gabled east end, where the vicar, the Rev. William G. Pringle, joined the party. Robert de Hydwyn West, held Westhydwyn by the third of a knight's fee of old feofment. Hugh de Bolbek held *in capite* of the king, Heddon-on-the-Wall, Heydwyne, etc., by five knights' fees of the same. Wydo de Araunes held Hidwyne by a fourth of a fee of the same.¹ Heddon was part of the manor of Bolbek. At an inquisition taken before Robert de Sapy on the Friday next before Pentecost, 10 Edw. I [1282], it was found that Robert, son of Ralph, died seised of right as of fee of the half of the manor of Styford and Heddon super murum, etc., etc., and that Ralph, son of Robert, then 19 years old, was his heir. On 2 March, 50 Edw. III [1376], Ralph, son of William, succeeded, but being under age, he was in custody of the earl of the West March, and was married to Katherine, daughter of Sir Roger de Clyfford. The right of patronage was given by Walter de Bolbec to Blanchland monastery, the deed being witnessed by the donor's mother, his brother Hugh de Bolbec, and others. About 1590, in the division of the Dacre lands between the countess of Arundell and her sister, the wife of lord William Howard, 'Heydon super murum with Newbiggin, 15*l.* 14*s.*' fell to the latter. In 1596, in lord William Howard's petition to queen Elizabeth, the value of the manor is given as 36*l.* 8*d.* a year. In 1611, the rental is 53*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* In January, 1627, William Buccle was paid 43*s.* 1*d.* for 'bringing a stone of my Lordes Armes [lord William Howard] from Heddon super murum' to Naworth castle. Perhaps this coat of arms, which appears to have been wrought at Heddon, is either over the entrance into the quadrangle or over the entrance to the great hall.³

The various interesting features of the sacred building were pointed out, and Mr. S. S. Carr made a few remarks on the history and architecture of the edifice. In the church was noted the head, probably of the churchyard cross, the cross on both sides being in relief and of 'Maltese' shape. A former curate of Heddon, William Wilson, 'could drink more beer than any other man in the parish.' In 1628 he was suspended. All the communion plate is of nineteenth century make, and not very interesting; see note of it in *Proceedings*, 2 ser., III, p. 242. The font at the west end of the church is a small circular bowl of Early English form. A walk was then taken round the church, the view northward towards Heddon Law, from the top of the steep declivity on the north side of the churchyard, being much admired. The ditch of the Vallum lies at the base of the cliff, a portion being filled with water and made use of as the village pond. In the churchyard, at the west end of the church, is the large slab, prone on the ground, bearing a Celtic cross of interlaced pattern, the Bates arms being on the stem. It was so placed by the late Mr. C. J. Bates in memory of his father, who lived at Heddon banks not far away.

¹ *Newminster Cart.* (68 Surt. Soc. publ.), 286, 287.

² *Ibid.*, 292, 296.

³ *Lord William Howard's Household Books* (68 Surt. Soc. publ.), 396, 409, 414, 236 & n.

A full and complete account of the church and parish by Mr. Bates may be seen in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 2 ser. XI.

A threatening sky was a warning against delay, so seats in the carriages were resumed, and the drive continued to

NEWBURN,

and on approaching the village rain began to fall. On reaching the fine church of St. Michael the visitors were met at the pretty little lychgate by the vicar, the Rev. Dr. Nowell, who conducted them to the church, of which he has been vicar for seventeen years, and pointed out its chief features.

On 10 March, 1072, Osulf besieged earl Copsi in Newburn, the latter took refuge in the church, but Osulf set fire to it, and on Copsi attempting to escape was seized and murdered in the porch.

The church, with others, was given by Henry I to the newly formed see of Carlisle, and the patronage so remained until the formation of the Newcastle bishopric, when its transfer took place to that see. It is now in private hands.

The church consists of a chancel, nave with transepts, and north and south aisles, a tower at the west end, and a south porch. The tower, which is in three stages, is very early Norman, and shows lingering traces of pre-conquest style. It appears to be built chiefly of stones from the neighbouring Roman Wall. It is said that during the battle of Newburn in 1640 cannon were fired by the Scots from the church tower, which then became a target for the English artillery on the other side of the river. For many years it was supposed that a mound of earth on the south side of the river represented the English position, but the late Mr. Joseph Cowen proved by excavation that it was only the fragment of an old colliery waggonway. In the castle, Newcastle, are preserved some large wooden wheels taken out of the Tyne at Newburn, which are said to have belonged to gun carriages in use at the period. The west door has lost its arch but the supports of it are curious. The round arches of the north arcade are of the Transitional period, of simple square design, without moulding, or chamfer even; they rest on square capitals, having an upturned volute at the angles, surmounting round columns. The south transept and aisle arcade are of the Early English period.⁴ The porch, which has a figure of St. Michael—the patron saint of the church—in a niche above the arch, is modern. The chancel arch is Early English. In the chancel is a thirteenth century tomb recess and an aumbry; at the north end of the communion table is the burial vault of the Delavals of Dissington, descendants of Admiral Ralph Delaval, a noteworthy seventeenth century sea-dog. The font is a plain octagonal basin of marble with vertical sides, now resting on columns and base of Frosterley marble. In the floor are several fine gravestones, the earliest of 1636.

The communion plate was exhibited on the vestry table. It includes a silver flagon of 1806, a seventeenth century communion cup without marks, a paten of 1718 given by Edward Delaval of Dissington, and a brass alms dish of Flemish work, having the device in relief in the centre of the two spies carrying a bunch of grapes between them. The plate has been fully described in these *Proceedings*, 2 ser. III, p. 243 (where, however, the date of the flagon is wrongly given as 1782). The bells are described in the same volume of the *Proceedings*, p. 194. In 1888 a ring of six new bells (see *Ibid.*, 293) was placed in the tower, the ancient bell inscribed in black letter *Sancta Margereta + Ora pro Nobis*, and bearing the rebus of William Culverden (1513-1522) a well-

⁴ 'It was perhaps a little difficult to give a date to it, but it seemed to be pretty early in the Early English style.'—Longstaffe.

known bell founder, being preserved and suspended above the new bells. Not the least interesting objects were the old registers placed on the vestry table open at the entries bearing the signatures of the great engineer, George Stephenson, on the occasion of his first marriage in November, 1802, to Fanny Henderson, a servant in the house of the small farmer with whom he lodged, and again on 20 March, 1820, to Elizabeth Hindmarsh.⁵ Other old entries of the time of Charles the Second, relative to burials in woollen were inspected and commented upon.

In the steel works at Newburn were the remains of an ancient pele. In a narrow window recess was found, some years ago, a Roman centurial stone of rather more elaborate design than usual, recording the fourth cohort of the twentieth legion. It bears an eagle, the badge of that legion, and names two centurions. The inscription is now in the Blackgate museum.⁶

Newburn was a quasi-borough, accounting separately to the sheriff of the county, and being as much a borough as Corbridge and other places in Northumberland, even Newcastle itself. When it ceased to be a borough and pay a separate crown rent was not known.⁷

After hearty thanks to the vicar for the attention he had shewn, the party set off for Ryton, in a steady downpour of rain.

A bridge is provided for the passage across the Tyne here now, and the ease with which one is able to reach the farther shore recalls the fact that when Newcastle bridge was barred to men on warfare bent, it was to Newburn, as the nearest ford to Newcastle, they had to come to find a road across the river. In 1346, on his way to Neville's Cross and captivity, David, king of Scotland, and his army of 15,000 men, or more, after harrying Hexham and the northern banks of the Tyne, passed the river here, and the story of the crossing of stout old Alexander Leslie, in 1640, is too well known to need repetition.

The approach to

RYTON

was by an old road that, in all likelihood, was the very road up which lord Conway's forces scuttled after deserting their trenches on the haughs below. Ryton, by virtue of the ford beside it, was often the witness of military display in olden times, but on the Saturday when the final stage of the journey was reached nothing farther removed from thoughts suggestive of war could be imagined than the charming and peaceable old parsonage, with the rector of Ryton in its open doorway, waiting to meet and welcome the party to his hospitable abode. Much had been seen and something learned during the afternoon, but at some future time the most cherished, and to many perhaps the most profitable, memory of the outing will be the pleasing recollection of that ivy-clad rectory, fronted with the smoothest and greenest of lawns; with a garden that looked like a veritable haven of rest, and, above all, by the remembrance retained of the rector who welcomed the party as the rectory was entered, and with old fashioned grace and courtesy, expressed his pleasure at the visit.

⁵ 'George Stephenson, Bachelor, and Frances Henderson, Spinster, both of this parish, were married in this Church by banns this 28th November, 1802, by me, Thos. Slee, Curate. This marriage was solemnised between us, George Stephenson—Frances Henderson, in the presence of us Thos. Thompson, Edwd. Nicholish.' That of the second marriage reads 'George Stephenson of the Parish of Long Benton, Widower, and Elizabeth Hindmarsh of this Parish, Spinster, were married in this Church by Licence this twenty ninth day of March 1820, by me J. Edmondson, Vicar—This marriage was solemnized between us Geo. Stephenson, Elizabeth Hindmarsh, in the presence of Thos. Hindmarsh, Robt. Stephenson.'

⁶ *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., XIII, 192; *Proc.*, 2 ser., III, 229.

⁷ *Proceedings*, 2 ser., II, 45.

Canon Baily is leaving Ryton, he having placed his resignation in the hands of the bishop, and Mr. R. S. Nisbet, in the few appropriate words of thanks he uttered in the name of the members present, after tea had been partaken of from the hands of the rector's daughters, voiced the regret that was felt by all at the thought that advancing age should have compelled him to vacate a place he filled so well, and leave the delightful old rectory that harmonized so excellently with his quiet and gentle nature.

Mr. Baily in responding, expressed a hope that after his retirement he would continue to be in touch with his numerous friends.

The church was then inspected, and all its most interesting features brought to notice by the rector, including the fine recumbent effigy of Frosterley marble in the chancel. He also remarked that there were faint indications on the south side of the chancel of a 'lowside' window. He likewise mentioned a few of the most notable of his predecessors. He said that in Holy Week, 1609, there were upwards of 1000 communicants, but the number now could not be compared with the earlier period, as it was then a penal offence not to communicate. There is frequent mention in the church books of tokens in connexion with holy communion, a usual custom amongst the Presbyterians, but unusual in the English church. For instance 'upon Palme Sunday rec. 80 tokens and then of Chopwell house and such as gave in no tokens above 20 p'sons,' 'At John Jollyes upon Tuesday aftn. 8 tokens,' 'Thursday, rec. 96 tokens,' 'Easter day, communicants 400 lacking V tokens.' These all occur about 1595, the entries being made by Francis Bunny, the rector.⁸ A singular division of the parish into four quarters, each with its own churchwardens, was also alluded to.

The church plate, amongst which is a communion cup made by John Wilkinson, of Newcastle, a cover bearing date 1664, a brass alms dish similar to that at Newburn (for a full account of the plate see *Proceedings*, 2 ser. III., p. 224) was examined, the registers, dating from 1582 and continuing to the present time without a break, and the churchwardens accounts from 1594, were glanced at. The bells are comparatively modern, the oldest being of 1763 (see *Proc.*, 2 ser. III. p. 248). In the churchyard is a tombstone to John Hutchinson, who died in 1832, and who was 'married at Hampstead — 1808.' A mistake seems to have been made in the date of the marriage, and so it has been chiselled out, and on the bottom of the stone 'P.S. After Hampstead read October 15,' placed.

Before quitting Ryton a stroll through the churchyard and garden was taken. It rained heavily for the greater part of the journey back to Newcastle, but even the rain aroused no regrets—at least amongst the male members of the party—and altogether failed to disturb the conviction that the afternoon had been spent enjoyably and well.

The following are a few notes culled from different sources relating to the places visited:—

HEDDON.

By the old taxation of one mark in forty, the rectory of Heddon was worth 37 marks 7s. 4d., the tithe being 12s. 6½d., while the vicarage was down for 9m. 5s. 4d., and the tax, 3s. 1d. ob. qu.⁹ According to the *Clavis Ecclesiastica*¹, 'vic. Heddon Wallen' was valued at 'iiijl. viijs. (20l.)' the patron being the queen. Bacon (*Liber Regis*, 1276)

⁸ For description of the brasses in the church relating to the Bunny family, see *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., v, p. 147. For notes on church briefs by the rector, with list received at Ryton, see these *Proceedings*, 2 ser., IX, pp. 143-148, *et seq.*

⁹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, III, 93.

¹ *Ecl. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, 6, 7.

gives as 'a living discharged. Heddon on the Wall V. (St. Andrew) Prox. Episc. 2s. The king, Abb. de la Landa, prop^r.' It had a clear yearly value according to the king's books of 60l. Bishop Chandler, in his visitation notes, 'suppos'd in 1736,' gives 'V. Heddon on y^e wall. Jam. Carmichael, resid^t. Families 120 of which 14 Presb. Service twice in y^e church and once in y^e chapple every Sunday. Cat. in summer with Lewis. Sam^t 4 times. 70 com. at Easter.'

On 2 non. [6th] Oct. 1311, Thomas de Stoketon, the vicar, was on an inquisition relative to the church of Morpeth; and on 2d id. [14th] July, 1313, he was on another inquisition relative to the chapel 'del Clos' near Whitcheester.² Again on 5 id. [9th] Sep. 1315, touching the right of presentation to the vicarage of Bywell St. Andrew; on 10 kal. Sept. [23 Aug.], he was on a commission relative to the church of Bedlington, and on 6 ides [8th] Nov., touching the parish church of Meldon.³

John de Hidwyne received the first tonsure in the chapel of the blessed Edmund of Gateshead, on 17 Nov., 1335.⁴

At a synod held in the galilee of Durham cathedral church on the 14 October, 1507, the 'proprietary' and vicar were present.⁵ At a visitation on 16 Nov., 1501, mag. Richard Broundon the vicar of Heddon, appropriated to the monastery of Blanchland, was present; as were also William Webster, John Walker, and Christopher Birtele, 'parochiani,' who said all was well. At that of 1 Feb., 1578, in St. Nicholas's church, Newcastle, of 'Heddon super lez wall ecclesia,' the vicar James Becke attended, as did Nicholas Bonyngton, the unlicensed curate, and George Taylour, the parish clerk. At a general chapter, held in the same place, on 15 July, 1578, James Becke the vicar, did not complete his task (gospel of St. Matthew) and was given time. At that of 19 Jan., 1579, Henry Wilson the curate of 'Heddon super le Wall' attended; the vicar James Becke was then infirm.⁶

By his will of 26 April, 1576, Gawyn Swinburne of 'Chesboroughe Graundge' gave 'one kennyng of wheat to the poore of hedden wallen p^rishe.' On 3 Dec., 1578, John Glenton by his will directed that an old angell which his 'brother sir Gefferaye Glentone [vicar 1547-1577] dyd give and bequeathe unto sir Arthour Shaftowe [vicar of Stamfordham] be gyven to him.' By his will of 17 March, 1585, 'Jerarde Feninek of the parish of 'Heddon de Wall' directed his body to be buried in the church, and gave to the 'pore of Heddon parishe 4 bowlls of rye.' James Hobson, the vicar is a witness.⁷ Margery Fenwicke, about this time, left 40s. for the repair of the church.⁸

In the Acts of the High Commission Court of Durham are the following cases relating to residents in Heddon:—

In 1628, evidence was given against William Wilson of Heddon, clerk, whose living had been sequestered for drunkenness, etc., by Thomas Tailor, clerk, curate of Heddon upon the Wall, that he said he would not obey the sequestration. Amongst the charges were that he did not make the sign of the cross at baptism; that he did not wear a surplice; that he drank more than was good for him; and that he used strong language. When advised to be temperate and have respect for his coat he replied that he did not 'greatly care for my coate. I am a squires'sonne, and soe I respect my birth as much

² *Ecc. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, I, 131, 424.

³ *Ibid.*, II, 755.

⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, III, 167.

⁵ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. tres.*, cccc.

⁶ *Ecc. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, xxii, 44, 71, 93.

⁷ *Wills and Inventories* (Surt. Soc. publ.), I, 410; III, 82, 113.

⁸ *Acts of High Comm. of Durham* (34 Surt. Soc. publ.), 8.

as my coate.' He was suspended and was asked to penitently acknowledge his offences. Wilson paid no heed, and when Mr. Taylor showed him the submission he told him he would obey 'noe such bable bables.' An attachment was issued to commit him to gaol until he submitted himself to censure. In 1632 he was sentenced to 'publiquesly acknowledged his disobedience in the parish church of Heddon upon the Wall where he now liveth, upon some Sondaie in time of Divine service in the forenoone, in his ordinarie apparell and pay costs and certify.' Arising out of the attempt to remove Wilson to gaol action was taken in 1629 against Thomas Reede and Christopher Hopper of Heddon on the Wall, for not assisting Robert Miforde, the messenger of the court, in conveying Wilson to gaol, as Mitforthe 'did with much diffeulty bring him down to the towne gatt of Heddon.' In 1633 both Reede and Hopper were excommunicated. For a long account of the case, see *The Acts of the High Commission* (34 Surt. Soc. publ.), 8, 10, 15, 18 *et seq.* John Reede of West Heddon, gent., in 1628, was summoned before the court for abusing Thomas Taylor, clerk, the intimation having been publicly notified in Heddon by Mr. Taylor. Reede did not appear, and was fined 20*l.* to the king for contempt. The case dragged on till 12 Jan., 1632, when notwithstanding the fines levied he 'appeared not.' In 1633 Isabel Oxley, wife of William Oxley, was accused of using 'blasphemous woordes' about Thomas Reede, clerk. Many Heddon villagers bore witness before the court. On 26 June, 1634, she submitted and was ordered 'in penetentiall manner,' in the church of Heddon, to 'confesse her irreligious course of life in cursinge and swearing.' On 21 October her husband undertook the payment of 4*l.* her costs, half to be paid to Mr. Reede.¹ In 1634, Cuthbert Fenwick, gentleman, was before the court for contempt. On 28 May, 1635, he desired to be remitted to the ordinary archidiaconal jurisdiction. It was alleged that he was 'a schismaticall person,' and he had therefore to bring a 'certificat from the curat of Heddon of his conformity and duetyfull repaire to his parish church in tyme of prayers and divyne service.'²

The case of Cornelius Glover, a dissenting minister of Heddon, was before the court for preaching seditious doctrine, but having no certain abode he could not be found,³ of him 'God made use for the conversion of a noted scoffing persecutor.' 'Mr. Thomas Shepperd, before he went to New England, preacht at Heddon in the Wall; some who not long ago went to God, were there converted by his ministry.'

On 16 May, 1671, bishop Cosin wrote to his secretary Miles Stapylton, 'Let a commission be drawne and sent to me hither for the institution of Colonel Tempest's Sonne's tutour to the Vicarage of Heddon Wallen, which will save him a journey hither.'⁴

NEWBURN. ¹

The canons of Hexham had two fisheries for salmon at Newburn, called 'Fuyle' and 'Drypintille,' with a portion, about half an acre, of the meadow on the north side of the Tyne to dry the fishers' nets. and they cast them between a certain part of the river called 'Grunes-grene' on the west side, and the Sunday lands of Est-haigh on the north side, and a certain portion of the meadow called 'les Crokyt-spechynes' on the east side; and Bladen-banks on the south side; and dom. Richard, the vicar, held the fisheries, with the said meadow, for which he paid a rent of 26*s.* 8*d.* The canons also held two acres of land in 'le Lang-

¹ *Acts of High Comm. of Durham* (34 Surt. Soc. publ.), 15, 73.

² *Ibid.*, 110.

³ *Ibid.*, 111.

⁴ *Bishop Cosin's Corresp.*, II (55 Surt. Soc. publ.), 285.

schawe' near the field of Newburn. At the dissolution John Dalton held a fishing at Newburn, for which he paid a rent of 5s. a year.⁵

On 12 March, 1431, a licence was granted for 80 marks in the hanaper for Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, to enfeof in his castle of Warkworth . . . , Neweburn, held in chief, Nicholas Clerk, parson of Spofford, and others; and for them after seisin is had to grant the premises to the said earl and Eleanor his wife and his heirs.⁶ By deed of 11 May, 15 Edward IV [1475] Henry, earl of Northumberland, who died 28 April, 4 Henry VII [1489] leaving Henry, his son and heir aged 12, gave to Thomas Urswicke kt., Ailmouth, Corbrigg, and Newbarne.⁷

On 29 Oct. 1597, Toby Mathew, bishop of Durham, wrote to lord Burghley that he was at Sir Wm. Bowes's 'and my late being in the Border service at Newborne the gentlemen of Northumberland earnestly desired that he would move you to spare their appearance upon their recognizances this term.'⁸

On 12 Nov. 1629, Edward Hinckes, of Newburn, was paid 6*l.* for two dozen apple trees and two dozen plum trees at 2*s.* 6*d.* a piece; and on 21 Dec. 4*s.* for 3 'apricock' trees.⁹ Groceries and all kinds of goods for lord William Howard came from London to Newcastle, thence by river to Newburn, and on by road to Naworth.¹ Lord William, on 29 August, 1608, sent two inscribed stones, no doubt Roman, to Sir Robert Cotton, by his 'oune draught' to Newburn with them, thence they were taken by water to Newcastle and delivered there to Mr. 'Ruddill.' He asked his correspondent to address his letter to 'Mr. Cuthbert Gray, a merchant of Newcastle.'²

In a letter of 29 Oct. 1640, Viscount Conway and Kilulta, informed George Garrard that he was 'coming to London to the bataile that is to be fought there' and hopes that he 'will stand to it better than we did at Newburne';³ it is thought that there will be hot worke. You out of your long experience will be called upon to be a principall officer, arme yourselfe with zeale, and with the sword of eloquence cut in two the Puritans, and chop of the heades of all Anti-Monarchists, but above all give money enough without that there will be no driving the Scots out of Newcastle.⁴

On 3 id. [11th] Nov. 1319, Ambrose de Newborne was granted provision of a canonry of Auckland with reservation of a prebend.⁵

Amongst fourteenth century ordinations the names of the following natives of Newburn, apparently, occur:—Frater Wm. de Neuburne, a canon of Blanchland, was ordained sub-deacon and deacon in Auckland manor chapel in Dec. 1341, and priest by Richard, bishop of Bisaccia in Durham cathedral church on 11 kal. Oct. [21 Sept.] 1342.⁶ Stephen Scott of Newburn was ordained acolyte on 15 kal. Jan. 1344 [18 Dec. 1343].⁷

⁵ *Hexham Priory*, II (46 Surt. Soc. publ.), xxii & 56, 55, 165.

⁶ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 9 Henry VI, i, 113.

⁷ *Inq. p.m.*, Henry VII, i, 226.

⁸ *Cecil Papers*, VII (Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep.), p. 451.

⁹ *Lord William Howard's Household Books* (68 Surt. Soc. publ.), 269. The editor, the Rev. George Ornsby, remarks that Newburn within his own recollection had much local fame as a place where apple trees were cultivated with great care and success.

¹ *Ibid.*, 64, 65, 140, 341, 342.

² *Ibid.*, 412.

³ In *Ambrose Barnes* (pp. 330, 331) we read anent the battle of Newburn, that 'surely Vicar Alvey too would have given his vicarage for a horse, when he for haste leapt on horseback behind a countryman without a cushion, his faith and qualifications failing him he might well fear to fall from grace by the Scots coming. We leave him in his flight to the grace of Canterbury, and the new dubbed knights and others to the Court's grace for full twelve months, until the Scots were gone home again. All the priests and black-coats fled as fast as they could, but meanly mounted,' &c. &c.

⁴ *Portland Papers*, III (Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep.), 66.

⁵ *Cal. of Pap. Reg.*, 3, *Pap. Letters*, II, 193.

⁶ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, III, 116, 117, 118.

⁷ *Ibid.*, I, 144.

NEWBURN CHURCH.

On the old taxation of one mark in forty Newburn thus appears:—*lxiij^{li}*. Rectoria ecclesiae de Neuburn, xxxjs. xvj marcae vijs. xd. portio vicariae ejusdem vs. vjd. ob. qu.' By the new taxation 'De Ecclesia de Neuburn,' lxyjs. viijd. tenths vjs. viijd.⁸ The *Clavis Ecclesiastica* gives Newburn 'xvj^l. [30^l.]. Busshope of Carliell.'⁹ Bacon (*Liber Regis*, 1274), describes 'Newburne v. (St. Michael)' as a living remaining in charge, value in the king's books 16^l. the yearly tenths being 1^l. 12s. 'Prox. episc. 8s. Bishop of Carlisle prop^r and patr, bishop of Durham, 1783.' Bishop Chandler in his visitation notes, already referred to, gives 'V. Newburne, Tho: Capstick, M.A., resident. Bishop Carlisle Impropr^r 300^{li}. Families 318 of which 40 Presb.. 4 Popish, 2 licensed Conventicles rarely used. Public school 50 schol., Stoker, Mr. Cat. not well attended; samt. 4, near 100 at Easter, 70 at Whitsunday.'

Of the tenths granted in 1313 by the clergy of Durham to the bishop, the rector of Newburn appears to have been 6^l. 4s. in arrear for a whole year.¹ On St. Thomas the Martyr's day, 1312, the bishop acknowledged the receipt from the collector of arrears of the moiety granted to the king by the clergy of 110s. 6d. from the vicar of Newburn.² By a writ of *pluries* of 11 Dec. of this year, the vicar appears for 66s. 8d.³ In other writs of *levari fecias* and *pluries* from 10 Dec. 1311, to 1312, there are entries relating to similar payments, etc., by the vicar of Newburn.⁴ The rector of Newburn paid 4^l. 3s. for a whole year, being a tenth granted by the clergy to Richard, bishop of Durham, in the first year of his consecration.⁵

In 1219, Henry III refers to the grant of Newburn, etc.. to Carlisle by Henry I, the same having been confirmed by the pope.⁶

On 24 Aug, 1248, John Duling was vicar, as he and others were on a jury in a dispute between Newminster abbey and the rector of Rothbury relating to land at Caistron and Warthill.⁷

On 4 August, 1312, Gilbert de Derlington, vicar of Newburn, was on an inquisition relative to Morpeth church; on ides of July, 1313, he and Thomas de Newborn were on another relative to the chapel 'del Clos' near Qwytechester. On 16 July, 1314, the vicar, with others, reported on the infirmities of the vicar of Branxton. On 7 kal. Aug. [26 July] he was on an inquisition relative to the vicarage, and again on 10 kal. Sep. [23 Aug.] 1315, touching the church of Bedlington; and on 6 ides [8th] Nov. of the same year, relative to Meldon church; on 17 kal. Dec. [15 Nov.], 1315; touching Corbridge church, and on 19 kal. Sep. [14 Aug.], 1316, concerning Edlingham vicarage.⁸ On 5 ides [9th] of Sept. 1315, the vicar, and Adam, chaplain of Newburn, were on a commission relative to the right of presentation to the vicarage of Bywell St. Andrew. On 4 kal. Aug. [29 July] the vicar was on an enquiry touching the church of Horsley, and on 2 non. [4th] Aug. on another touching the vacancy of the vicarage of Ilderton.⁹

In 1364 Rich. de Thorneby of Carlisle diocese, petitioned for the church of Wigton, value 36^l., void by the death of Gilbert de Wigton, so long ago that it had lapsed to the apostolic see, notwithstanding

⁸ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, III, 93, 105.

⁹ *Eccl. Proc. of Bishop Barnes* (22 Surt. Soc. publ.), 7.

¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, I, 488.

² *Ibid.*, I, 187; II, 880.

³ *Ibid.*, II, 895.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 835, 850, 859, 860, 375, 876.

⁵ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. tres*, cvii.

⁶ *Cat. of Pat. Rolls*, 1 Henry III, p. 210.

⁷ *Newm. Cart.* (66 Surt. Soc. publ.), 143.

⁸ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, I, 131, 424, 567, 597; II, 732, 755, 759, 820.

⁹ *Ibid.*, II, 726, 714, 715.

that he had the vicarage of Newbury [*sic.*] in the diocese of Durham, which he was ready to resign. This was granted by the pope (Urban v) from Avignon prid. id. [14th] May.¹

On 11 kal. Feb. [16 Jan.], 1422, John Colby, perpetual vicar of Newburn, who had formerly received dispensation as the son of a priest, and an unmarried woman, was granted a dispensation to be promoted, and was so promoted to the said vicarage value not exceeding 20*l.*, to hold two other mutually compatible benefices, with or without cure, and to resign them simply or for exchange as often as he please.²

On 16 Nov. 1501, the church was visited. Dom. Thomas Senouse, the vicar, was non-resident. Richard Chicken, Robert Foster, William Wallis, and William Tailor, the churchwardens, said that the roof of the chancel was in great ruin, and that the glass in the windows and the stalls in the choir were broken, and that there was no partition between the chancel and the nave. The impropiator was enjoined to repair the same before the feast of St. John the Baptist then next, under a pain of 20*s.* They also said that there were no lamps, and the churchwardens were enjoined to have the same within a month under a pain of 20*d.*³

Both 'proprietary' and vicar of Newburn were present at a synod in the galilee of Durham cathedral church on 14 Oct. 1507.⁴

On 31 July, 23 Hen. vii [1531], Ralph Smyth of Newburn Reo, in the bishopric of Durham, yeoman, sought sanctuary at Beverley for debt.⁵

By an 'indenture made the xxvii day of March, 1542, of the vestments, ornaments, plate, jewels, bells and lead belonging to the said church ['Newborne'] signed and subscribed with the hands as well of Sir Thomas Wilton, Sir John Delavaille, knight, and Cuthbert Horsley, gentleman, justices of the peace, there and thereto authorised by the King's Majesty's commission, as of the curate and churchwardens of the said church. Imprimis, iij bells; ij chalices of silver; ii little bells; i faite of brasse; viij vestments; ii albes; ii capes; i pair of broken censers; iij altar cloths; i hanging for the altar; ij towels; i 'corpix'; one canopy. The church and ij porches covered with lead.⁶

On 13 Feb. 1 Edw. vi [1547], according to the certificate of all the chantries, etc., 'Also ther is one Free Chappell within the Parishe of Newborne, and hath nether landes nor tenements therunto belonging as may appere by the boke of the laste survey. Plate, ix onz. Goodes, unpraysed.⁷

In 1570 witnesses were produced against dom. Giles Robinson, vicar of Newburn, for non-residence. John Blaikloke, the curate, aged 25 years, said that he had 'bein curat ther sene Mydsommer last, hyerd by the said Gyells Robinson... not only by gathering of the fruets, and proffets ther... which proffets of the vicaridge, as xth calve, xth hen, pig, and water money, xth fishe, he haith and doith convert to his owne use. He is not privy whither the vicar 'haith taken any corporall ooth' to be personally present at the vicarage of Newburn, but he 'haith bein absent from the vicaridge' since the previous midsummer, save one month between Lammas and Michelmas, and 5 weeks between 'Martlemas and Christenmas,' and in all the time that the vicar had been there about 13 years as is reported, the said Gyells Robinson haith not kept house or hospitalitie. but when he commith, he is bordyd in the towne, and lyeth there.' Geo. Browne of Lamidon, one of the church-

¹ *Cal. of Papal Reg.*, 1, *Pap. Pet.*, 1, 497.

² *Cal. of Pap. Reg.* 8, *Pap. Letters*, vii, 225.

³ *Ecc. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, xix.

⁴ *Hist. Dun. Serip. tres.* ccccv.

⁵ *Sanc. Dun. et Bev.*, 199.

⁶ *Hist. MSS. Com.*, 11th Rep. App., vii, 75.

⁷ *Ecc. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, lxxxix.

wardens, said he had heard that Giles Robinson 'haith bein admonished by my lord of Durham in the seanes or visitacions, he cannott depose.'⁸

At the chancellor's visitation of 1 Feb. 1577-8, there were present from Newburn, Michael Frisell, the non-licensed curate, John Chicken, the parish clerk, and William Hanginshaw, John Thompson, Ralph Wayles and John Coke, churchwardens. At the general chapter of 15 July, 1578, in St. Nicholas's church, Newcastle, John Cornfurthe, the vicar, was given time till the Michaelmas synod to complete his task (the Gospel of St. Matthew). At another chapter on 19 Jan. 1578-9 in the same church, the vicar was present.⁹

The following are extracts from wills relating to the church:—

By his will of 25 Mar. 1559, George Errington of Denton, gentleman, desired to be 'buryede in Sancte Myghel's churche in Nuberen so nye my father as cane be.' Alice Anderson of Walbottle, by her will of 25 Dec. 1583, desired to be buried in her 'parrishe churche of Newborne.' She gave to her 'sonne Cutberd, one halfe net of fishinge upon the lorde's water.' By will of 31 Oct. 1591, Robert Errington (son of foregoing George) desired to be 'buryed wythin the queere doore' of the church. He gave 10s. for the reparation of the church, and 10s. to the 'poore folkes of Newburne parishe.' By will of 15 Dec. 1592, George Bowen of Newcastle, cooper, gave to his wife all his 'tenure of yeares of Tenth Medowes,' in the parish of Newburn, and also of the Dovecotte-close.¹

In August, 1645, Tho. Dockry, pastor of Christ at Newburne, and others, congratulated the protector on the proclamation of his 'Highness's government over these nations.'² Daniel Hetcheter, vicar of Newburn was ejected from his living by Parliament.³

RYTON.

By the old taxation of one mark in forty Ryton is valued at lxm., the tax being 20s.; and by the new taxation of 1306 the value is given as 30s., and the tenths 3s.⁴ While by the *Clavis Ecclesiastica* the valuation is given as 42l. 10s. 7d. [240l.] in the gift of the bishop of Durham.⁵ Bacon (*Liber Regis*, 1263) gives the value in the king's books of 'Ryton R. (Holy Cross),' a living remaining in charge, as 42l. 10s. 10d. the yearly tenths being 4l. 5s. 1d. 'Syn. and prox. 2s. Prox. episc. 18s. Redd. episc. 10s. 8d. Pens. Hospit. de Kepeyere, 1l. 6s. 8d. Sit. mans. and ter. gleb. 4l., dec. de Ryton, 6l., dec. de Wynlaton, 6l. 13s. 4d., dec. de Cwaweruke, 4l. 6s. 8d., etc. Bishop of Durham,' patron. Bishop Chandler, in the notes of his visitation already referred to, gives in 'R. Ryton, 500 families, 80 being presbyterian and 40 popish; a mass house at lord Widdrington in Stella, Mr. Hutton priest. In Winlaton, iron factory, and Chopwell, 300 families.

In the account of the collectors of the tithes, granted by the clergy to bishop Richard Poor for the first year of his consecration, Ryton appears for the second term for 40s.⁶

On 5 non. [3rd] May, 1307, John Botheby, rector successively of Goldesburg, in the diocese of York, and of Ryton, was granted a dispensation to hold these benefices, and on the resignation of either to accept another.⁷ In 1311, he was, with others, cited before the bishop, or his commissary, for holding pluralities.⁸

⁸ *Dep. & Eccl. Proc.* (21 Surt. Soc. publ.), 217.

⁹ *Eccl. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, 44, 71, 72.

¹ *Wills and Inv.*, III (112 Surt. Soc. publ.), 19, 105, 150, 154.

² *Ambrose Barnes*, 375.

⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, III, 89, 100.

⁶ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. tres*, cvi.

³ Walker, *Sufferings of the Clergy*, 272.

⁵ *Eccl. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, 6.

⁷ *Cal. of Pap. Reg.*, 3, *Pap. Letters*, II, 26.

⁸ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, I, 66.

On 22 April, 1314, a composition was made between Hugh de Monte Alto, master of Kepyner hospital, and the same rector, relative to the annual charge of two marks for half of the tithe of corn, and referring to a former arrangement between John de London, formerly master of Kepyner and William de Marghe, then rector, for which the master and brethren of Kepyner had yearly to perform a solemn mass for the soul of Antony, bishop of Durham, with 'placebo' and 'dirige,' in the church of Kepyner.⁹

On 10 Dec. 1341, Edmund de Chiveley was collated to the parish church of Riton, vacant by the death of Nicholas de Gategang, the rector, and an order was issued by the bishop to the archdeacon of Durham for his induction. On 1 February, 1342, he exchanged livings with Walter de Oleby, rector of Beteley, in Norwich diocese, and the latter was instituted to the rectory of Ryton by the bishop of Norwich, acting for the bishop of Durham.¹

On 21 July, 1391, Thomas de Gretham, the rector, as official of the bishop, witnessed the resignation of Robert de Walworth, prior of Durham. At an array of the clergy on St. Giles' moor on 24 March, 1401, the rector attended with one lancer and two bowmen. At a synod in the galilee of Durham cathedral church, on 4 Oct. 1507, the rector of Ryton was present.²

On 8 id. [8th] March, 1343, William de Ryton was ordained acolyte by Richard, bishop of Bisaccia, in Durham cathedral church; and on kal. January [1st] 1344, sub-deacon by the same, in the same place, by the title of 5 marks of patrimony, with which he said he was satisfied.³

On 27 August, 1345, the bishop issued a commission to make inquiry as to the persons who had unlawfully interfered with his right of navigation and fishing in the southern half of the Tyne, the disturbers of the peace being many. Part of this interference happened at Ryton, five little boats with corn, etc., being by force and arms damaged. Amongst fisheries in the Tyne, beginning at Stanleburn and stretching to sea half to St. Cuthbert's and the bishop, and half to the county of Northumberland, the water to be measured when at 'main flood,' at Ryton, were Crumwell, Wyse Pul, Stani. Pul, four 'stelnettes.'

Temp. Edward VI, there were at 'Riton one chalice with a paton, gilt, weying xv unces, iiij bells in the stepell, iij hand bells, and ij small bells.'⁴

At a visitation on 12 Nov. 1501, mag. John Wynnham, the rector, attended; also Richard Betson, Thomas Watson, William Saundor, and Richard Atkinson, 'parochiani,' who said all was well. At the chancellor's visitation of 3 February, 1578, William Garnet, the rector, was sick. Thomas Hedley, the curate, Anthony Dodgeson, the parish clerk, and Edward Joblyn, Arthur Meriman, John Robynson, and Christopher Dun, the churchwardens, attended. At the general chapter of 26 July, 1578, in the church of St. Nicholas, Durham, Edward Jeffrayson, the curate, had only lately been appointed to his cure and had not had time to attend to the task. At a chapter held on 29 January, 1579, Mr. Francis Bunny, the rector, and Edward Jeffrayson, the curate, appeared.⁵

On 11 Oct. 1587, *rede vacante*, before Tobias Mathew, dean of Durham, in his study, the office of judge against Giles Proctor, clerk, curate of Ryton, and John Robinson, churchwarden, for quarrelling and laying

⁹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, 625, 626.

¹ *Ibid.*, iv, 414, 429, 430.

² *Hist. Dun. Scrip. tres*, clxiiij, clxxxv, ccciv.

³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, 111, 145.

⁴ *Ibid.*, iii, 40; iv, 334.

⁵ *Eccl. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, lvij.

⁶ *Ibid.*, xv, 51, 73, 96.

violent hands upon each other ; the former was absolved from sentence of the greater excommunication ; the latter ordered to appear.⁷

By his will of 18 June, 1564, James Garnett, of Eggiselyffe, directed the burial of his body in the chancel of Eggiscliffe church, and gave to his ' brother Wil'm garnet person of Riton a couple of fatt kine.' By will of 20 January, 1571, William de Menneville of Horden, after directing his body to be buried in the aisle of St Mary's church at Esington, next his wife, left to the high altar of Ryton church, 13s. 4d. for forgotten tithes, and also 13s. 4d. for the sustentation of the light at the altar of the blessed Mary in the same church.⁸ By his will of 24 Nov. 1596, James Nelson of Ryton, minister, directed his body to be buried in Ryton churchyard, and desired Mr. Francis Bunny and the ordinary, to take charge of the tuition of his child.⁹ There is a curious account of his ' perversion.'

On 12 May, 1596, the rector, Francis Bunny,¹ in a letter to the bishop of Durham wrote :—For my own matters, I am sorry to see such profanation as I daily do, and it so little reformed or regarded as it is of many. I will open my grief. Upon Sunday we had a hopping. For the Sunday after St. Elen's day is our day of disorder : it is a day of feasting and dancing. I not knowing how to mend the matter, and to hinder the disorder as much as in me lay, sent for Rich. Colson, a constable, for the other constables were not in the town. [Note in margin : Let a warrant go for him presently]. I told him that where as many pipers and minstrels would be in the town, and they all are by our statute laws rogues, if they have not licences, he should either cause them to void the town, or else, if they would needs play here, he should as rogues carry them to some justice of peace to be committed or used as he thought good. The constable seemed not to mislike this, but when the time came he suffered them not only to play but even in service time and so until night ; for at evening prayer most of the youths were dancing after their pipes when they should have been at the church, and yet not one of these have their licences. I speak as much as I can against such things, especially in these days rather of mourning than of mirth, but my people are as in a dead sleep or a trance past sense or feeling. I would I could obtain that the constable for neglect of his duty were well fined ; it would be a good example hereafter which if your lordship will do then the sooner the better, for now, in some place or other, every Sunday is thus consecrated to Bacchus.²

On 23 August, 1628, William James, a prebendary of Durham and rector of Ryton, with others, signed a letter to the bishop of Winchester imploring his assistance against Mr. Smart's ' furious and causelesse rproceedings to the great scandall of the church and con-

⁷ *Ecll. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, 135.

⁸ *Wills and Inventories*, 1 (2 Surt. Soc. publ.), 217, 32.

⁹ *Ecll. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, cxxxi.

¹ The Ryton Registers give on :—

26 Sep. 1589, Henry, sonn of Mr. ffrancis Bunny of Ryton [buried], and on 5 Aug. 1591, Matthew, son of Mr. ffrancis Bunny of Ryton.

9 March, 1601, Restwold, sonne of Mr. Bunny, gent', soldier of Barwick [buried].

5 Nov. 1601, Willm., son of Mr. Bartram Bulmer of Tursdale [christened], and on

2 Decr., Anthony, son of the same.

They also give :

On 30 April, 1600, Mr. Bertram Bulmer and Mrs. Isab. Tempest [married].

On 15 June, 1604, Ellinor Blumer, servante to the ladie Tempest died. Then come the names of 35 people with ' theis followinge dyed of the plague ano 1604.'

'All theis dyinge of the plague betweene June and July, Auguste, September, October, and November, out of the Townshippe of Winlawton.'

² *Hatfield Papers*, vi (Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep.), 179.

tempt of God's service,' in connexion with Smart's 'inditements concerning the ornaments of our Communion Table, standing at the Nicene Creed,' etc.³ On 28 May, 1635, Henry Fawdon had to confer with Mr. William James, parson of Ryton, 'in pointes of religion and to bring a certifiat of the conference.' On 10 May, 1636, he appeared before the chancellor and the cause was dismissed.⁴ After the battle of Newburn [1640] the parsons of Ryton and of Whickham first rifled their own houses and then fled, leaving nothing but a few play books and pamphlets, and one old cloak with an old woman, being the only living Christian in the town, the rest being fled.⁵ On 10 Sept, 1644, there is a notification that the parsonage of Ryton (Mr. Wm. James) was sequestered for delinquency by virtue of the ordinance of parliament on that behalf.⁶

Walker (*Sufferings of the Clergy*, p 281) gives Wm. James, A.M., of the rectory of Ryton, worth 150*l.* a year, as one of the ministers ejected by parliament. He remarks that 'one Weld had the living in 1656. Mr. Wells (Mr. John Weld) of Ryton, died soon after the restoration; he is said to have conformed.

Ralph Blakiston, brother-in-law of bishop Cosin, was rector of Ryton from 1660 to 1676, when he died and was buried at Ryton on 30 Jan. Bishop Cosin on 22 Sept, 1661, ordained deacon, Stephen Berdley, M.A., curate of Ryton under mag. Blakeston.⁷

The learned Dr. Cave, whilst parson of Riton [1676-1679] was designedly, as a stranger, brought out the author's [Ambrose Barnes] company, and lookt upon as one, who, by his reading in church history, might cope with any antagonist, in defence of prelacy.⁸ He was the author of the *Lives of the Apostles and Martyrs*, dedicated to bishop Crewe. He, after the restoration, became vicar of Islington, and canon of Windsor.⁹

On 8 Nov, 1665, there was collected in Ryton, for people suffering from the plague, 4*s.*; on 4 Oct, 6*s.*, in Aug, 1665, 7*s.* 6*d.*, and on 6 Sept, 1665, 5*s.*¹

In 1674, proceedings were taken against many people of Ryton in archdeacon Granville's court, for seducing people from the established church, for keeping children unbaptized, for not paying cess for the repair of the church, for being Popish rescuants, for clandestine marriages, etc.² Amongst those against whom action was taken as rescuants, were Sir Thomas Tempest, and his wife, Robert Tempest, gen., Thomas Selby, gen., Henry Selby, gen. and his wife, Edward Fenwick, gen., and William Silvertop and wife.

It was proposed to hold a monthly meeting of the clergy and others and confer about matters of discipline, etc., amongst them whose names appear is that of Mr. Sowersby, rector of Ryton.³

On 26 March, 1687, Ralph Harrison of Friarside, by will bequeathed to the poor of Ryton, 100*l.*⁴

³ *Bishop Cosin's Corresp.*, 1 (52 Surt. Soc. publ.), 146 & n.

⁴ *Court of High Commission at Durham* (34 Surt. Soc. publ.), 115.

⁵ *Ambrose Barnes*, 332.

⁶ *Royal Compos.* (111 Surt. Soc. publ.), 17.

⁷ *Bishop Cosin's Corresp.*, II, 27, 33.

⁸ *Ambrose Barnes*, 150 & n.

⁹ *Ambrose Barnes* (50 Surt. Soc. publ.), 128 & n, 140, 150.

¹ *Ibid.*, 323, 324 *bis*, 325.

² *Dean Granville's Letters* (47 Surt. Soc. publ.), 13 & n, 238, 239.

³ *Ibid.*, 171.

⁴ *Royal Compos.*, 233n.

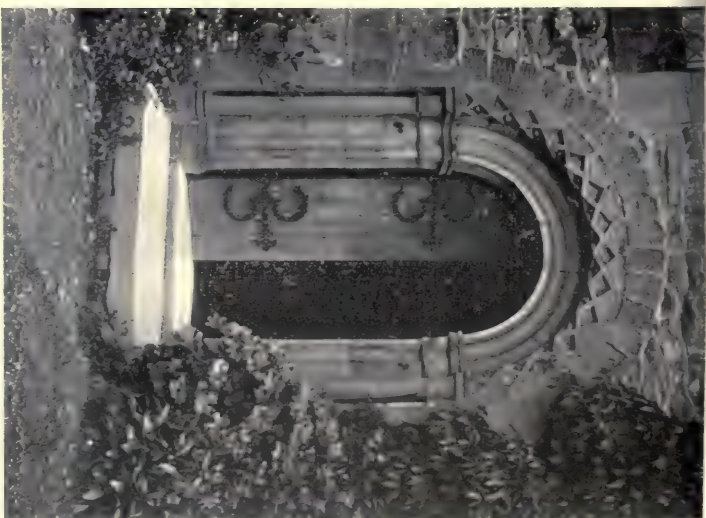




TOWER FROM SOUTH EAST.

MANFIELD CHURCH.

From photographs by Mr. Joseph Oswald.



SOUTH DOORWAY OF CHANCEL.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1909.

NO. 7

The second country meeting of the season was held on Saturday, the tenth day of July, 1909, in

NORTH YORKSHIRE.

Members assembled at Darlington railway station at 10-20 a.m., on the arrival of the 9-30 train from Newcastle, amongst those present being Mr. E. Wooler, professor Dixon and Mr. Firth, of Darlington; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Markham, Mr. Joseph Oswald, Mr. H. Soden Bird, Mr. N. Temperley, and Mr. E. R. Newbegin, of Newcastle; Mrs. Chambers of London; Mr. W. A. Armstrong and the Revd. C. E. Adamson, of South Shields; Mr. and Mrs. R. Blair of Harton, and Mrs. Clark of Shrewsbury.

They at once seated themselves in the brake, which was in waiting, and under Mr. Wooler's guidance, drove through the town, by way of Blackwell bridge, past Cleasby—the old vicarage and on the front of it the coat of arms of bishop Robinson who was a native of the village, being noticed on the way,—to

MANFIELD.

A few minutes were spent in glancing over the fine old church, ‘an interesting building of the early or middle fourteenth century, with windows mostly inserted later. The sturdy tower, probably built for defence, is a little later than the rest of the structure, and is a very conspicuous object from the Durham side of the Tees.’¹ The nave arcade has octagonal columns, while the respond shafts are round. On the south side of the chancel is a piscina projecting from the wall, supported on a shaft resting on the ground; its arch is of the same period as the church, but the bowl is of Norman or Transitional date, and looks as though it had been the capital of a column. The door on the south side of the chancel is late Norman or Transitional date, having on one of its orders intersecting zig-zags in relief with pellets in the angles, similar to bishop Pudsey's window, of about 1192, on the south side of the chancel of Darlington church. In the church are several medieval grave-covers, and in the churchyard the base of the churchyard cross and a portion of the shaft. The plate opposite shews the church with its tower from the south east, porch, etc. Built into the west side of the tower are three coats of arms. In the vestry is a wooden chest dated 1688.

¹ Rev. J. F. Hodgson.

Bacon (*Liber Regis*, 1249) gives 'Mandfield *alias* Manfield' as a vicarage (All Saints') remaining in charge, its value in the king's books being 6*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, and the yearly tenths, 12*s.* 1½*d.* 'Prox. and syn., 10*s.* Eleemo. 1*l.* Val. in mans. cum gleb. per ann. 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, decim. foen., lan., agn., lin., canab., etc. The King. Mon. Sanct. Agathæ Ebor. propr.'

Robert de Manfeld, held the prebend of Eldon in Auckland church, which he exchanged with John Benryng, a canon of Ripon on 20 Feb. 1381.²

In 1227, an assize of novel disseisin was taken at York in the case of Thomas de Cabery against Robert de Hypeswell concerning a tenement in Manfield.³

From Manfield the drive was continued to

STANWICK ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,

where the vicar, the Rev. Henry Pollexfen, met the party and remarked on the chief points of interest in the church. He said there was a stone church in the eighth century, as shewn by Anglian door jambs, with birds' heads, etc., also by Anglian and Danish grave covers and crosses, including a hogbacked stone; and evidences of a Norman church in the beak-heads, etc. *Temp.* Stephen, Rollos joined Maude the empress, and was deprived of the manor, which was given to Roald, constable of Richmond castle. The king gave the church to St. Agatha's abbey at Easby. The present church was built about 1200. A long dispute took place as to the patronage, archbishop Walter Gray at last appointed Lawrence de Topcliffe rector; he did not come into residence, so the convent (St. Agatha's) appointed another. Lawrence came and expelled him, and made the church a castle. Canons of Easby came; there was a fight, in which a man was killed and the church doors burnt. The archbishop then gave the church to Ripon collegiate church, the rector to be prebendary and 'rector chori.' Stanwick was called the 'Golden Prebend' (Raine). There are many thirteenth century grave covers, and four stone figures (fourteenth century?). There was a visitation of the church by the canons of Ripon in 1464, after which extensive alterations appear to have been made. Henry VIII 'gave' the prebend to Sir Ralph Sadler in 1547, the tithes are now impropriated. Many alterations took place, *temp.* James I and Charles II. The church was restored and partly rebuilt in 1868 (an illustration of the church from the south is given on the plate opposite).

'Stanwick is, like Forcett, an early thirteenth century church, with a broad south chantry chapel by the same man that built the south side of the nave of Eggleston abbey, and contains many interesting remains of medieval and pre-conquest grave covers.'⁴ 'The earliest part appeared to be the south arcade of the nave, which included among the capitals of the pillars two having the Transitional volute upon them. The tower is a massive and somewhat keep-like structure, and it very probably served for the purpose of temporary defence.'⁵

In the churchyard, to the south of the church, is a fragment of an Anglian cross, with knot-work, etc., upon it: it stands on its original pedestal. There is also in the churchyard the top part of a curious grave cover, apparently of late date, recently unearthed, having on it a rude front-face in a pointed shield, a pair of shears, etc. Built into the south wall, evidence of the pre-conquest church, are some stones having a pretty

² *Mém. of Ripon*, II (78 Surt. Soc. publ.), 138, 194.

³ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, I Hen. III, p. 207.

⁴ Rev. J. F. Hodgson.

⁵ Rev. W. Greenwell in *Proceedings of Durham and Northumberland Archaeological Society*, cxxxj. The pre-conquest inscribed and sculptured stones in this and the other churches visited, are described by prof. Collingwood in the *Yorkshire Arch. Jour.*, XIX.



STANWICK CHURCH FROM SOUTH.



SMITHSON MONUMENT IN STANWICK CHURCH.

From photographs by Mr. Joseph Oswald.



device of leaf and scroll design, with birds. Within the church are portions of other Anglian crosses, while built into both sides of the south porch are some Anglian stones, including the two ends of a hog-backed stone, the voussoirs, evidently, of a small arch, probably of a Norman doorway, of two roll mouldings, each stone having a beak-head upon it, etc. There were two brasses in the church, one of 1485, of 'Emma, wife of Sir Ralph Pudsay, lord of Barforth,' disappeared during the 1868 'restoration'; the other is a long and important inscription to the Cattericks, formerly owners of the manor. This brass, found at Hutton hall a few years ago, came into the possession of Mr. Catherick of Piercebridge, who has recently given it to the church, on condition that it was fixed to the church wall, where it now is; a note of it with an illustration may be seen in these *Proceedings* (3 ser, I, 88 and 90). At the east end of the south aisle is to be seen the large and 'stately' marble tomb of the first Sir Hugh Smithson⁶ and his wife, ancestors of the dukes of Northumberland. He is represented in wig and armour, lying on his left side with his head raised and resting on his elbow, a treatment characteristic of the late seventeenth century. His wife is lying prone on her back at his left side. On some of the window sills inside the church are sandstone effigies, which appear to have been exposed in the open churchyard for several generations, so that now all detail has disappeared. Longstaffe (*Richmondsh.* 146) says that 'some clumsy memorials of the Smithsons ousted the more modest freestone statues, probably of their ancestors [? predecessors], the Cattericks, into the churchyard.' The font has a plain octagonal bowl: suspended over it is a carved steeple-shaped Jacobean cover. Formerly hanging in the church, with a banner, over the tomb of Sir Hugh Smithson, but now lying in the vestry, are the helmet, spurs, and gloves, said by tradition to have been used at his funeral. The registers begin in 1651. The bells in the tower are mediæval, and bear, in addition to the inscription, a shield having the device of three bells on it, as at Pitlington (see for latter, *Proceedings*, 2 ser., III, 247).

Bacon (*Liber Regis*, 1250,) gives 'Staynlocks *alias* Stanwick St. John, V. remaining in charge. Five preb. (St. John Baptist). Value in king's books, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; the yearly tenths being 13*s.* 4*d.*; val. in denar. annuat. rec. Prebendar. de Rippon, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, Ecclesia Colleg. Rippon, propr. William Wharton, esq., 1722, 1746; Margaret and Mary Wharton, spinsters, and others, 1769. Yearly value as certified to governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, 38*l.* 16*s.*'

Laurence [de Toppecliffe], canon of Aquileia, and prebendary of Stanwick, was made 'persona' of Stanwick by archbishop Gray, to whom the collation had devolved by the neglect of the archdeacon of Richmond.⁷ On 13 kal. June [20 May], 1226, he was collated to the church of Steinweg, which had thus lapsed.⁸ William de Barnehou, brother of Waldef de Berford, gave to God and the blessed John of Stanweg, with his body, five and a half roods of land in Berford, mag. Laurence, the parson, in name of the church, taking seisin, Eudo de Stanweg being one of the witnesses. There was a further grant by him of two acres of land at Appleby cross, etc., for the salvation of the donor's soul and those of his ancestors; Laurence, parson of Stainwegg is one of the witnesses, as is also Yvo, the chaplain.⁹

⁶ 'Sir Jeremy Smithson, a turbulent person (see *post*, p. 70), was the son, and the father of a Sir Hugh Smithson.' In 1639, 'Anthony Smithson of Armie, esquire, was buried in the tombe besid Sir Hugh Smithson, his father, knight and baronet, the 18th Janu.ry. Jerimie Smithson, knight and baronet, was buried in the foresaid tombe, the 18th day of February.'—*Stanwick Par. Registers*.

⁷ *Mem. of Ripon*, II, 245.

⁸ *Archb. Gray's Reg.* (56 Surt. Soc. publ.), 9; *Mem. of Ripon*, I (74 Surt. Soc. publ.), 250.

⁹ *Mem. of Ripon*, I, 152, 153.

On 13 Nov. 1230, by an agreement between Ripon church and the same Laurence, the archbishop assigned a portion in the church of Stanwick for a prebendary in the church of Ripon, who was to be ruler of the choir.¹ On prid. kal. Oct. [30 Sept.], 1232, the archbishop of York (Gray) made the church of Stainwegges a prebend of Ripon, reserving to the archdeacons of Richmond and their officials and deans the correction of the parishioners save the men of the church.² This was confirmed by pope Alexander IV, in 1255.

On 18 Nov. 1279, Anthony Bek, who afterwards became bishop of Durham, was collated to the prebend of Staynwegges, vacant by the resignation of Eadmund de Maundeuil, whose income at Stanwick was ordered to be sequestrated.³ On 5 Oct. 1301, Roger Swayn held the prebend.

On 23 Oct. 1303, the archbishop of York decreed that each canon of Ripon should have a perpetual vicar to be paid quarterly six marks a year by the canon whose work he did; and that the canon of Staynwegges, ruler of the choir at Ripon, should have power on non-payment of his stipend to distrain.⁴

On 15 kal. [17th] Oct. 1312, an enquiry was ordered to be made into the defects of the houses, chancel, books and other ornaments of the prebend of Staynwigge, to be certified before the then next feast of St. Michael. On 14 Dec. following, the collation of Richard de Henneye to the prebend was confirmed. On 26 July, 1318, damages to the extent of forty-one marks had been done by the Scots to the prebend of Stainwegges, and by a taxation of the livings, etc., in Yorkshire under the king's writ, dated 12 June of that year, to shew the damage done to them by the Scots, the prebend was valued at 10*l*.⁵ On 13 Dec. of the same year, a monition was issued to John de Crakhale, prebendary of Staynewegges, to reside in his benefice under penalty. On 28 July, 1362, John Midelton was instituted to the rectory by exchange.⁶ On 7 id. [7th] Feb. 1366, a mandate was issued to the archdeacon of Durham to summon John de Crakall, canon of Ripon, and others concerned, touching the petition of Henry Getheved, vicar of Staynwigges, in which there was a prebend of Ripon. The value of the rectory, containing as the parish did seven scattered and well peopled townships, exceeded 100 marks, out of which a small portion was assigned to the vicar, who was in such fear of the said canon that he could not safely meet him in the city or diocese of York. The archdeacon was to inform himself and make order for assignment of a fit portion for the vicar.⁷ On 18 April, 1397, an exchange took place between John Middelton, prebendary of Stanewygges, and John Deen, rector of Brandesby, and the latter was collated and inducted three days later.⁸ On 2 id. [14th] July, 1401, John Dene, was confirmed in his canonry and prebend and other benefices; he had obtained from Urban VI, a dispensation for orders, and to hold a benefice as the son of an unmarried man and unmarried woman; he had obtained the church of Brandesby and exchanged it for the canonry and prebend of Stayneweggis in St. Peter's, Ripon.⁹

There was a commission, dated 3 June, 1408, to empower George de Mondellis of Milan, who is styled 'medicinæ doctor,' to exchange his prebend of Givendale in Ripon with John Dean, for Stanwick, but it was revoked.

¹ *Mem. of Ripon*, II, 2.

² *Archb. Gray's Reg.*, 25, 52, 57; *Mem. of Ripon*, I, 111; II, 3.

³ *Mem. of Ripon*, II, 8-11.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 45, 46.

⁵ *Letters from Northern Reg.*, 282.

⁶ *Mem. of Ripon*, II, 70, 73, 85, 124, 248.

⁷ *Cal. of Papal Reg.*, 5; *Papal Letters*, IV, 51.

⁸ *Mem. of Ripon*, II, 140.

⁹ *Cal. of Papal Reg.*, 6; *Papal Letters*, V, 280.

Wm. Cawood, who died in 1419, left his Psalter glossed with the gloss of Cassiodorus, to be chained before the stall of the prebends of Thorp and Stanewegges in Ripon church, to remain there for ever for the use of the ministers of that church.¹

At a visitation on 12 Sept. 1464, in the choir of Stanwick church, a citation from Ripon chapter was addressed to the vicar, citing two laymen from each township in the parish (of whom John Teesdale and Robert Colyn were from Stanwick itself) to enquire into matters connected with the prebend. Some of those cited appeared, others, including John Teesdale, were contumacious. Amongst things considered were the alleged intrusions of the archdeacon of Richmond, as Stanwick was said to owe no subjection to Richmond, but was immune and free, and orders were given that he was not to be obeyed. It was reported that the choir of the church was defective and needed repair that the stoles and other ornaments of the altar were frail; that the font with its cover, *le bell strynges*, and *le halywater fatt*, were defective. The defects were ordered to be made good under a penalty. A charge was made against dom. Thomas Rande *alias* Grenehode, 'praetensus vicarius,' for immorality. Churchwardens were appointed.²

On 31 Oct. 1479, Robert Symson 'decanus de Darneton,' was admitted to the prebend of Stanwick by John Rawe, chaplain, his proxy, on the resignation of John Clere.³ In 1480 John Clere died ('migravit ex hoc saeculo'), intestate. On 12 Sept. 1481, Thomas Bakhows was appointed to the prebend by the archbishop, on the resignation of Robert Symson who had to be paid a pension of 20*l.* per an. for life out of the fruits of the prebend. On the 20th he was inducted. On 28 Oct. 1482, Wm. Poteman 'plenum capitulum faciens,' sequestered the whole pension which dom. Thomas Bakhous had to pay annually to dom. Robert Symson, administrator of the goods of mag. John Clere, and enjoined him not to pay the same pension or any part of it to Robert, until John Clere's creditors were fully paid.⁴

On 23 Oct. 1483, dom. John Huchonson, chaplain, was inducted to the vicarage of Stanewygges, on the presentation of Thomas Bakhous, owing to the death of dom. Thomas Rand, and was instituted by Robert Cateryk and Gilbert Manerd, chaplains, Bakhous's proxies.⁵

In 1503, according to the fabric-roll of Ripon, the canon of Stanwick contributed 26*s.* 8*d.* towards the fabric of the church of Ripon, for half-a-year.

By will of 1 Oct. 1504, Thomas Braytwaytt left 20*d.* to the prebendary of Stanewygge.⁶

On 26 Oct. 1538, Christopher Seall, prebendary of Stangwike, contributed 40*s.* annually out of his prebend, towards the repair of Ripon minster.⁷

At chapters held on 7 Oct. 1544, and in Sep. 1545, Richard Dean, prebendary of Stanwigges, was present.⁸

On 9 Aug. 1546, the archbishop of York granted to Sir Ralph Sadler, a courtier, who benefitted largely from the dissolution, the advowson, donation, presentation and patronage of the prebend of Stangwike, on the next vacation, with power to appoint a fit person to the same prebend. On 22 April, 1547, this was ratified by the Chapter.⁹

The prebendaries of Stanwick from about 1220 to 1538 are given in *Mem. of Ripon* (II, pp. 245-251, where much is told about them), as

¹ *Mem. of Ripon*, II, (78 Surt. Soc. publ.), 212, 213.

² *Ripon Chapter Acts* (64 Surt. Soc. publ.), 218.

³ *Ibid.*, 244.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 270-272.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 284.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 294.

⁷ *Mem. of Ripon*, II, 180; see also *Ibid.*, I, 111.

⁸ *Ripon Chapter Acts*, 348.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 353-355.

Galfrid de Bockland, Laurence [de Toppeclive], Eadmund de Maundevill, Anthony Bek (who afterwards, when bishop died at Durham, and was there buried), dom. Roger Sweyn, dom. Ric. de Henney, dom. Wm. Seton, Thomas de Cave, Robert de Rypon, Peter de Wetwang, mag. John de Crakhall, dom. John de Seggefild, John de Middleton, dom. John Dean, mag. Simon Alcock, mag. Richard Morton, mag. John Clere, dom. Robert Symson, dom. Thomas Bakhous, dom. Rich. Dean, and Christopher Seale.

In 1665 a true bill was found against Jeremy Smithson, afterwards Sir Jerome Smithson of Stanwick, for saying on 24 June to Sir Joseph Cradock 'thou art a base fellow; you thinke yourself impowered by being on the comission of peace; I am on the comission and care not a f—t for the commission or you.' The Smithsons had then only recently acquired Stanwick. In July, 1668, John Wake of Stanwick, was indited at York for tempting one Christopher Francklin to leave Mr. Smithson's service and to carry off his clothes. Thomas Swinburne of Barmpton, was also indited for speaking slanderously of Mr. Smithson.¹

On 1 May, 1745, in Lady Oxford's journey to the north of England. 'Stanwick, a seat of Sir Hugh Smithson's' was visited; 'on their way met Mr. Shuttleworth, who has an extremely pretty house and place just by called Fosset.'²

After heartily thanking Mr. Pollexfen, Mr. Wooler led the party to an impressive portion of the earthworks in Stanwick park.

Standing on the ramparts, he thus addressed the members:—'Unfortunately, they would never know definitely who erected the camp and the connecting earthworks. Stanwick camp enclosed an area of about 800 acres, and covered a larger space of ground than any other encampment in Britain. The length of the outward rampart was 8070 yards, of the outside works 3183 yards, and that of the internal works 2334 yards. The highest point of the external rampart was 14 feet, and the depth of the ditch about the same. They must have originally been considerably higher, as the erosion of the light soil in the course of nearly 2000 years would be great. On the assumption that there was a wooden stockade at the top, the construction of the works at the present day would have cost 35751*l.*, at 11*d.* per cubic yard. Some idea of the laborious character of that great work might be formed from the fact that it would have to be entirely executed with wooden spades, tipped either with iron or bronze. There could be no doubt that this extensive camp was designed by the Brigantes for the purpose of defence. The camp stood within a triangle formed by two Roman roads running from the Roman stations at Catterick to Piercebridge, and from Scotch Corner to Greta bridge, the river Tees forming the base of the triangle. The construction of the camp testified to a degree of patience probably rarely equalled in the early history of defensive effort and afforded ample evidence of the highest qualities of skill, with able and energetic leaders. Think of the thousands of men and women, continued Mr. Wooler, animated by that spirit of patriotism for which Britons have always been renowned, piling up these enormous earthworks with deer-horn picks, wooden spades, and wicker and hide baskets, etc.; erecting those

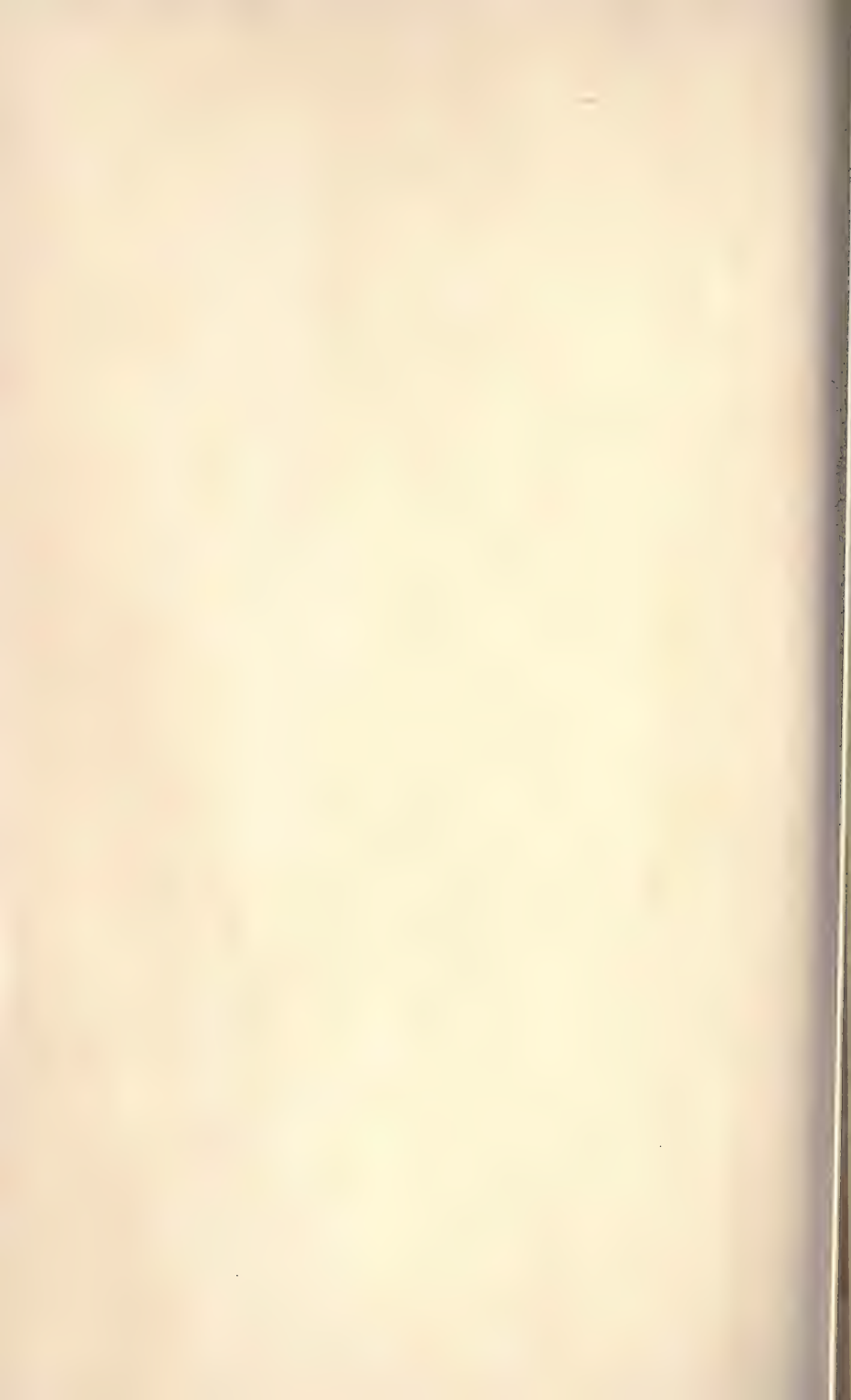
¹ *Dep. from York Castle*, 131 & n. See *ante*, p. 67. The Smithsons bought Stanwick for 4000*l.* from the Cathericks. It is said that the Cathericks of Piercebridge are the present representatives of the family.—*Plantagenet Harrison's Yorksh.*, 499.

² *Portland Papers*, vi (Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.), 184.

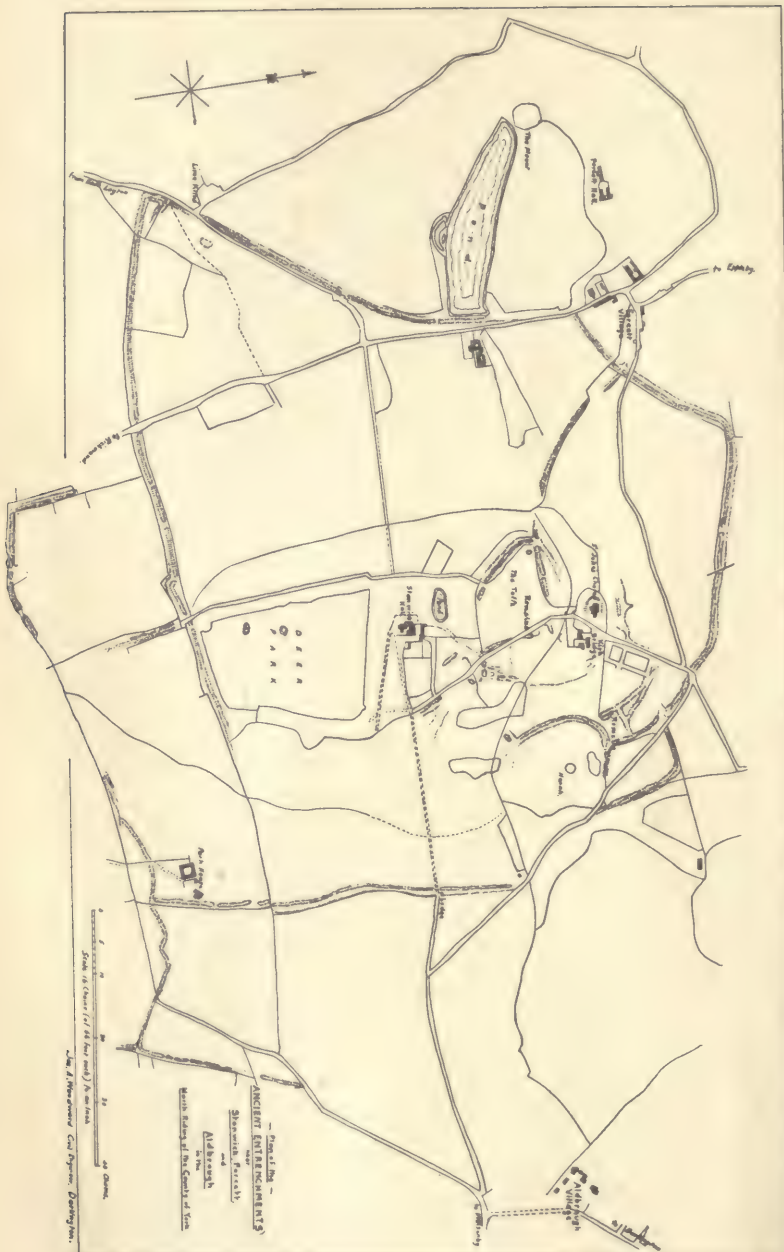


PORTIONS OF RAMPARTS AND DITCH OF STANWICK CAMP.

From photographs by Mr. Firth of Darlington.







formidable barriers merely by the strength of hand and back. Yet they accomplished that enormous undertaking, the main features of which stood out yet in strong and bold relief. That such a vast work should have been accomplished under such crude and difficult conditions afforded striking evidence of that tenacity of purpose and indomitable strength of will which were so characteristic of the British race and of the northerners in particular. That the builders were possessed of a considerable amount of strategical intelligence was amply proved by those remains of their work. The site selected was the best for their particular purpose, and the skill with which the ramparts were carried round the entire enclosure showed how carefully the weak and exposed points had been strengthened. Why, it might be asked, was that site selected? He thought in the first instance because of the fertile character of the land, so important a factor in the feeding of stock and the raising of crops. Secondly, because of its proximity to the copper mines, worked within his (Mr. Wooler's) recollection, which would be of great advantage in the making of their bronze implements. That the Brigantes were a people possessed of superior brain power was evidenced also by all the skulls which had been exhumed. These were well-shaped and evidently those of men of great force of character. About the year 1844, within these entrenchments were found deposited together in a pit, at the depth of about five feet, a large number of horse trappings, harness mounts, etc., in bronze; cheek pieces for bridles; linch-pins; rings with open work ornament in both S-shaped and C-shaped scrolls; small metal bowls; embossed bronze work; small fragment of a shield boss, with a rivet in position on the edge; fragments of chain mail from a cuirass; iron chariot tires, and an ornamental bronze buckle of Oriental workmanship. This last-named article was very curious as having been brought from some Eastern nation, and buried with this deposit of Early Iron Age objects, and was proof of intercommunication between widely distant parts of the world at a very early period. It bore an interesting engraving representing two peacocks standing facing each other on either side of a tree, or plant, while the termination of the actual loop of the buckle was ornamented with two horses' heads. Several of the bronze articles, especially the harness mounts, had much delicacy of form, and were enriched with a good deal of open-work ornament, and in one or two cases there were indications of the use of enamel, which bore tribute to the artistic taste and skill in the working of metals.³ Numerous bronze axes and spear heads had also been found there, some of which were in his possession. He had in his possession also an early British hand quern, or millstone, found in that camp, made of Shap granite, showing that wheat was cultivated in the vicinity. On the top of Henah hill, 25 feet above the surrounding ground and protected by entrenchments on the north, east, south, and by a morass (now drained) on the west, there is an entrenched circle 80 feet in diameter consisting of rampart and ditch. The circle had almost been obliterated in ploughing; the plough marks being distinct, shows it has been ploughed through and through. It has not been excavated, and no large stones have been found so far as I can ascertain. The hill holds a commanding position, and altogether it seems a very likely position for such a circle.

³ Most of the objects discovered were, just after their discovery, presented by Lord Prudhoe to the British museum. Some articles retained by the finder were secured by the late Dr. Hooppell. Since his death, these have been bought from his representatives by the trustees of the British museum, so that now the whole hoard, with perhaps one or two exceptions, are in the national collection.—Ed.

The carriage was regained and the drive resumed to

FORCETT CHURCH,

at which, however, only a few minutes were spent, as the church door was locked. The church is a small Early English building with west tower of same kind, but was almost entirely rebuilt some sixty years ago, though in part with old materials; and the east window is very interesting, as one of the very earliest attempts at the revival of glass painting in the kingdom, and however deficient in some respects, very much better in its quiet, unobtrusive colouring than most of the vulgar, pretentious and hideous caricatures of medieval work commonly met with since.⁴ The church has a Transitional south porch, and the inner doorway is adorned with zig-zag moulding. In the porch is built a large number of Anglian fragments on which are knot-work, etc., and some fine medieval grave covers. In the church are a recumbent effigy in a recess, very much damaged, and a brass of 1637 to Anne Shuttleworth. Mr. Wooler exhibited here a bronze spearhead 4 in. long, which had been found at Forcett.⁵

All Bacon (*Liber Regis*, 1251) says of it is 'Forcet (St. Cuthbert), patron, vicar of Gilling, 58*l.* certified value.'

On 3 id. [11th] Nov. 1396, on the petition of the abbot and convent of St. Mary, York, for confirmation of letters patent of Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, and legate, their title to different churches, etc., was set out. Amongst them was Gilling, with its dependent chapel of Forsete.⁶

On 14 kal. April [19 March], 1414, John Sowlyby, perpetual vicar of Gyllng and Forset, was granted a dispensation to hold for ten years with the said vicarage, value with that of his canonry and prebend of North Leverton in Southwell not exceeding 80 marks, any other benefice, etc.⁷

On 9 Feb. 1443, John Maunsell, vicar of Forset, did not appear before John Juyn and his fellows to answer William Croft, clerk, touching a plea of debt of 40*s.*⁸

On 14 July, 1446, a grant was made for life to Alice Howorth, anchorite within the town of Richemond, of 20*s.* yearly from the issue of two parts of the manor of Forset, parcel of the lordship of Richemond, on her petition reciting letters patent, dated 26 Jan. 17 Henry vi [1439], in favour of Margaret, late anchorite.⁹

On 5 Oct. 1477, William Rome and William Nicholson of Fossate, sought sanctuary at Durham in the usual manner, for killing William Aliand.¹

In a grant of chantry and monastic lands made 25 April, 1586 (patent roll, 28 Eliz., pt. xiv, no. 3) to John Awbrey and John Ratcliffe, gent., were a house called a *schoole house*, a parcel of land *le Banck*, two acres of pasture, and a house called *Le Smithye*, in Cleisbye, a house and two roods of land in Carleton [in Stanwick parish], given for the maintenance of lights in the church of St. John in Forcett;² three small closes of pasture, two acres in Epplebye and Forcett, belonging to a chantry in the same church; thirty-one acres of arable land and two small closes of meadow, four acres in Forcett, which belonged to the dissolved monastery of blessed Mary near the city of York.³

⁴ Rev. J. F. Hodgson, D.C.L.

⁵ There is an illustration of it in *Proceedings*, 2 ser., x, 360.

⁶ *Cal. of Papal Reg.*, 6; *Papal Letters*, v, p. 3.

⁷ *Cal. of Papal Reg.*, 7; *Papal Letters*, vi, p. 419.

⁸ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 21 Henry vi, pt. i, p. 121.

¹ *Sanc. Dun. et Ebor.* (5 Surt. Soc. publ.), 3.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 457.

² Does this refer to Forcet or to Stanwick? Bacon gives Forcet as St. Cuthbert.

³ *The Yorkshire Arch. Journal*, x, 358, 360.



SOUTH PORCH, FORCETT CHURCH.



GATEWAY TOWER, RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, N. YORKS

From photographs by Mr. Joseph Oswald.



Adeliza de Forsete was cured at the sepulchre of St. Godric at Finchale.⁴ On 26 July, 1697, John Tempest of the Isle, was buried at Forcett.

The next place visited was the village of

RAVENSWORTH,

with its spacious green. In the centre of the green is a large sycamore, and under its spreading branches, the square base, with chamfered angles, and the rounded stump of the shaft of the village cross, very near to its original position. About 1276, Henry de Kirkby Ravensworth contributed 5s. towards the crusade.⁵

On 1 May, 1492, William Tailbos, of Qwaston in the parish, sought sanctuary at Durham for striking Hugh Herkay, of Estlayton, on the head with a stick from which he died. On 3 Oct. 1515, James Cooke of Kirkby hill, also sought sanctuary for having smitten at Crakberylez in the lordship one Oliver Messenger with a stick called a 'pyket staff,' from which, within four days, he died.⁶

Members made their way to the scanty and scattered remains of the castle, situate in a low-lying field to the east of the village. It was once the possession of the ancient family of Fitzhugh, and next of the Parrs, who succeeded that family. It is of comparatively late date. The fragments of masonry, now wide apart, cover a considerable area. Originally it had eight square towers connected by certain walls forming a parallelogram moated round. Around the top of a small square tower, between two of the courts, are the remains of a black letter inscription—other portions of it are lying on the ground at the base of the tower. When complete it read, so it is said: *x'p̄c d'n's i'hc b'ia fons & origo alpha oo.* So long back as 1558 the castle was in ruins.

Leland (*Itin.*, v, p. 118. 1769 ed.) thus speaks of it:—*Ravensworthe Castel in a Mares Grounde and a Parke on a little hanging Ground by hit. It is iii Miles by North west from Richemont, and therby is a praty Village. The Lord Parr is Owner therof, and by hit cummith a Bekke called Ravenswath Bekke.*

By her will of 23 Sept. 1427, 'Elizabeth, lady of Ravensworth, late ye Wyf of ye lord ffitzhugh' directed her body to be buried ' afore the high Auter beside my lords body ' in Jervaux abbey. She made 'William Katrick,' of Stanwick,⁷ one of her executors and gave him 'a sylver Cuppe cou'ed or elles V marc.'⁸

On 9 kal. April [24 March], 1432, William Fitzhugh, baron and lord of Ravensworth, obtained an indult for himself and wife and children to have, in time of interdict, mass, etc., celebrated privately in his manorial chapels. At the same time he obtained a second indult not to be summoned by any letters of the apostolic see or its legates to more than two day's journey from his town (*villa*) of Ravensworth, unless full mention is made of the present indult. He also obtained a faculty for himself and his heirs to have in future chapels on his manors with the same liberty as he and his parents have had them for more than forty years.⁹ At an inquisition held on Wednesday after the feast of the Annunciation, 3 Henry VII [1488], it was found that Richard Fitzhugh, kt. had left a son and heir George, one year old and more, seised of the castle, lordship and manor of Ravensworth, with

⁴ *De Vita S. Godrici* (20 Surt. Soc. publ.), 424.

⁵ *Letters from Northern Reg.* (Rolls ed.), 56.

⁶ *Sanc. Don. et Bev.* (4 Surt. Soc. publ.), 22, 69.

⁷ *Wills and Inventories*, 1 (2 Surt. Soc. publ.), 74, 75 & n.

⁸ Leland (*Itin.*, v, 122) says that 'Mr. Katrick dwellith at Stanwick having a preaty Place. It is half a Mile Est from Cawdwelle Village, wher is scene the Campe of Men of Warre.'

⁹ *Cal. of Papal Reg.*, 9; *Papal Letters*, viii, 406, 409.

their members and appurtenances, worth 30*l.*, of which the tenure was unknown, but it was not held of the king.¹

Owing to the rain, only a few of the party climbed the hill to

KIRKBY RAVENSWORTH CHURCH.

named after St. Peter and St. Felix, a peculiar if not unique dedication, which, as Mr. Hodgson has remarked, stands on a steeply scarped hill, while the castle is in a hole below surrounded by marshy ground. Those who went were most courteously received by the vicar, who takes great interest in his church, and who pointed out the Norman chancel with its corbel table and pilasters and other features of it. The first mention of a church is in Domesday Book, 'there is a church and a priest there.'

The tower of the church, like those of Manfield and Melsonby, is very massive. The east window is Early English as are the piers of the chancel arch, but most of the building is Perpendicular. In the church are preserved fragments of old bench ends of 1639 with poppy heads. There is a large slab, which formerly held a brass, but of it only the matrix remains. Over the porch is the figure of a man with, it is said, a fiddle.

There is a grammar school near the church, founded by Dr. John Dakyns, one of the rectors, who died in 1558, and whose monument is on the south wall of the south aisle; close by it is a manuscript book covered with wooden boards, containing the statutes of the school. In the grammar school was educated Matthew Hutton, who became archbishop, first of York and then of Canterbury, dying in 1757 [?8].² There is also an old hospital.³

Bacon (*Liber Regis*, 1249 and 1251) gives as a living remaining in charge 'Kirkby Ravensthorpe *alias* Ravenswath, R. (St. Peter and St. Felix). value in the king's books 25*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.*, the yearly tenths being 2*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.*, Syn. 4*s.*, Prox. 3*s.* 4*d.*, Mon. Sanct. Mar. Ebor. 2*l.* 2*s.* Firma, 6*d.* Val. in mans. cum terr. gleb. & trib. cotag., 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* decim. gran., etc. An impropriation belonging to the bishop of Chester, made so since 1541. Bishop of Chester, patr.'; and Kirkby Ravensworth (St. Peter) as a curacy, bishop of Chester, patr. and propr. 15*l.* being the yearly certified value.

On 3 June, 1307, a mandate was issued to induct John de Sancto Claro to the benefice of Kirkby Ravensworth; and on 21 Feb, 1311, another to induct him, 'in eccl. de Manfeld auct. apostol.'⁴

On 12 kal. April [21 March], 1361, John de Middleton, priest, received rehabilitation, he having been dispensed on account of illegitimacy and obtained the church of Hoton Wandeslay, which he exchanged by authority of the ordinary with Adam de Pattowe for that of Kyrkeby Rauenswath, of which he had received fruits since Aug. 1. Kirkby to be resigned.⁵ In 1363 he prayed for confirmation of the dispensation which he had already on account of illegitimacy; he had the church of Hoton Wandeslay, which he exchanged for that of Kirkby Ravensworth. Confirmation was granted by the pope from Avignon on 12 kal. April [21 March]. On 4 kal. July [28th] of the same year, he received the dignity of papal chaplain.⁶

On 18 June, 1408, a commission was given to Mr. Thomas Teesdale, rector of St. Crux, York, to absolve John Barrowby, chaplain, of Kirkby Ravenswath, from excommunication for celebrating a clandestine marriage between Robert Place, esq., and Catherine Halnaby of Halnaby, without banns; and also to absolve Sir Halnath Mauleverer,

¹ *Inquis. p.m.*, Henry VII, i (no. 258), p. 115.

² *Stukeley's Diary and Letters*, i (73 Surt. Soc. publ.), 332n.

³ *Mem. of Ripon*, ii (78 Surt. Soc. publ.), 225.

⁴ *Cal. of Papal Reg.*, 5; *Papal Letters*, iv, 30.

⁵ *Cal. of Papal Reg.*, i; *Pet.* i, p. 409, 31.

kt., Sir John Halnaby, Thomas Cleseby, esq., lord of Marske, and others, who were present.⁶

By his will of 8 Sept. 1423, Robert de Wyelyf, who was rector of Kirkby Ravensworth from 1379 to 1382, left 40s. for the repair of 'Kyркеbyrawynswath' church.⁷

On 6 kal. Nov. [27 Oct.] 1425, Henry de Neuton, the rector, was granted a dispensation, as he also held a canonry and prebend of Hereford, not being worth more than 44l., to hold for life with the said church one other benefice with cure or otherwise incompatible and to resign both simply or in exchange as often as he pleased.⁸

On 31 Oct. 1438, John Cotyngnam was presented to the church of Kirkby Ravensworth in the jurisdiction of Richmond, in the king's gift, by reason of the temporalities of the abbey of St. Mary, York, being in his hands. This was directed to Henry Bowett, archdeacon of Richmond.⁹

On 23 July, 1693, a true bill was found against Michael Dent, the younger, of Richmond, for breaking into the church and taking away three silver chalices, a silver plate, a linen table cloth, and 2s.¹

After a short delay, for slight refreshments, seats were again taken in the carriage and the drive resumed to

MELSONBY,

a large and prosperous village.

On 8 May. 1 Edw. VI [1541], Edmund Meltham of Melsonbie, gentleman, enfeoffed Leonard Franke of Kneton, gentleman. Richard Redmayn of Thornton, gentleman, Robert Blackburne of Caponwrae, and Francis Redmayn of Thornton, of a moiety of his manor of Melsenbie, and other property there, to the use of William Meltham and Ann his wife for life, and then to their heirs.²

The party proceeded to the church, where the curate-in-charge met them at the church door. Mr. Temperley read an account of the church, etc., from a printed paper suspended in the porch.

The tower is of great size, and as Longstaffe says (*Richmondshire*, 146), very massive and 'like a Norman keep in miniature, with several unusual characteristics.' For instance, the flat Norman buttresses are pierced on the north, west, and south sides by lancet windows, there being one on the north and south sides in the second stage, and two on the west side in the second and third stages; below the west window is a square opening. An anchorite resided in the church tower; its basement has been vaulted, and there is a door from the ringing chamber into the nave, confirming the belief that it was inhabited.

'There is nothing save the tower of Melsonby, which is very fine and stately, and has often been compared with the keep of Richmond castle, of which some fancied it to be a sort of copy, and which contains one or more ancient inscribed bells, to call for special remark, except the great breadth and spaciousness of the interior in such marked contrast to the flimsy, jim-crack, restless, and generally trumpery, character of our modern buildings.'³

It was noticed that the piscina in the south wall of the chancel was almost out of reach, thus showing that at some time after it fell into disuse, the chancel floor had been considerably lowered. There is a niche in the south aisle, presumably once occupied by the mutilated effigy with shield bearing the arms of Melsambi. There are two very

⁶ *Test. Ebor.*, III (15 Surt. Soc. publ.), 319.

⁷ *Wills and Inventories*, I, 66, 67.

⁸ *Cal. of Reg.*, 8; *Papal Letters*, VII, 391.

⁹ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 17 Henry VI, pt. I, 219.

¹ *Dep. from York Castle*, (40 Surt. Soc. publ.), 126.

² *Ancient Deeds*, V, 461.

³ *Rev. J. F. Hodgson.*

fine pre-Conquest coped grave covers at the west end of the church. There is a low-side window in the usual position, and another looking into the modern vestry.

Bacon (*Liber Regis*, 1249) gives Melshamby *alias* Melshonby, remaining in charge 'R. (St. James), value in king's books, 10*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, the yearly tenths being 20*s.* 3½*d.* Syn. and prox. 4*s.* 5*d.*, val. in mans. cum gleb. per ann. 1*l.*, etc., University College, Oxford.'

At Durham is a deed in which R. abbot of St. Agatha at Easby, bound himself in a penalty of 20*s.* to be paid to the fabric of the church of Durham, to find a chaplain in the chapel of the Holy Trinity in the churchyard of Melsambi, to say mass for the soul of Henry de Melsambi.¹

On 21 April, 1458, an inquisition about the patronage of Melsnby was returned, which stated that Mr. John Clere was instituted on the death of John Laton, on the presentation of the noble lady Alicia, lady Lovell Deyncourt and Grey de Rotherfeld, patroness.⁵

The final stage of the day's proceedings concluded by the drive to

PIERCEBRIDGE.

'Persebrige' was included in the grant of bishop Aldhun and the congregation of St. Cuthbert to the three earls of the Northumbrians, Ethred, Northman, and Uhtred.⁶

Leland says that in his time the bridge had been 'made new of three arches.' The present bridge consists of three arches, though it appears to be later than the time of Henry VIII.

By will of 18 Sep., 1592, John Dent of Pearsbridge gave all the 'insight beddinge and furniture within or about my howsse, in Pearsbridge or elsewhere,' together with all his ploughs, etc., to his son William Dent. The latter on 12 Nov., 1596, willed the lease of his farm, etc., at Pearsbridge to all his daughters and his 'yonger sone' for their education.⁷

After a substantial tea at the George Inn, and a short visit to the remains of the fine and 'prati chapel of our lady,' as Leland calls it, now desecrated, the foundation of John Baliol, at the north end of the bridge, the doorway of the chancel being the chief feature; and to the site of the Roman camp, by the kind permission of Mr. Catterick, the tenant of the farm, who accompanied the party, they made their way to the railway station, which was left at 6-34 p.m.

Before starting a vote of thanks to Mr. Wooler for his assiduous services during the day was carried by acclamation.

Though the day was very showery, yet it was much enjoyed, as fortunately rain had been provided for in the shape of a vehicle to which a cover could be and was fitted. During the day, several miles of the great Roman road—the Watling Street—were traversed.

In March, 1665-6, amongst Yorkshire recusants were John Harrison, Wm. Parcking, Ellen Anderson and others of Kirkby hill; Thos. Leath, Job Short, Henry Barwicke, and their respective wives, and others, of Forcett; Robt. Pearson and John Thompson and their wives; Thomas Pearson, and others, of Melsnby; Robt. Richardson, George Smith, Anthony Allen and their respective wives, Nicholas Allen, and others, of Ravensworth.⁸ There is a similar list on 6 July, 1669, in which several Smithsons of Newsham are included; and on 8 July, 1680, there is another and similar list.

⁴ *Archb. Gray's Reg.*, 72n.

⁵ *Mem. of Ripon*, II, 250; *Ripon Chapter Acts*, 42 & n, 140 & n.

⁶ *Syncon of Durham*, I (51 Surt. Soc. publ.), 151. ⁷ *Wills and Inventories*, II, 206.

⁸ *Dep. from York Castle*, 136, 137, 166, 182-183.



MELSONBY CHURCH TOWER FROM S.E.
From a photograph by Mr. W. J. Mountford.



PIERCEBRIDGE.
From a photograph by Mr. Joseph Oswald.



MISCELLANEA.

ELSWICK COLLIERY (continued from p. 48).

[MR. FETHERSTON'S ACCOUNTS.]

li. s. d. li. s. d.

1719	To the Rent of $\frac{1}{20}$ th part of 170 tens 1 ffother of Coles led from Elswick Colliery from the Second of September 1719 when Mr. Cay's Term determined till Christmas 1719 Accounting 42 ffothers to the Tenn amounts to To be deducted $\frac{1}{20}$ th part of half a yrs Land Tax due Christmas 1719	05 19 00 0 : 8 : 6	
	$\frac{1}{20}$ th of half a years ffee ffarm Rent due Mich ^s 1719	0 : 8 : 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		0 : 17 : 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	00 17 01 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Rests	05 01 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	li. s. d. 05 01 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1720	To the Rent of $\frac{1}{20}$ th part of 396 Tens 28 ffothers of Ship Coles led from the said Colliery from Christmas 1719 to Christmas 1720 att 14s. per Ten	13 17 08	
	To be deducted $\frac{1}{20}$ th part of a yrs Land Tax due Christmas 1720	0 : 17 : 0	
	$\frac{1}{20}$ th of a yrs ffee ffarm Rent due Mich ^s 1720	0 : 17 : 3	
		1 : 14 : 3	01 14 03
	Rests ...	12 03 05	12 03 05
	To Rent of $\frac{1}{20}$ th part of 20 Tens 14 ffother sold in that yr by Land Sale at 14s. pr Ten		00 14 02 $\frac{1}{2}$
1721 ¹	To $\frac{1}{20}$ th of 591 Tens 38 ffothers Ship Coals Xmas 1720 to Xmas 1721 att 14s.	20 14 04	
	Deduct $\frac{1}{20}$ th of year's Land Tax due Xmas 1721	0 : 17 : 0	
	Deduct $\frac{1}{20}$ th year's ffee ffarm Rent due Mich ^s 1721	0 : 17 : 6	
		1 : 14 : 6	01 14 06
	Rests ..	18 19 10	18 19 10
	$\frac{1}{20}$ th of 18 Tens 25 ffothers Land Sale att 14s.		00 13 00

¹ The accounts are set out each year as in 1719 and 1720, but the repetitions of the original document are omitted to save space.

		<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1722	$\frac{1}{20}$ th of 570 Tens 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ffothers Ship Coles Xmas 1721 to Xmas 1722 att 14s.		19	19	01	$\frac{1}{4}$	
	$\frac{1}{20}$ th of 29 Tens 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ffothers Land Sale att 14s.		01	00	09		
	$\frac{1}{20}$ th of 363 Tens 5 ffother Pann Coles to Xmas 1722 att 5s. p. Tenn		04	10	09	$\frac{1}{4}$	
			25	10	07	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	Deduct $\frac{1}{20}$ th of yrs Land Tax due Xmas 1722	12	:	9			
	Deduct $\frac{1}{20}$ th of yrs ffee ffarm Rents Mch ^s 1722	18	:	0			
	Pd. Mr. Cay for his part of the Pan Coles led during continu- ance of his Lease	1	:	16	:	9	
	Pd. him Rent for the Stock of Pann Coles att the Expiration of his Lease	1	:	2	:	6	
	for the Stock of Ship Coles then resting	2	:	2	:	0	
		6	:	12	:	0	
			06	12	00		
	Rests ..		18	18	07	$\frac{1}{2}$	18.18 07 $\frac{1}{2}$
1723	$\frac{1}{20}$ th of 282 Tens 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ffothers Ship Coles, Xmas 1722 to Xmas 1723, att 14s.		09	17	08		
	$\frac{1}{20}$ th of 28 Tens 23 ffothers Land Sale att 14s.		00	19	11	$\frac{3}{4}$	
	$\frac{1}{20}$ th of 9 Tens 38 ffothers Pann Coles att 5s.		00	02	05	$\frac{1}{2}$	
			11	00	01	$\frac{1}{4}$	
	Deduct $\frac{1}{20}$ th of yrs. Land Tax due Xmas 1723	0	:	11	:	4	
	Deduct $\frac{1}{20}$ th of yrs. ffee ffarm Rent Mich ^s 1723	0	:	18	:	0	
		1	:	9	:	4	
			01	09	04		
	Rests ..		09	10	09	$\frac{1}{4}$	09 10 09 $\frac{1}{4}$
1724	$\frac{1}{20}$ th of 518 Tens 11 ffothers Ship Coles, Xmas 1723 to Xmas 1724 att 14s.		18	02	09	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	$\frac{1}{20}$ th of 12 Tens 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ffothers Land Sale att 14s.		00	08	07		
	$\frac{1}{20}$ th of 7 Tens 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ffothers Pan Coles att 5s.		00	01	09	$\frac{3}{4}$	
			18	13	02	$\frac{1}{4}$	
	Deduct $\frac{1}{20}$ of yrs Land Tax due Xmas 1724	0	:	11	:	4	
	Deduct $\frac{1}{20}$ of yrs ffee ffarm Rent due Mich ^s 1724	0	:	18	:	0	
		1	:	9	:	4	
			01	09	04		
	Rests ..		17	03	10	$\frac{1}{4}$	17 03 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
							83 05 07 $\frac{1}{4}$

[Unsigned Mem. at foot].

25th Aug^t 1725 Rece^d of Mr. ffetherston.

29 Aug. Sent cop: to Mr. Hedworth.

Dr. Mr. Joseph Ledgard and partn^{rs}

to Mrs. ——— Belasyse Daughter and
Heiress of Rich^d Belasyse Esq deced.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To $\frac{1}{20}$ th part of 299 Tens 8 w. [wagons] of Ship coals led from Elswick Colliery after the 8th of May 1729 till and with 31st Decr. 1927 at 14s. p. Ten				10	9	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
To $\frac{1}{20}$ th part of 136 Tens 21 w. of Pann Coals led in that time at 5s. p. Ten				01	14	3
				£12	3	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Deduct paid half a Years ffee ffarm rent due Mich. 1729	0	:	8	:	6	
Paid for 3 Quarters Land tax due Christmas 1729	0	:	12	:	9	
	1	:	1	:	3	
				01	1	3
Rests due	£11	2	6 $\frac{3}{4}$			

Joseph Ledgard Esq & Comp^a Dr.

To Mrs. Marg^t Belasyse.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Rent of $\frac{1}{20}$ th part of 208 Tens 7 wags of Ship Coals led from Elswick Colliery in the year ending Christms. 1730 at 14s. p. Ten				7	5	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
To Rent of $\frac{1}{20}$ th part of 107 Tens 21 ws. led from the same Colliery in the same year at 5s. per Ten				1	7	0
To Do. of $\frac{1}{20}$ th part of 5 Tens 10 ws. of coal sold by Land sale at 14s. p. Ten				0	3	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
To Do. of Do. of 3 Tens 14 ws. of Pan Coal sold to Lime Kilns at 5s. p. Ten				0	0	11
				8	17	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
To be deducted p ^d land tax in that year for the 20 th part	0	:	12	:	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	
for $\frac{1}{20}$ th part of the ffee ffarm rent	0	:	17	:	6	
				1	10	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rests due to Mrs. Belasyse	7	7	3 $\frac{1}{4}$			

June ——— 1732.

Rec^d the s^t seven pounds seven shillings and 3d $\frac{1}{4}$. by the hands of
Ralph Fetherston p^r me. [Not signed].

Mrs. Margaret Belasyse

Kirkgate

in Wakefield

Yorkshire.

Mad^m

I did receive a Letter from Mrs. Sangor but delayed answering it
in hopes my time would have allowed me to make up the years acct.
ending Christm[^] 1731 but I have not yet had leisure to do it. As soon
as it is done you shall know whats due to you I believe it will not be

half of whats due Christmas 1730 as above. The Colliery hath been laid in for some time by reason of the great loss sustained in working thereof and I doubt will not be wrought again in haste. However for what Coals are yet resting at the pitts you will have the Rents, but that I believe will be inconsiderable. If you sign the Receipt above and send it me I shall pay the money to the Bearer thereof. I am

Mad^m

Yo^r obedient servt.

Ralph Fetherston.

June 10, 1732.

The following local deeds are given in a recent sale catalogue of James Miles of London:—

- ' 205.—1699: Additional Security for 100*l*. more between WM. SWAINSON, yeoman, of Thorpthewles, co. Durham, and THOMAS SWAINSON, the elder, of Stockton.
- 206.—1662: An Agreement betwixt ROGER HEWLER and Margery Stainsby (on paper).
- 207.—1768: In the matter of JOHN PEASE and WILLIAM DENT, bankrupts. Administration of Mary Simpson to Frances Whitehouse (on vellum).

The papal medals exhibited by Messrs. C. H. Blair and R. S. Nisbet, and described at page 18, were executed at Rome towards the end of the seventeenth century, by John Baptist Pozzi, and other Italian artists.

At Llansilin church, near Oswestry, there is a communion cup of 1772, of Newcastle make.—*Coll. Hist. and Arch. relating to Montgomeryshire and its Borders*, xxv, i, 29.

The following touching inscription is on a tombstone in Haltwhistle churchyard:—

D. O. M. | post vitam brevem | difficilem, inutilem | Hoc | quiescit
in Domino | Robertus Tweddell | de Hazlenton Monac. | in Com.
Dunelm. Gen. | salutis 1735 | ætatis 32.

The register of burials gives under date

' Nov. 23 Mr. Robert Tweddell of Monkhauleton in the County of Durham.'

FLODDEN.

If I mistake not, the subjoined quotation antedates, by some twenty years, the earliest mention of 'The Black Guard,' as recorded in the N. E. D. [*Notes and Queries*, 10 ser. xi, p. 446]:—

1513. 'A chronicle, in 'Songs, Cards,' &c. (E. E. T. S.), p. 157: "At that fil'd [Flodden] was my Lord Amerail, with his maryners, callyd, 'the black gard.'"

CORRECTIONS:

P. 23, line 21, for '19/4' read '9/4.'

P. 24, line 1, Mr. Raine thinks that 'Miss Grogan, the copyist, is not quite correct in translating the word 'valletis' as 'grooms,' it being practically the same as 'esquire.' For instance, in one place Robert de Reynies (d. 1325) is spoken of as a 'valletus' of the earl of Angus.'

P. 60, line 1, for '[sic]' read '[sic]', and line 9, for 'please' read 'pleased.'

P. 62, line 35, for 'Stani. Pul' read 'Stani Pul'; and line 3 from bottom, for 'rede' read 'sede'

P. 64, lines 37 and 38, for 'rescusants' read 'recusants.'

P R O C E E D I N G S
O F T H E
S O C I E T Y O F A N T I Q U A R I E S
O F N E W C A S T L E - U P O N - T Y N E .

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1909.

NO. 8

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of July, 1909, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. F. W. Dendy, a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Miss Edleston :—A transcript of a document (Exchequer Special Commissions, No. 233 (4 James I), P.R.O.) relating to the counties of Durham and Northumberland, of which the following is an abstract, kindly furnished by Mr. H. H. E. Craster :—

Commission to Thomas Johnson, gent., to survey all woods growing on the following premises :—a messuage, garden, thirty nine acres of arable, meadow close, called Brake-close, containing six acres, near Brakehead ; a meadow acre called a dale in Ilethorne ; a close on the east of Gainford containing one acre ; all being in Gainford in the county of Durham, and formerly belonging to the chantry of the Blessed Mary in the parish church of Gainford, being of the annual value of 43*s.* 4*d.* (in which sum George Ward of the parish of St. Botolph without Aldersgate, London, gent., and John Allen, gent., were bound to the queen by bond given, 10th June, 42 Elizabeth) and sold to Richard Brakenbury. Also two burgages and two gardens in the street called the South Baly in the city of Durham, lately in the tenure of William Marly at 5*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and a burgage and garden there lately in the tenure of William Hodgson at 2*s.* 8*d.*, parcel of the possessions of the late chantry of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist in the church of St. Nicholas in the city of Durham. Also three acres of arable land called Our Ladies Lands in Sheraton in the bishopric of Durham, and one garth and all those lands in Mounck-Hesilton and Huton-Henry lately in the tenure of Christopher Chayter at 8*s.* per annum, formerly given to maintain lamps and lights in the church of Hesilden. And all that burgage and garden in Darlington *alias* Darneton in the county of Durham, lately in the tenure of William Whyhton at 4*s.* per annum, parcel of the possessions of the late monastery of Jarvaux in the county of York. And all that messuage or tenement in Denton in the county of Northumberland at 46*s.* per annum ; all that messuage or tenement there lately in the tenure of John Tompson at 23*s.* 2*d.* per annum ; all that messuage or tenement there lately in the

tenure of Anthony Errington at 24s. 10d. per annum; all that cottage in North Shields, in the said county of Northumberland at 12d. per annum; a waste there at 8d. per annum; another waste there at 12d. per annum; all being parcel of the possessions of the late monastery of Tynmouth in the said county. Also all those lands, etc., in Denton aforesaid, now or lately in the tenure of Anthony Errington at 13s. 4d. per annum, parcel of the late preceptory of the Mount of St. John the Baptist in the county of York. Also all that tenement in Newlands in the tenure of John Barker at —s. 8d., parcel of the possessions of the late chantry of St. John the Baptist in the church of Biwell. Also all that close of land in the town of Newcastle upon Tyne, in the street called Gallowgate, containing one rood, being lately in the tenure of Bartram Bewick at 2s. 4d. and parcel of the possessions of the late chantry of St. John the Evangelist and St. John the Baptist in the parish church of St. Nicholas in the said town of Newcastle. For the value of which George Warde of the parish of St. Bartholph without Aldersgate, London, gent., and Benjamin Harris, gent., are bound to the late queen Elizabeth in 240l. by bond dated 10th June, 42 Elizabeth, and which premises have been sold in fee simple to Anthony Thorpe. Also to enquire whether Richard Brakenbury and Anthony Thorpe or any other person has, since the date of the aforesaid bonds, and before the survey undertaken by virtue of this commission, felled any of the wood growing on the premises, and to estimate the capital and the annual value of the said woods. Dated 20th June, 1606.

From Mr. E. R. Newbigin :—*The Life of James Allan*, the celebrated Northumberland piper; Blyth, 1817.

From Mr. Lawrence Johnson :—12 parts of the Viking Club's *Transactions* (Orkney and Shetland Folklore, etc.) nos. 3-13, 8vo.

From Mr. Ed. Stanford :—*A Guide to Avebury*, by R. Hippius Cox.

From the Cambridge University library :—'Report of the Library Syndicate' for year ending 31 Dec, 1908, 4to.

From the Rev. R. East, vicar of St. Ann's, Newcastle :—*St. Ann's Parish Magazine* for July, 1909, containing the monumental inscriptions in St. Ann's churchyard, copied by Mr. J. W. Fawcett.

From Mr. R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for July and August, 1909.

Exchanges :—

From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society :—*Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, part 79, 8vo.

From the Thoresby Society :—*Publications*: (i) vol. xvii, 'A History of Barwick-in-Elmet,' by Rev. F. S. Colman, M.A.; and (ii) vol. xiii, part 2, 'Leeds Parish Registers.'

From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—*Proceedings*, no. 52.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, ix, no. 3.

From the Shropshire Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, 3 ser., ix, ii, 8vo.

From the Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen :—*Aarboeger*, xxiii, ii.

From the Society of Antiquaries of London :—*Archaeologia*, lxi, 4to. cloth.

Purchases :—English Costume, by George Clinch; *The Scottish Historical Review*, no. 24 (July, 1909); *Notes and Queries*, 10 ser, nos. 283-291; the Harleian Soc. publ., vol. lviii; *The Pedigree Register*, i, no. 9; *Year Book of Scientific and Learned Societies*; *The Reliquary*, xv, no. 3; and *Jahrbuch* of the Imperial German Archaeological Society.

DONATION TO THE MUSEUM.

The following was announced and thanks voted to the donor:—
From Miss Florence Emily Todd of Prahran, Victoria, Australia, (per Mr. R. Welford, V.P.):—A certificate of membership, under the seal of the Society, issued to Moses Aaron Richardson, 7 July, 1840, and signed by the then president, Sir John E. Swinburne, and the secretaries, John Adamson and Henry Turner.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. G. Jours of the Plough Inn, Stamfordham-heugh :—A half-egg shaped cast metal vase of quite modern date, said to have been found in the river Coquet near Weldon bridge about 1895.

By Mr. R. Blair :—A Roman *denarius* in very fine condition, reading : on obverse : HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureated head of emperor to r., on reverse COS III; a figure seated in a chair to left with *patera* (?) in outstretched right hand. It was found on the Herd sand at South Shields a few days before the meeting.

By Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, F.S.A. :—(i) A Pedigree of Widdrington of Cheeseburn Grange; and (ii) copy of a Herald's Visitation of Northumberland (probably in 1575) by Flower, in Queen's College, Oxford.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. R. C. Clephan, F.S.A., then read 'Some notes on the Arts and Crafts of the Egyptians of the late pre-historic period, as illustrated by examples in his collection.' The following are the notes :—

'The earliest civilizations of the world have naturally been found on the banks of great rivers; and it is the sepulchres, and not the buried habitations of primitive peoples, that have furnished the bulk of the memorials recovered. Such scattered relics, those which had been devoted to utility, personal adornment and religion, best convey some definite idea of the relative culture of ancient nations. It is impossible to say yet whether the Neolithic culture of the Nile valley or that of the valley of the Euphrates is the earlier, but signs are not wanting which point to that having been probably the case with the latter; though, as in the Delta, the infiltration of water has greatly hidden from us what traces there may be; for the Euphrates channel has silted up several metres during the last 5000 years or more, and the primeval remains are below it; still, a systematic course of digging and pumping in that region might reveal much to throw a flood of light on some problems, as yet insolvable. On the other hand, the soil of Upper Egypt is much more favourable for excavations; and the discoveries made in that quarter have been epoch-making in the acquirement of some knowledge of the comparative civilizations of pre-dynastic times in carrying us backwards right through the Neolithic period, and even into that of the Palaeolithic beyond, when primeval man made weapons of war and for the chase, and also as implements of agriculture, out of the most refractory stone. Except, however, in the more recent formation, but few relics of these remote ages have been recovered, over and above these imperishable flint implements. The later Neolithic strata have yielded numberless examples of figurines and utensils of various kinds, besides pottery, which furnish us, in some measure, with materials for reconstructing this remote form of culture; but up to now little more than a commencement has been made in thus widening the domain of history. Many surmises have been hazarded as to the period of time necessary for the development of this civilization up to the dynastic stage, which we will take (according to the latest chronological computation) as

being B.C. 5500 ; and estimates have been formed as to its probable duration, varying from 3000 to 5000 years ; thus going back to, say, from 10000 to 12000 years ago, and we need not shrink from such figures now ; but first it should be determined, if it be possible, whether the culture was indigenous, one of a slow, steady Nilotic evolution, or was partly brought to Egypt by the invasion of a superior race, which subjugated, and, to a certain extent, civilized the country ; but up to now this question remains in abeyance. Personally, I favour the view of a progressive growth, for I cannot trace any abrupt change ; but rather a continuous development, through the greater part of the period covered by the Ancient Empire, helped on, perhaps, by a greater or less infiltration, invasions if you will, of foreign peoples into the fertile Nile valley ; but in all ages a few generations sufficed to impose the Egyptian language, customs and invincible modes of thought on the intruders. Professor Flinders Petrie's system of 'sequence dates,' based on a comparison of pottery types, as applied to finds in pre-historic deposits generally, is a brilliant one. It classifies the objects found under headings, represented by the numerals from 30 to 80 ; the first-named being the earliest, the latest, corresponding with the beginning of dynastic times. The numerals below 30 have, I presume, been reserved for the case of any still earlier discoveries. The chain of finds is thus systematized, and ready for further comparison and deduction. The handle to a pre-dynastic flint knife, covered with gold-leaf, sewn together with gold thread, enriched with the incised figures of animals, furniture legs designed after the limbs of bulls, inlaying work, glazed pottery tiles, vases decorated with mobile figures, artificial hair, pins and combs carved in ivory and enriched with figures, a child's bracelet of copper with a carnelian pendant ; fictile vases marked to resemble hard stone, pre-historic buff-coloured vases bearing representations of big boats, such galleys as might have sailed on the Mediterranean Sea, are suggestive as to a possible international intercourse and trading in these remote times and much besides. Such vases are also decorated with representations of ostriches, antelopes and, it would seem, giraffes, and occasionally with human figures. Then again, bordering on dynastic times, we have a palette, which had been employed in the preparation of eye-paint, and a mace-head of the age of Nār-mer, both enriched with figures of men, animals and symbols, carved in low relief, of really excellent work, and the various incarnations suggested, such as the figures chiselled on an ivory knife-handle, representing the hippopotamus goddess Tā-urt seizing a crocodile, clearly indicate that the religious, magical and symbolic system of the country, which extended over something like 6000 years, had already taken deep root in the land. Nār-mer was probably the first king of United Egypt, the father of Menes ; and the names of these far-off monarchs are associated together on a cylinder seal. That this king reigned is certain, and he was in all probability the last of the line of Hierakonopolis ; while Menes is believed to have founded Memphis, the site of which formed a central position for the capital, after the union of the upper and lower countries. The beautiful stone bowls of fine diorites and porphyries, the highly finished red and black pottery of pre-dynastic times, found at Naquāda, Gebelein, etc., and the breccia vases, with and without handles, are superior to those of any later age in Egyptian history. The figures of animals, which represent only a few species, among them being the hippopotamus, elephant, antelope, crocodile and scorpion, chiselled in relief in pre-historic times, are often characterized by a correctness of delineation, combined with great freedom of touch and fidelity of representation, as shown on

some sculptures from Hierakônopolis, of which there are plaster casts in the British museum, and examples of the human form, cut in this manner in times coeval with the beginning of the first dynasty, and even earlier, such as those represented on the before-mentioned casts and carved on cylinder seals, are remarkable for their extreme realism, and for their equality, in many respects, with any of this kind of work produced in later times. The primitive figure of an aged king, found at Abydos, carved in ivory, wearing an embroidered robe, the crown of Upper Egypt on his head, is remarkable for its subtlety and breadth of technique, and it is equal, in many respects, to the work of any age. The Ancient Egyptians were the most skilful workers in hard, refractory stones the world has known. These discoveries necessarily imply a condition of culture which must have taken long ages to mature. Concerning textile fabrics, the circumstances of burial and the perishable nature of the material, do not lend themselves to discoveries in this direction; though the representation of the embroidered robe, carved in ivory, hanging on the figure of the aged king, just referred to, testifies to there having been work of this kind. In the earliest primitive tombs, the bodies were either laid on or wrapped in matting. Spherical baskets, containing malachite for eye-paint, were found in the pre-historic cemetery of El Amrah; and soon the sepulchres yield objects in basket-work, some plaited in parti-coloured straw. The frequent imitations of basket-work in pottery is much in evidence; and very early ornamental designs have been clearly inspired by plaited work and cords, furnishing good examples of the silent lingering of tradition. The question as to the origin of hieroglyphic writing remains obscure for the characters would seem to spring upon us almost suddenly in the third dynasty, in a stereotyped stage of their development. Authorities differ as to whether they are of Egyptian origin, or were brought into the country by a conquering race. The second proposition seems to me to be but inadequately supported by evidence, which, at the best, is largely inferential or supposititious in character. The strong point in favour of the hieroglyphic signs being of local origin is that they bear the impress of so many forms of the fauna and flora indigenous to the Nile valley. I will not dwell on this difficult question now, but let us consider for a moment if there is any evidence of there having been any earlier form of writing; and in this regard Dr. Petrie comes to our assistance in results achieved from the excavation of settlements and sepulchres existing before the first Egyptian dynasty, that is anterior to the period when history may be said to begin. Professor Petrie in the course of his excavations at Naquâda, collected together and tabulated a large number of signs and marks, from the commencement of the primitive period, incised on pre-historic pottery and *graffiti*, many of which have the appearance of being alphabetical characters; and they would seem to represent a form of writing antecedent to the hieroglyphics, as we know them; but they do not look like hieroglyphics in course of formation, nor do they seem to represent any stage of degeneration from hieroglyphic forms, though some half-dozen of the signs might possibly bear one of these constructions. No link has been found to connect the two forms of writing, unless the presence of the few hieroglyphs among the cursive characters might point in that direction. On pottery found in the tombs of the kings of the first dynasty at Abydos, Petrie noted a series of signs identical with those registered of primitive times, and the same appear incised on pottery, found in sepulchres of the twelfth and eighteenth dynasties of Egypt. As noticed by Dr. Arthur J. Evans, many of them are among the Creto-

Agean linear alphabets, and identical signs have been observed in what are believed to be the primitive alphabets of Karia and Spain. These characters, which existed in the primitive ages of Egypt, though hardly in a sequence suggestive of words, would thus seem to have been in universal use in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, at a very early period; and they indicate that certain forms of writing existed long before B.C. 5500. They were thus, as far as we can judge, antecedent to, as they were certainly contemporaneous with the Egyptian hieroglyphs. Did they constitute a written language? Were they of Egyptian origin, or perhaps brought to the Nile valley through the Libyan peoples, who would be in touch with the early Mediterranean civilizations? As yet we cannot tell, but whatever other significance they may possess, they indicate a comity of nations, at a period which, until recently, was believed to have been steeped in the deepest barbarism. Many of these signs bear a certain resemblance to the Phœnician characters of a later age; but they were in use long before the rise of that enterprising people; and this disposes of the legend that the Phœnicians invented writing. Petrie says that what is due to them would seem to have been the selection of a series of these signs for numerical purposes. The position of the Phœnicians as freight-carriers would soon secure for these signs an almost universal adoption. In what were probably offices for palace functionaries at Knossos, Mr. Arthur J. Evans found deposits containing archives in clay, with accounts, inventories, and other documents, he says, in a highly developed system of writing, of a date about a thousand years earlier than the first written records of historic Greece. I have not yet been able to compare these very ancient characters with the primeval ones, to see whether they appear to have any affinity with Etruscan or Greek; but it will probably not be long before we hear something more about them from Mr. Evans. The primitive signs bulked in columns seem to me to bear a certain resemblance to both runes and Greek.

I will now show you some examples of pre-historic pottery, etc., from my collection, and read you the entries in my catalogue concerning them:—

- A 761. Flint sickle, which had been set in a wooden frame. Such sickles were still in use in the nineteenth dynasty, for several specimens have been found recently in the temple of Merenptah, at Memphis; later they were made of bronze or iron. From Petrie's house at Memphis.
- 762. Graceful, burnished red, hand-polished, ovoid-formed vase, with blackened top and pointed base. Pre-dynastic. Naquâda Height 17 inches.
- 763. Somewhat similar vase, but shorter and stouter. Dark markings to imitate stone. Pre-dynastic. Naquâda. Height 12 inches.
- 751. Grey breccia vase. Height 1½ inches.
- 598. A pre historic flattened spherical vase or bowl, with heavy suspension handles, made in imitation of a stone bowl. Height 4½ inches.
- 771. Oblong vase in bright glazed red ware. Decorated with incised triangles, placed between nearly vertical lines. Gebelein. Height 6 inches.
- 772. Urn-shaped, red and black, burnished vase. Pre-historic. Naquâ-la. Height 4½ inches.
- 773. Oblong, red and black, burnished vase, with bluntly pointed base. Pre-historic. Naquâda. Height 4½ inches.
- 774. Buff-coloured vase. Flattened spherical form and short neck. Pre-historic. Naquâ-la. Height 4 inches.
- 775. Vase in diorite. Pre-historic. Found among the foundations of a temple at Thebes. Height 1½ inches.
- 601. Slate Palette. Pre-historic. Abydos. Length 5½ inches.

I am inclined to think now that this is not a palette but a burnisher. Look at the marks caused by friction.

Vases quite similar to Nos. 762-63 and 772 may be seen at the British museum, in the ante-room to the upstairs Egyptian rooms. This

pottery was made long before the days of the potter's wheel, the invention of which is attributed by Pliny to an Athenian; but the monuments of the time of the Shepherd kings... say, B.C. 2000, give representations of it; and the date of its inception goes back to a period of antiquity more remote still. The ram-headed god, Khneumu is represented at Philae as fashioning a man on a potter's wheel. The Egyptian type of the machine, which has not altered, is a low circular table, turned with the foot.

The origin of the worship of animals is obscure, though probably it began in a propitiatory sense. The roll of creatures thus revered in Egypt would seem to have comprised most, if not all, of the large quadrupeds of the country, as well as a few birds and reptiles; and, at least, two insects, the beetle, *Kheper* (*scarabaeus sacer*), and the scorpion, *Selk*; and also some fishes. These creatures were looked upon as sacred, and as being the incarnations of certain deities of principles in nature. The lion is the emblem of many divinities. The bull represented the incarnation of Osiris and other gods; the cow that of Hathor; the crocodile, Sebek; the hippopotamus, Tā-urt; the cynocephalus ape, Thoth, the recorder, and it is often associated with the sun; the jackal, Anubis and other gods; the cat, Bast, and so on. The figures of animals before you are interesting in many ways.

- A. 220. Cynocephalus ape, *aani*, in red pottery, crowned with the lunar disc and horns; seated on its haunches on a pedestal. Height 6½ inches.
223. Another example in alabaster, in the same attitude. The head is holed for the insertion of a lunar disc. Gebelein. Height 3 inches.
224. Another example, carved in limestone, holding in its front paws what looks like a water-melon, in which his teeth are buried. Pre-historic. Gebelein. Height 3½ inches.
225. Another in diorite, and a little ape, standing on either side of a rock. Pre-historic. Gebelein. Height 2½ inches.
226. Another in limestone, holding a stela in front. Pierced for suspension. Gebelein. Height 1½ inches.
229. Hedgehog, or perhaps a dog, on pedestal, in green diorite. Height 1½ inches. The hedgehog presents one of the incarnations of Rā.
232. Crocodile, *emsuh*, in green diorite. Length 2½ inches.
236. A calf, *mes*, in limestone, the legs drawn under the body, as if pinioned for sacrifice. Length 4½ inches.
237. Chameleon, in green diorite. Length 2½ inches.
238. Lioness, *mau*, *couchant*, carved in sandstone. Gebelein. Length 4 inches. The pedestal bears an inscription, in rudely cut cursive characters, of a very ancient date. Height 1½ inches.
240. Lion, in sandstone. Gebelein. Length 5½ inches. Some primitive characters incised on bottom of pedestal.
199. Tablet in slate-stone; inscribed with the archaic figure of a man, his head in the round, while the body is incised: an ostrich and a sword. Height 1½ inches. Pre-historic. Gebelein.
272. Probably a child's toy. Archaic decoration.

In appraising the artistic value of the objects before you and their importance in illustrating the arts and crafts of a people who lived, say, some 7000 to 10000 years ago, remember that they are after all but a few scraps recovered from the sepulchres and settlements of a far-off civilization, which will be probed more fully as time rolls on and opportunity offers. All such work has to be done by private effort, as the English government will not contribute anything towards the heavy expenses involved, which places this country at a disadvantage in exploration work, as against some other nations.'

In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, Mr. Heslop remarked that there was to be seen at the present moment, at Wood's Stepney pottery on the Ouseburn, Newcastle, a potter's wheel, one of the most ancient of mechanical appliances, being driven by an electric

motor, one of the most modern—a curious contrast. He said that the owners of the pottery cordially invited the members of the society to the works to see the machine in operation.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Clephan and carried by acclamation.

THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

The council's report, recommending the removal of the library from the Castle to the Blackgate, was then considered.

Mr. F. W. Dendy remarked that in the course of the society's ninety-six years' existence a very valuable library of archaeological, historical, and numismatic books had been collected. For many years the library, on account of want of light and other inconveniences, had been the subject of trouble and difficulty, and now the space at their disposal had been entirely exhausted. The books had overflowed into the lobby, the council chamber, and the Blackgate; and many of them were suffering deterioration, for those behind wooden or glass doors were turning damp, and those upon open shelving were suffering from the dust. With regard to the remedy, the scheme suggested by Mr. Knowles, to remove the library to the top room of the Blackgate, had the unanimous approval of the council. Three estimates of the cost of this had been prepared, one of about 400*l.*, by which the scheme could be done in a superior manner; one of about 300*l.*, with plainer shelves and fittings, but in other respects the same; and one of about 230*l.*, which would necessitate utilizing the old bookcases. The council recommended the intermediate scheme. Towards the cost the president, the duke of Northumberland, had promised 10 per cent. on the expenditure, while other promises brought the total up to more than 100*l.* before any appeal had been issued.

The chairman then moved the following resolutions which were seconded by Mr. C. H. Blair, and carried *nem con.* :—

1. That the council's recommendation for the removal of the library to the Blackgate be adopted, and that a committee be appointed to carry it out.
2. That the committee be Messrs. Dendy, V.P., Oswald, Knowles, the two secretaries, the curators, the librarian, and the treasurer.
3. That a subscription list be opened and that members be invited to subscribe the necessary funds. And
4. That the treasurer of the Society be the treasurer of the fund.

The list of subscriptions was then sent round the room, and the following are the total amounts promised :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
The Duke of Northumberland, president, (10 per cent. on the outlay) not exceeding ..	30	0	0	H. H. E. Craster	5	0	0
Sir Gainford Bruce	10	0	0	Joseph Oswald	5	0	0
Robert C. Clephan, V.P.	5	0	0	A. Oliver	3	3	0
Richard Welford, V.P.	5	0	0	Sidney Story Carr	2	2	0
F. W. Dendy, V.P.	5	0	0	John Pattison Gibson, V.P.	2	2	0
John S. Robson	5	0	0	Rev. John Walker	1	1	0
Parker Brewis	5	0	0	J. Crawford Hodgson, V.P.	1	1	0
Philip Spence	5	0	0	R. S. Nisbet	1	1	0
E. Hunter	5	0	0	Wm. Richardson	1	1	0
F. Gerald Simpson	5	0	0	C. H. Blair	1	1	0
W. R. Heatley	5	0	0	J. W. Robinson, junr. .	1	1	0
				John A. Irving	1	1	0
				R. Blair	1	1	0
				W. F. Shields	0	10	6





SEAL OF SIR WILLIAM BASSETT.

From a deed of 1312 belonging to the Rev. W. Greenwell.

(See page 114)



SEAL OF MARGARET UMFREVILLE.

From the Duchy of Lancaster Charters (Box M, No. 37).

(See opposite page)

NOTE ON THE SEALS OF ELEANOR AND MARGARET UMFREVILLE.

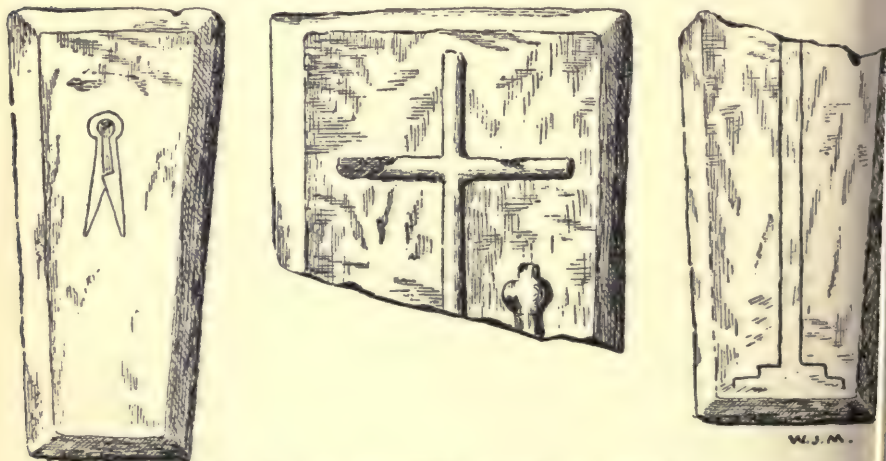
Mr. C. H. Blair read the following:—

'On page 336, vol. VII, of the new *History of Northumberland* a seal is illustrated, bearing the legend s' ALIENORE COMITISSE; the original is attached to a charter of 1332 belonging to the Rev. William Greenwell. The seal is that of Alienore, wife of Roger Mauduit, and second wife and widow of Robert Umfreville, second earl of Angus. This note is an attempt to find out, from the armoury on the seal, more of this lady's history than is at present known. The seal bears, within tracery, four shields, arranged crosswise with the points to the centre. The shield in chief is that of Alienore's second husband, Robert Umfreville, earl of Angus (*ob.* 1324), blasoned *gules crusilly and a cinquefoil gold*, and is in the place of honour for the earldom. The sinister shield I think should be blasoned, *gules, a fess between three popinjays silver* (Matthew Paris's arms, Rolls of Hen. III and Ed. II), for Richard fitz Marmaduke, who was killed on the old bridge at Durham, in 1318, by his kinsman Robert Nevill (Surtees's *History of Durham*, vol. I, p. 24). According to the pedigree there given his wife was named Alienore, and from his shield appearing on this seal it seems more than probable that she was this lady, who, after his death, married Robert Umfreville. The shield to the dexter, blasoned *ermine two bars gules* (Roll of Ed. II), is that of her third husband, Roger Mauduit, to whom she was married (1325-27). The shield in base presents a more difficult problem, but I think it should be blasoned *gold, three chevrons gules, and a label (azure?)* being the paternal arms of a younger branch of the family of Clare, earls of Hertford and of Gloucester. If I am right in so blasoning this shield, Alienore must have been a grand-daughter of earl Richard (*ob.* 1262), and a niece of Gilbert the red earl (*ob.* 1296). At the beginning of the fourteenth century there were other families who bore these arms, but that of Clare was the best known, and the only one of rank sufficient for their daughters to intermarry with the earls of Angus. These arms with an azure label were borne by Sir Thomas Clare (Camden and Guillim rolls), and by his son Richard (Ed. II roll) a label was therefore the difference used by at least one of the cadet branches of the family. The seal of Margaret Umfreville (see post. p.—) bears for her paternal arms of Clare the *three chevrons and a label*. It seems very improbable that these two ladies, who were sisters-in-law, if not sisters, or more probably cousins in blood, would both use, on their seals, at about the same time, the same shield unless it was borne for the same family. The name Alienore is one used by the Clares. The two cousins of Margaret, and, as I suggest, of Alienore also, the eldest and the second daughters of Gilbert, the red earl, were called, the one Alienore, the other, Margaret. Sir Thomas Clare, second son of earl Richard, appears to have had only two daughters, the above mentioned Margaret, and Matilda, who married first Robert of Welle, and secondly Robert of Clifford. Thomas Clare, grandson of Sir Thomas, died *s.p.* (1321) leaving his aunts, Margaret and Matilda, sisters of his father Richard, his heirs. There is no mention of Alienore, therefore, if my conjecture is right, she must have been a daughter of another son of earl Richard, and a cousin of Margaret. The second seal is described in the *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. III. p. 172, no. 955. It bears the legend s' MARGARETE : DE : VNFRANCVILLE : DAME : DE : BADELESMERE. There are three shields arranged in a row in a deeply cut circular compartment decorated with tracery. The seal is attached to a deed of 1328, and is that of Margaret Umfreville, widow of Gilbert, elder brother of Robert, second earl of Angus, who died, *s.p.* (1302) during

his father's lifetime. She afterwards married lord Badesmere. The dexter shield bears her paternal arms of Clare, and is blasoned *gold, three chevrons gules, a label azure*, for Sir Thomas Clare, the friend of prince Edward, and the second son of earl Richard (*ob.* 1262). The large shield in the centre is impaled; on the dexter are the arms of her first husband Gilbert Umfreville blasoned *gules crusilly, and a cinque-foil gold, a baston (?silver)*. The sinister impalement is the shield of her second husband Bartholemew of Badlesmere, who was executed for high treason in 1322 (*Historic Peerage*, Ed. Courthope, p. 38). His shield is blasoned in the roll of Edward II, '*de argent a une fesse e ij barres gimyles de goules.*' The shield on the sinister bears her maternal arms of Fitzgerald with the label for cadency; it is blasoned *silver, a saltire gules, and a label*. Sir Thomas Clare married, Juliana, daughter of Sir Maurice fitz Maurice Fitzgerald. These two seals form two interesting companions to the well known seal of Elizabeth Clare, engraved in Montague's *Guide to Heraldry*, p. 37, and to the seal of her daughter Elizabeth de Burgh, engraved in the *Topographer and Genealogist*, I, 122.'

DENTON NEAR DARLINGTON.

The Rev. Wm. Apter, vicar of Denton (in a letter to Mr. E. Wooler of Darlington), announced the unearthing, while making a grave, of two mediæval grave covers which he thinks would lie at the floor level of the Early English church that existed to the beginning of the nineteenth century at Denton. The larger stone, a fine grit, is a fragment; it measures in length about 1ft. 8in. down the centre, and 1ft. 10in. across the top, the edges are chamfered; on it is a plain cross in relief, and on the right side the pommel of a sword. The smaller stone, a soft coarse grit, is complete with chamfered edge all round, and a key simply in the centre; it measures 2ft. 3½in. long, by 1ft. broad at head, and 8 in. at the foot. Hutchinson (*Durham*) mentions some stones as being in the porch of the church in his time. The illustrations below are from drawings by Mr. W. J. Mountford of Darlington. The third stone is also at Denton.



MEDIÆVAL GRAVE COVERS, DENTON, CO. DURHAM.

(Scale, one inch = one foot.)

MISCELLANEA.

Mr. Frederick Raimes has kindly sent the following translation of documents relating to the northern counties :—

Chanc. Misc. Inquis. 9 Ed. II, File 9.—(Old Reference *Inq. A. Q. D.*, 9 Ed. II, No. 138.)—Edward by the grace of God king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitaine to our knights and subjects John de Sandale our chancellor and Walter de Norwich our treasurer Greeting. We send you herewith enclosed a petition which our beloved Robert de Reymes has given us, and since the said Robert has ever borne himself well and loyally in our service and has in the same endured great losses, we command that you yourselves do consider the petition and the requests he has made in the same, and see that he is accorded the grace in good manner which you shall see that we are able to do him. Given under our privy seal at Langley the 25th day of March, the 9th year of our reign [1316].

[The enclosure above-mentioned. 9 Ed. II.]

Robert de Raymes prays our lord the king that it may please him that whereas the said Robert has been in all his wars of Scotland, and there has lost horses, armour, and other possessions to the value of 100 marks And whereas the said Robert formerly had his dwellings in the county of Northumberland full of great possessions, and his lands reasonably well stored, And the enemies of [from] Scotland have come there and have completely burned, spoiled, and destroyed his dwellings and lands to the said Robert's loss of 1000 pounds, And also whereas the said Robert was taken by the said enemies and put to ransom at 500 marks, for which the son of the said Robert still dwells in Scotland as hostage, And whereas also the said Robert has entirely lost the profit of 50*l.* of land yearly in such manner that the said Robert has nothing with which to keep himself and his meynie (?). For the above causes the said Robert prays our said lord the king, that if it please him he will to aid him and grant to him in aid of his great loss and of his ransom for the term of 10 years the herbage of his park of Plumpton in the forest of Ingelwode, saving sufficient pasture for the unreclaimed animals, And that he will if it please him to grant to the said Robert and to his heirs the assarts and purprestures of the said forest which are not arented, Paying to our said Lord the king sixpence yearly the acre measured by the perch of the said forest, which amount well to 100 acres.

Writ for *Inq. A. Q. D.*, 9 *Edward* II. [1315-16], No. 138.—Edward, by the grace of God, king of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and duke of Aquitaine to his beloved and faithful Robert de Umfravil, earl of Angus, keeper of his forests beyond Trent, or to his deputy, greeting. Whereas our beloved Robert de Raimes has earnestly besought us that since his horses to the value of 100 marks have been slain by the Scots our enemies and rebels in our wars with the Scots, and whereas his houses and lands in the county of Northumberland have been burnt to the ground by our said enemies, and entirely laid waste, and whereas the said Robert being captured by our said enemies did promise for his ransom a fine of 500 marks, and did give up his son as hostage, and did pay 500 marks for his maintenance, we wish, in order that he may be the more easily able to pay his ransom to grant him herbage in our park of Plumpton in the forest of Ingelwode for the term of 10 years, saving pasture sufficient for our game there, and we wish likewise to grant him by our charter all the purprestures and affarms in the said forest not yet arented, to be had and held by the said Robert and his heirs of us and our heirs as their portion of the forest by paying there-

fore to us and our heirs for every acre 6 pence yearly. We therefore wish to learn from you the yearly value of the said herbage in all saving the said pasture, and of the acres of purprestures and affarms, and how much of the pasture is arented in the said forest, and what is the annual value of each acre, and whether without loss or prejudice to ourselves or any person else we can grant to the said Robert the herbage purprestures and affarms aforesaid in that forest, or not. And we command you to take inquisition on oath as well of foresters and verderers as of other good and lawful men of your bailiwick by whom the truth of the matter be the better and more fully known. And when you have taken this inquisition under your seal and the seals of those by whom it was made, let it be returned, together with this writ. Witness my hand at Langley, the 25th day of March, in the 9th year of our reign [1316].

Inq., A.Q.D., 9 Edward II [1315-16], No. 138.

Inquisition taken by Robert de Homfravil, keeper of the king's forests beyond Trent at Cayeschalis (?) on Thursday, in the vigil of St. Barnabas the Apostle, in the 9th year of the reign of king Edward, in pursuance of the writ attached to this inquisition by foresters, verderers, and other good and lawful men of the forest of Inglewode who all declare on oath that the herbage in the park of Plumpton, in the said forest, was of the yearly value of 15*l.*, clear of pasture there sufficient for the king's game and of what Thomas de Hoton holds in the vill of Hoton in the forest of the king's land, viz., 36 acres and half-an-acre and 1 rood of the said purprestures in the park of the said forest, each acre of the yearly value of 2*s.*, and 5 houses with their curtilages there each of the yearly value of 2*s.*, not arented; and clear of what Alan de Kirkby holds in Petelbra of the king's land, viz., 4 acres and 1 rood each acre of the yearly value of 18 pence, and 8 houses with their curtilages there, each of the yearly value of 2*s.*, not arented, Also the said Alan holds at Ermytchbank in the said forest seven houses with their curtilages of the king's land, each of the yearly value of 2*s.*, not arented, And clear of what John de Barcle holds 1 place called Heyheved in the said forest, which contains 58 acres in herbage by estimation, each acre of the yearly value of 12 pence, And the said John holds 8 acres there as parker of the said forest, each acre by estimation of the yearly value of 2*s.* And the said John says that it is arented, and that he holds it in chief of the king; And the jurors do not know; And they declare that Richard Champion holds of the king's land in Skarthwaytrig 3 roods of purprestures not arented, each of the yearly value of 4 pence, And that Richard Armel holds 1 rood of purprestures not arented of the king's land, of the yearly value of 4 pence; And they declare that those acres of purprestures are to the loss and prejudice of the abbot and convent of Holmeutram, and against the wording of the charter which they hold from the predecessors of the king of England; And they declare that it will not be to the loss or prejudice of the king or of any person else, nor to the injury of his forest if the king will to grant to Robert de Raymes the said herbage of Plumpton aforesaid, to be held for the term of 10 years, except for the whole value of the herbage aforesaid: Also they declare that it will not be to the loss or prejudice of the king, nor to the injury of the said forest if the king will grant to Robert de Raymes and his heirs the said purprestures not arented saving the vert and venaries; And they declare that it will be to the loss of those who made the said purprestures, because they ought to answer for the sowing of crops in the said purprestures at the first itinerary of the judges to the forest for the whole time during which the said purprestures have existed. In witness whereof the said jurors have put their seals to this Inquisition.

P R O C E E D I N G S

O F T H E

S O C I E T Y O F A N T I Q U A R I E S

O F N E W C A S T L E - U P O N - T Y N E .

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1909.

NO. 9

A country meeting of the society was held on Friday and Saturday, the 20th and 21st August, 1909, in conjunction with the Glasgow Archaeological Society, on the line of

T H E R O M A N W A L L .

Most of the Glasgow contingent left that city by the train leaving at one o'clock p.m., and were met on the platform of the Central station, Newcastle, on its arrival a little after five, by the Rev. C. E. Adamson, a member of the council, and by Mr. R. Blair and Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, the two secretaries of the Newcastle society, and welcomed to Newcastle.

The party consisted of Mr. George Neilson, LL.D., the president of the Glasgow society, and also an honorary member of the Newcastle society, Sir Archibald Campbell Lawrie, professor John Glaister, Dr. Wm. Gemmell, Mr. J. A. Brown (one of the secretaries), the Rev. James Primrose, Messrs. James Allan, F. J. Amours, Wm. Douglas, A. A. Mitchell, Robert Bryden, Thos. McGrouther, A. G. Moore, Thomas Stout, Thomas Stout, junr., and Wm. Young.

The visitors first proceeded to the County hotel, their headquarters, and then to the castle, where they were received in a few well-chosen words, in the name of the Newcastle society, by Mr. F. W. Dendy, one of the vice-presidents. Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, a vice-president, and the Rev. C. E. Adamson, Mr. H. H. E. Craster, Mr. W. H. Knowles, Mr. S. S. Carr, and other members of the council, and the treasurer, the two secretaries and the librarian, were also present, as well as Mr. and Mrs. W. Richardson of Willington; Mr. J. A. Dotchin, Mrs. Willan, Mr. N. Temperley, and Mr. F. W. Shields, of Newcastle; Mrs. Blair, Miss Constance Blair, and Miss Gladys Blair, of Harton; Mr. J. A. Irving of Corbridge, and many others.

After a reception of welcome in the great hall of the keep, the party made an inspection of the castle under the guidance of Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, one of the curators. This was followed by tea and cakes in the library. They then proceeded to the Blackgate museum and Heron pit, where the Roman altars and relics there preserved, were examined, Mr. R. Blair and Mr. Heslop, acting as guides.

FIRST DAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20.

The real business began when reaching Hexham by a train leaving Newcastle at 8-15 a.m., the party set out on a long day's drive. The company numbered over 60, and included the Glasgow visitors and the following members and friends of the Newcastle society, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Thomson, Mr. John Weddle, Mr. H. S. Bird, Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Arnison and friend, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lishman, Mr. John Ferguson, and Mr. W. H. Knowles, of Newcastle; Mr. W. J. Armstrong and niece, and Mr. Cooke, jun., and friend, of Hexham; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gibson and two friends, of Gateshead; Mr. A. T. Flagg and Miss Flagg, and the Rev. C. E. Adamson, of Westoe; Mr. F. G. Simpson, of Boston Spa; Mr. T. Williamson and the Misses Williamson, of North Shields; Mr. R. C. Clephan, V.P., Mr. G. S. Scorer, and Mr. S. S. Carr, of Tynemouth; Mr. and Mrs. W. Richardson, of Willington; Miss C. Blair of Roade, Northampton; Miss M. D. Richardson of Glasgow; Mr. Barker of Scarborough; Mr. J. P. and Miss Gibson of Hexham; and Mr. and Mrs. R. Blair of Harton. The route chosen was along the north bank of the Tyne. About a mile from Hexham the base of a cross, one of the sanctuary boundary crosses, was inspected. Passing through the village of Wall, the party stopped short of Chollerford, and went through the fields to the

ROMAN BRIDGE

across the Tyne, a little below Chollerford, where the remarkable abutment was seen. Mr. Gibson explained its special features, including a turret or chamber difficult to make out, although the suggestion was made that it might have been a water mill. The importance of the position was emphasized as well as that of the office of *pontifex* or bridge-builder, a symbol of the vital consequence attached by the Romans to their great system of roads. The station at

CHESTERS (*Cilurnum*)

itself, across the river from the abutment, was next visited, and a very full and clear description of it given by Mr. Gibson, who showed that some of its special characteristics were due to its having been garrisoned by Spanish cavalry. The corner towers were noted, as well as the various barrack and other buildings within the camp walls, the gateways, and the 'forum.' One of the best preserved of the Roman stations, it was also one of the best explored, and yielded a very rich product of relics. These are stored in the fine museum built by the late Mr. N. G. Clayton. The collection, which was described to the company by Mr. Robert Blair, one of the secretaries of the Newcastle society, and by Mr. F. Gerald Simpson, is wholly made up of finds on the course of the Wall and in the stations, and includes a most extensive series of altars, inscriptions, implements, ornaments, coins, etc. The museum has a certain unity of character which gives it first rank as a compact, homogeneous, and representative assemblage of Roman antiquities.

Luncheon was taken at the George Hotel, to which the party had walked from Chesters, after which the route was resumed. Rain now fell steadily, and a contingent (not including, be it said, any of the Glasgow members) beat a strategic but inglorious retreat, driving back direct to Hexham. Westward lay the route *per lineam Valli* which was to be followed. Happily the rain cleared away for nearly a couple of hours, and the series of works forming the great Roman barrier was seen under conditions which, though far from brilliant, were such as to defy the discomforts. For most of the Glasgow section it was their introduction to the deeply interesting and impressive stretch of fortified line across the moorland heights of Northumberland westward from the North Tyne. Owing to the

length of the drive it was necessary to make the halts very brief, but particular parts were specially looked at. The main thing seen, however, was the noble line of the work itself, largely visible from the road, and presenting an imposing spectacle of continuous and parallel earthwork-vallum and stone-wall. At

LIMESTONE-BANK

of course, there was a pause to inspect the cyclopean rock-upcast or tip from the fosse of the Murus on the north, and from that of the Vallum on the south. The sharp V-shaped but flat-bottomed fosse of the Murus to the west of this gave an admirable idea of this important element of defence. Various mile-castles were pointed out. The Vallum itself attracted rather a respectful than an intimate attention ; but the long green undulating rounded line of two great mounds and a ditch between impressed itself not only on the eye but on the imagination. At some points also the intermediate marginal mound on the south bank of the ditch was very obvious.

One new feature of recent investigation was brought forward by Mr. Simpson, who has spent unsparingly money, time, and labour in excavation of camps and promising places, and bids fair soon to rival Mr. Gibson himself in his local knowledge and experience in exploration.

A little to the east of

CARRAWBURGH (*Procolitia*).

a section of the north agger of the Vallum was exposed which Mr. Simpson claimed as proof that the agger had not, as supposed, been constructed simply and solely out of the tip or upcast of promiscuous soil from the ditch, but that it had been begun by two heaps of sod built at the sides, into the space between which the promiscuous earth was then thrown till the pile grew into the agger. The darkened lines at the sides, with two sharp perpendicular interior faces, contrasted with the much redder soil in the body of the agger, and at the base between the interior faces left little doubt that the darkened lines were the evidence of nuclei of clayey sod cut probably from the surface of the fosse and used as the guiding lines for the up-piling of the agger. The Roman authors appear to indicate that stakes were sometimes used for this purpose of marking the trace of the work and guiding the deposit of the soil. Turf would no doubt serve essentially the same purpose, and timber might be scarce. At *Procolitia* a brief stop was made to view the site of the fort, the phallic dedication still weathering the blast there, the double ditches outside the rampart, and the famous well of Coventina which yielded the richest store of Roman coins ever found in Northumberland. Passing rapidly on, with Sewingshields to the right where the Wall parts from the Vallum,—the former taking the height and the latter keeping the low ground—, the party drew near to

HOUSESTEADS (*Borcovicus*),

obtaining a good idea of the bare but striking landscape traversed by the mural barrier, and appreciating the more the determination and skill of the Roman military engineers. When *Borcovicus* itself was reached the suspension of hostilities, which, in answer no doubt to Mr. Gibson's prayers, Jupiter Pluvius had granted, was evidently about to end. Happily before the torrent came there was time to see the new things Mr. Simpson had to show as well as to hear the racy and inspiring account of the station which Mr. Gibson had to give. The latter began at the south gate where the strong masonry of the portal was pointed out and its general significance discussed. The supposed limekiln was dealt with and the supposititious mosstrooper whom Dr. Collingwood Bruce installed in the place was disposed of with the

unfailing acceptance that attends the counter argument. Mr. Gibson kills that mosstrooper several times annually, and the repeated function is greeted with approbation by every audience. The arrangement of the camp-buildings relative to the eastern gateway was shown, pointing to the inference that the Roman advance when the camp was made was not to the north but from the west to the east.

Mr. Simpson next showed his latest excavations, from which two valuable facts had been derived. First was the discovery on the adjacent brook of a limekiln, proved to be Roman by the fact that the debris lying over it was largely mixed with Roman pottery. It is like the supposed kiln inside the camp, circular in plan, but is of larger diameter. Lime is found in the bottom, and the stone facing of the 10 or 12 feet of height of the kiln has a reddened tint due to the firing. A second discovery of Mr. Simpson's has more argumentative possibility. At the north-east angle of the camp he has ascertained why it is that the angle tower is not true to the angle of the corner of the camp, but is a score or so of feet farther towards the north face of the camp wall than is the case at almost any other known angle tower. He dug out the earth on the interior face of the camp wall and found—exactly at the true place theoretically for its position—the bonding courses of both walls of the original tower. The stones were cut away, but the former existence of the tower was perfectly demonstrated. From this it is made indisputable that the camp wall was built before the general *Murus* line, whose attachment to the camp was evidently not the original design of the angle. The substituted tower, in perfect line with the *Murus*, there joined to and bonded into the camp-wall, is not bonded into the camp-wall. At the north-west angle, where, however, the angle tower is true to the camp angle, there is evidence for the like conclusion that the camp-wall was built before the *Murus* was joined on. By the time this part was seen the rain began to pelt. Undeterred the party pressed on to the last point of their programme, the Housesteads mile-castle. It has a capital specimen in heavy masonry of the original gateway of the first occupation, half built up at a slightly higher level in the second occupation. No clearer example of these successive phases of the mural fortunes could well be sought. Now the storm came worse than ever, and the excursionist garrison turned its back finally on the Wall and fled incontinently to the vehicles which lay in wait for them three-quarters of a mile away in the rear of the Vallum. It rained with a will. The cohorts of Rome themselves can seldom have had it worse.

However, there were still things to be seen ; here it was the field camp of Brownhykes ; there it was the Stanegate, a Roman road more and more being recognized as one of the ways that lead to the explanation of the camps which antedate the *Murus* and perhaps the Vallum too. One of these camps, situated on the Haltwhistle burn, was not long ago excavated by Mr. Gibson and Mr. Simpson, whose report on it,¹ referring its construction to a pre-Hadrianic time opens up new lines of knowledge on castrametation and offers fresh arguments for historical theory.

Arrived at Hexham there was little interval in which to get dry for dinner, held in the Royal Hotel, a quiet but pleasant function. The Rev. James Primrose proposed the toast of the Newcastle society, making especial reference to Mr. Gibson, who, in replying, took occasion to commend the zeal and skill of his colleague in exploration, Mr. Simpson. He said the Vallum was still a puzzle.

He concluded by giving the toast of the Glasgow society and kindred archaeological bodies in that city.

¹ *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., v, pp. 213-285.

Dr. Gemmell, in acknowledging, spoke incidentally of the work of the Provand's Lordship Club, and indicated the enjoyment the Glasgow visitors had derived from their visit to Newcastle and from their day on the Wall.

Professor Glaister proposing 'Our Guides' eulogised their manifold services, and Mr. Simpson in his acknowledgment gave all the honours to his preceptor and senior in Roman work in the north.

Mr. F. J. Amours proposed the health of Mr. John A. Brown, the acting secretary of the Glasgow society, and Dr. George Neilson from the chair gave the toast of Mr. R. O. Heslop and Mr. Robert Blair, secretaries of the Newcastle society. He recalled the circumstances which had first brought the two societies together, and told of the kindness of welcome he had received long ago from Dr. Collingwood Bruce, whose granddaughter, wife of Mr. Blair, had been of the party that day.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21.

Amongst those present in addition to the Glasgow visitors were Mr. and Miss Barker of Scarborough, Mr. J. A. Irving of Corbridge, Rev. C. E. Adamson and Mr. Blythman Adamson, Mr. A. T. Flagg and Miss Flagg, Rev. — Brierley, and Dr. and Mrs. Drummond, of Westoe; Hon. and Rev. W. G. Ellis of Bothal; the Rev. R. C. McLeod, vicar of Mitford; Mr. R. C. Clephan of Tynemouth; Mr. John Ferguson, Mr. W. Philipson, Miss Thomson, and Mr. A. M. Oliver, of Newcastle; Miss Richardson of Glasgow; Mr. J. P. Gibson and Miss Gibson of Hexham; Mr. F. G. Simpson of Boston Spa; and Mr. and Mrs. Blair of Harton.

On Saturday, the concluding day of the excursion, the weather was wholly propitious; the day began with a most attractive visit to the priory church of Hexham, and especially its crypt, so full of Roman stones from Colechester. Special attention was paid to an inscribed stone in the transept as being a valuable link between Hexham and *Corstopitum*. This stone was found in the river at Hexham. A cart had evidently upset on the way from Corbridge to Hexham while crossing this, the best ford between the two places, and it lay in the river where lost until quite modern times. Here Mr Gibson was again the erudite and vivid guide. Thereafter the party drove to *Corstopitum*, the Roman town and colonia, whose site is a short way west of the modern Corbridge. The visit was made for the purpose of inspecting the explorations now being conducted there by a representative committee including Professor Haverfield, Mr. H. H. E. Craster, Mr. R. H. Forster, and Mr. W. H. Knowles, all of whom were on the ground. Professor Haverfield gave a short address descriptive of the site and of the operations. Parts of the masonry disclosed, he said, were extraordinarily well-laid, and were more massive than anything else he had seen in Roman Britain, and besides no mortar had been used. From its two great granaries Colechester is thought to have served as a supply base for the garrison of the Wall. During the present year's operations many interesting finds had been made. Among them was the mould of a curious figure with a stick of a shape associated with comedy; it had a covering like a Tam o' Shanter on its head, and wore something like the garb of a Highlandman; the wits of the excavation had dubbed it Harry Lauder. Large quantities of pottery had been unearthed, amongst the fragments being no fewer than 180 different potters' marks. One feature of the newer digging was a pit with remains of the age of Agricola. This rubbish pit was referred to as giving good reason for the belief that Agricola himself had once been encamped and perhaps in prolonged occupation there. As regards the coins found on

the site, Mr. Craster's statements were of great interest, being to the effect that the last emperor represented was Maximus, whose withdrawal of troops about A.D. 385 was a distinct hastening of the end. Last year upwards of 800 coins had been got. In the published account of the excavations an illustration is given of the broken and imperfect² tablet from the second of the two granaries, showing, as skilfully interpreted by professor Haverfield, that the granary was erected under the command of Quintus Lollius Urbicus, so well known to antiquaries north of the Tweed as the imperial legate who built the Wall of Antonine. This, being an addition and repair, harmonizes with what may be hazarded as a conclusion that recent excavations have had a general tendency to reveal the existence of a much larger body of early work than has hitherto been supposed. Evidently the histories and inscriptions have told only a small part of a stirring story.

After a short visit to the church of Corbridge, with its tower arch constructed of Roman arch stones, and the vicar's pele in the churchyard, luncheon was partaken of at the Angel Inn.

Before the party finally dissolved and made for the departure platform of Corbridge railway station for the return journey at 2.7 to Newcastle, the thanks of the visitors were formally but heartily accorded to all the Northumbrian guides, helpers, and friends who had so handsomely contributed to the welcome and the instruction of the party, and especially to professor Haverfield and Mr. Gibson. And so with every sign of mutual gratification between the two societies ended the first and return visit of the archaeologists of Glasgow to the antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Most of the party from the north left Newcastle by the 3.39 express for Glasgow.

NOTE.—The main portion of the foregoing has been taken from the *Glasgow Herald* of the 24th August, 1909.

MISCELLANEA.

The following is from the MS. collections of Mr. R. Welford :—

GLASS MAKING ON THE TYNE.—RESTRICTION OF OUTPUT.

By indenture dated April 6, 1758, James King of the Glass-house known as the Salt Meadows Bottle-house, agreed with five other glass and bottle manufacturers, namely, Matthew Ridley and Co., St. Lawrence; Sir Matthew White and Co., Dock Bottle-house; John Cookson and Co., South Shields; Joseph Airey and Co., Bill Key; and John Williams and Co., Close Gate,³ Newcastle, that upon each of them paying him 10*l.* a year during the 19 remaining years of his lease, he would on the 1st of May following cease working his factory at the Salt Meadows. He agrees to pay the rents, land tax, poor cess, etc., and keep the premises in repair; they agree to buy of him his whole stock of pots, materials, implements, and utensils, at a valuation of two indifferent persons, with power to call in a third. Signed by all the parties, and witnessed by Henry Gibson and John Richmond.

² *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., IV, p. 262. For report of the discoveries of 1908, see *Ibid.*, v, pp. 305-424.

³ December 30, 1751, Christopher Fawcett, esq., John Widdrington, and William Gibson, gentlemen, all of Newcastle, commissioners in the bankruptcy of Francis Rudston, glass maker, transferred to Paul Faile, in trust for the creditors, the bankrupt's interest of one-third part in the glass-house without the Close Gate, 'occupied by John Williams and his partners as a white-glass-house, subject to mortgage of 150*l.* to John Williams, 200*l.* to Henry Wilkinson of Gateshead, gent., and 100*l.* to William Badley of the Barnes, co. Durham, deceased.'

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1909.

NO. 10

At the ordinary meeting of the society. held in the library of the Castle, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of August, 1909, at seven o'clock in the evening, professor F. Haverfield, LL.D., F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the Council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. Rich. Atkinson Robinson of Mainsforth Hall, Ferryhill, co, Durham.
2. Victor Swan of Prudhoe hall, Prudhoe.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted. —

From Mr. A. M. Oliver :—*Jones's Index to the Records*, 2 vols., sm. fo., half-bound.

From Mr. Thomas Charlton (by Mr. W. S. Burton) :—A bundle of old Gosforth deeds relating to Haddrick's mill, including a deed of 1539 (30 Henry viij), from Sir Humphrey Lisle of Felton, to William Hedderwick, *alias* William mylner, bearing the impaled armorial seal of Lisle, of which the following is a transcript :—

This Indenture made the xliijth day of the monethe of february the Thrittie yere of the Reigne of our soueraigne Lorde Kynge Henry the viijth. Betwixt Sr Humfrey lisle of ffeltonne in the countie of Northumb^rland Knyghte vppone thone partie And Willyame hatherwick otherwise called Willyame Milner of Gosforle Southe in the saide countie mylner vppon thoder partie Witnesseth that in consideracone and paymente of ffortie pounds of good and lawfull money of Englonde the whiche the saide Willyame haith contentede and paide to the saide Sr Humfrey in the day of makynge herof wherof and wherwt the saide Sr Humfray knowlegethe hymself fully contentede and paiede And the saide Willyame hys heyres and assignes therof to be fully acquitede and discharged by thies presentes The saide Sr Humfray haith bargainede and solde and by thies presentes dothe couⁿte bargane and sell to the saide Willame his heyres and assignes all that his water mylne callede Gosforde mylne and all those londs wt thappurtenⁿces wheruppon the saide mylne and all thouses therunto belongynge ar set or buyidede lyinge in theste partes of the felde of gosforde southe aforesaid wt fre race and course of water comynge or discingende to the saide mylne And all those his parcellis of grounde lyinge next adioynynge to the saide mylne conteignede in thies bounds folowinge that is to say frome the water race of the saide mylne vppon theste partie vnto the full measure of fowre score yards towards the weste And from the saide mylne vpon the southe partie vnto the full measure of fowre score yards towards the northe And from the saide mylne vppon the northe partie vnto the full measure of fortie yards towards the southe And from the saide water race of the saide mylne of the southe partie of the saide mylne stede vppon theste vnto the full measure of fowre score yards towards the weste And also one p^cell of grounde called the halghe wt thapp^tenneces therunto belongynge lyinge bytwixt the wateryaytes of

yowesborne w^{tin} the lordship of gosforthe southe aforesaide w^t fre ingate and owtegate into through and frome all the londs and teneme'ts in gosforde southe aforesaide in and frome the saide mylne aswell on horsbacke as on foote w^t fre passage w^t all kynde of caryages aswell wth cornes as other things and vittallis for hyme and all other repayinge to and frome the saide mylne when and alsofte as nede shall require w^t all and singler comodities easyments and profits to the saide mylne and parcellis of grounde belongyng or in any maner apperteanyng. Too haue and to holde all the saide mylne water race and course of water and parcellis of groundes aforesaide w^t fre ingate and owte gate into and frome the saide mylne in through and frome all the londs and tenements in gosforde southe aforesaide w^t all and singler thappurtennes therunto belongyng to the saide Willyame hys heyres and assignes for eu'. Of thede lords of the fee of the same by the s^{uice} thereof dewe and by the lawe accustomede. And the said Sr Humfra barganethe and sellethe to the saide Willyame hys heyres and assignes by theis presents all and singler evidences writings escripts and mynyme'ts whiche he the saide Sr Humfray or eny for hyme hathe or haue knowlege of or otherwise lawfully may come bye the whiche do belonge apperteane or concerne the said mylne water race of the same and parcellis of groundes aforesaide or eny parcell or parte therof. And also dothe cou'nte and promyse by theis presents to and w^t the saide Willyame that he the said Sr Humfrey shall well and trewly deliuer the saide Evidences writynges escripts and mynyme'ts and eu'y parcell and parte therof to the saide Willyame hys heyres and assignes before the feaste of pasche next ensewing the date of this presentes w^{oute} any forder delay. FFORMERMORE the saide Sr Humfrey cou'ntethe and promisethe by this presentes to and w^t the saide Willyame that he the saide Sr Humfrey shall at all and eu'y tyme and tymes hereafter be redye at the desire or requeste of the saide Willyame his heyres or assignes to make or cause to be made to the saide Willyame his heyres and assignes a good sure sufficient and lawfull estaite in the lawe in fee symple of and in the saide mylne water race and p^{cellis} of grounde w^t thappurtennes be it by fyne feoffamente recou'y confirmacone w^t warrantie or otherwise as mooste surely shalbe diuysede by the counsaile lernede of the saide Wilim his heyres or assignes and at ther propre coostes and charges. To haue and to holde the saide mylne water race and p^{cellis} of grounde and other the premisses w^t thappurtennes to the saide Wilim his heyres and assignes. Of thede lordes of the fee of the same by the s^{uice} therof dewe and by the lawe accustomede for eu'. MOREOVER the saide Sr Humfrey cou'ntethe and promysethe by this presentes to and w^t the saide Willyame his heyres or assignes that the saide mylne water race and p^{cellis} of grounde and other the p^{misses} w^t thapp^{tennes} ar in the day of makynge herof therebye discharged of all forms bargaynes sayles jounetres dowers statutes m^{chainte} statutes of the staple rentcharges and arrerages of rentes and all other encombrannees whatsoever. AND FORMERMORE the saide Sr Humfrey cou'ntethe and promysethe to and w^t the saide Willyame that he the saide Sr Humfrey and other to his vse ar in the day of makynge herof seasele of and in the saide mylne water race and p^{cellis} of grounde and other the p^{misses} w^t thapp^{tennes} and haith the full power and auctoritie to bargane and sell the same to the saide Wilim his heyres and assignes for eu'. AND ALSO the saide Sr Humfrey cou'ntethe and promysethe by this presentes to and w^t the saide Willyame that he the saide Sr Humfray and his heyres shall warraunde and defende the saide mylne water race and p^{cellis} of grounde and other the p^{misses} w^t thappurtennes to the saide Willyame his heyres and assignes against all men by this presentes for eu'. AND for the sure p^{formance} of all and singler cou'ntes grannes promises and articles conteigned and comprised in this Indentures of the partie of the saide Sr Humfrey well and trewly to be obs^{uede} p^{formed} and kepte the saide Sr humfray haith the bounde hymself to the saide Willyame by special obligeacone berynge date herof in the sum of a hundrethe poundes sterlinge. In witness wherof the parties abouesaide to this Indentures sounderby (?) haue put ther seallis YERON the day and yere abouesaide

Signed 'Unfra Lisle Knyght'

Annorial seal of red wax—*paly of six*, impaling a lion rampant—appended by a parchment tag.

This indenture is interesting from the circumstance that the William Hatherwick, to whom the mill at Gosforth was conveyed by Sir Humfrey Lisle, appears to have given his name to the mill, and thus to this day it is known as Haddrick's mill. Mr. Welford, in his *Gosforth*, mentions a Thomas Hatherwick, who was parish clerk of South Gosforth in 1577, the earliest reference to the name before the discovery of this deed. For pedigrees of the Lisles, see new *History of Northumberland*, vol. VII, index.

Exchanges :—

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland :—*Journal*, xxxix, 2.

From the Canadian Institute of Toronto :—*Transactions*, viii, iii.

From the Royal Numismatic Society :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, no. 34.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, lxvi.

Purchases :— *Notes and Queries*, nos. 293-295 and Index.

DONATION TO THE MUSEUM.

The following was announced, and thanks voted to the donor :—

From Mr. W. F. Orwin of Gateshead :—A large dark green silk umbrella, with a staghorn handle, the wands being of whalebone. It appears to be of late eighteenth or early nineteenth century date.

FUND FOR REMOVAL OF LIBRARY.

The treasurer reported that since the last list was published in the *Proceedings* (p. 88) the following additional promises had been received :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
R. Oliver Heslop.....	1	1	0	Edwin Dodds	2	2	0
J. M. Moore	3	3	0	Lord Joicey	5	0	0
Mrs. Geo. Thompson...	2	2	0	J. C. McDonald	1	1	0
W. J. Armstrong	3	3	0	Robt. Spence	5	0	0
Mrs. Ware	0	10	0	Capt. Fullerton James	0	10	6
W. W. Gibson.....	1	0	0	Wm. Boyd.....	1	1	0
N. H. Martin	1	1	0	Prof. Haverfield	2	0	0
A. T. Flagg	1	1	0				
T. E. Forster	5	0	0				
					£34	15	6

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. F. W. Dendy, V.P. :—A silver straight-sided tankard of Newcastle make, recently acquired by him, with moulded edge round top and bottom, and having double curved handle. Its height is 4½ ins., and diameter at mouth 3½ ins., and at base 4 ins. The five marks

upon its bottom are (1) maker's mark  for John Langlands, a Newcastle silversmith; (2) lion to l.; (3) leopard's head cr.; (4) 3 castles for Newcastle; and (5) Newcastle year letter H, for 1774.

By the chairman: (i) An interesting MS. volume, recently purchased by him, relating chiefly to Corbridge, bearing the bookplate of Sir David Smith; and (ii) a number of objects discovered this season in the course of the excavations at *Corstopitum*.

[The chairman, after pointing out that Corbridge had now justified its claim to be considered the most important Roman military and civil site in the north of England, exhibited and commented on a few antiquities relating to it. One of these was a manuscript volume bearing the bookplate of Sir David Smith, who was at the beginning of the nineteenth century, commissioner to the duke of Northumberland, relating to the place and describing discoveries made about 1802. It enabled us, he said, to assign to Corbridge several new inscriptions, and one hitherto assigned to Housesteads, that referring to the *praetentura*, of which an illustration is given in the *Lapidarium*, no. 203, p. 709, and also on the next page. At Alnwick castle are many other volumes of like kind which formerly belonged to the same collector. Other articles exhibited were a square bronze ornament with a late Keltic reversed S-shaped ornament in centre, in red and green enamel, a fourth century fibula, a cloissonné button of doubtful age but of much interest, a first brass coin, found a day or two before, of Hadrian, in fairly good condition, having on the reverse a standing figure with a cornucopia in one hand and in other out-

stretched, a doubtful object. It bears on the rev. the inscription TRIB POT COS III; a leaden disk, about 1 ins. in diameter, which Mr. Gibson



said was a modern wine tab; a small knife handle of dark wood of Roman or may be Scandinavian date, having the figure of an animal carved on it, etc. Amongst other objects found is a mould, probably used for casts in earthenware. It represents a figure wearing a head dress something like a bonnet, a short skirt, and holding what appears to be a crooked stick; the figure has been named by the workmen Harry Lauder. The speaker said the wheel at the side of the figure was the same which appeared on many Celtic inscriptions and monuments, and was supposed to be connected with Jupiter. The crooked stick and the tam o' shanter, which was really a helmet, seemed to be also remarkable,

Thanks were voted for these exhibits.

THE ARMORIALS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Mr. C. H. Blair read the introduction to his 'Armorial of Northumberland, an index, and an ordinary to 1666.' The full paper will probably be printed in *Archaeologia Aeliana*. 3 ser., vol. vi.

Thanks were voted to him by acclamation.

MISCELLANEA.

The following local extracts are from the *Portland papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm. Report, xv, app. iv):—

John Bell to [Robert Harley].

1707, August 19, Newcastle [upon-Tyne]. Has received a letter from Sir Thomas Frankland and Sir Robert Cotton, from which it appears that he is likely to be ill-used by the taking away of part of his farm of the posts, it being proposed to send the South Shields letters by the Durham bag, in order to gratify Sir Henry Liddell and his son, without doing any service to the public. Desires Harley will speak to Frankland, so that the letters may come in the same way as they have done since the Revolution, for so long has he been postmaster. Mr. Carr, copy of letters from the General Post Office enclosed. [Page 435.]

John Bell to [Robert Harley].

1707, September 2, Newcastle [upon-Tyne].—I herewith send a letter from Mr. D[e] F[oe], which came to my hand last night. Some posts ago I made bold to put you in mind to speak to Sir Tho. Frankland in my favour that he would be pleased to let the South Shields letters come to Newcastle in my bag, as they always have done till the time

Sir H. Liddell made interest with Sir Thomas in favour of the post-master of Durham. Mr. Carr wrote to your honour about this before. [Page 438.]

HERD SAND, SOUTH SHIELDS.

This month (September) a third brass coin of Victorinus ([VICTORI] NVS P F AVG), with rev. of Mars standing holding a spear and a shield, and a Nuremberg counter, with orb and cross in centre on one side. and an orle of fleurs-de-lis, etc., on other, have been found on the beach.

Mr. Richard Welford has kindly sent the following from his manuscript collections;—

NEWCASTLE FIRE OFFICE.

Mackenzie, *History of Newcastle*, p. 725, states that the Newcastle Fire Office was first opened, in apartments at the head of the Side, on February 1st, 1783. The original stock was held by twenty-one local capitalists, who subscribed 100*l.* a piece, and the profits were substantial, as the following copy of the privately issued MS. balance sheet, for the year 1800-1801, shows. Mackenzie adds that a 100*l.* share in the concern was 'recently' (1827) sold for 3200*l.*

Dr. Accounts of the Newcastle Fire Office, from June 24, 1800, to June 24, 1801.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Amount of Loss and Damage by				By Amount of Premiums received this			
fire paid this year	2956	19	6	year	3725	11	0
Charge of Policies	205	11	0½	Amount of New Water Works			
Fire Office Charges	262	9	10	Rents, &c.	822	19	9
Fire Office Agency	534	15	5	Dividend on Stock, £31,500	945	0	0
New Water Works Charges	455	11	6½	Money on a Life Annuity fallen in			
Annuity Office Charges	45	11	8	this year	200	0	0
Annuity Interest	516	0	6				
	4976	19	6				
Gain'd this year	716	11	3				
	£5693	10	9		£5693	10	9
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Dividend on Stock	945	0	0	The particulars of the total Capital as on the			
Profits by New Water Works				other side are as follows:—			
Rents this year	367	8	2½				
Money on a Life Annuity							
fallen in this year	200	0	0				
	1512	8	2½				
Lost by Insurance							
this year	234	4	9½				
Annuity Interest							
paid	516	0	6				
Annuity Office							
Charges paid	45	11	8				
	795	16	11½				
	716	11	3				
Original Fund	2100	0	0				
Money taken up on Life Annuities	6340	4	6				
Profits to the 24th June,							
1800	23885	6	3½				
Do. this year, as above	716	11	3				
	24601	17	6½				
Total Capital to June 24, 1801	£33042	2	0½		£33042	2	0½

A PATIENT LOCAL STATIONER.

In continuation of the subject illustrated on page 32 of this volume, Mr. Welford contributes another Newcastle tradesman's account, in which three years' credit is taken. The creditor in this instance is the well known stationer and bookseller, William Charnley.

Sir Thos, Clavering, Bart.,

			To Wm Charnley,	Dr.	£	s.	d.
1760.	Jany	16	To Stick red wax				4
	Feby	8	Box of Wafers				6
	Apr.	11	Quart of Ink		1	4	
	May	13	Stick of best wax				6
	"	31	10 qrs D. Post black-edged		10	0	
	June	2	2 qrs D. Post & 2 qrs D. Foolscap 4to		4	8	
	"	"	1 Ream Foolscap		7	6	
	"	11	7 qrs Medium ruld 7 lines	1	10	0	
	"	"	An Alphabet		1	5	
	Sept	22	8 qrs D. Demi Post gilt		10	0	
	"	23-27	19½ qrs D. Demi black-edged	1	4	4½	
	Oct.	14	1 Ream best Foolscap		8	0	
	"	15-16	20 qrs D. Demi Post black-edged	1	5	0	
	Nov.	6	3 qrs Waste Paper		1	5	
			London Mags, 1760		6	6	
			Newcastle Journal, 1760		10	10	
1761.	May	4	Binding Lond. Mags, 1759 & 60		4	8	
	June	9	Pint of Ink				8
	"	20	1 qr Waste Paper				6
	"	23	1 ream do do		8	0	
	July	3	Pint of Ink & Bottle				10
	"	8	1 Ream D. Demi gilt	1	5	0	
	Sept	8	Binding Votes of the H. of Com., 2 vols		6	0	
	Dce	31	London Mags, 1761		6	6	
			Newcastle Journal 1761		10	10	
1762.	Feby	15	Gilding & Lettering Brown's Estimate, 2 vol.*		1	0	
	"	"	Binding new Estimate gilt				1 6
	"	"	Tristram Shandy vol 3 rd 4 th 5 th 6 th				8 0
	"	26	Binding London Mags, 1761, 2 vols				2 4
	August	11	Annual Register, 3 vols. out of the Sale		12	0	
	"	26	Bindg Votes of the H. of Commons		3	0	
	"	27	1 Ream fine Foolscap		15	0	
	Sept	18-26	7 qrs Waste Paper		3	6	
	Oct	2	2 qrs Foolscap				1 8
	"	4	Annual Register, 1761				6 6
	"	8	2 Qts of Ink & Bottles				3 0
	"	16	2 qrs Waste Paper... ..				1 0
1763.	Feby	14-16	4 qrs Waste Paper... ..				2 0
			London Mags 1762 & binding do. in 2 vols.				8 10
			Th ompson's Journal, 1762†		10	10	
	May	28	Annual Register, 1762				6 6

£14 12 2½

Recd Sept 3, 1763, the Contents in full of all Demands by the hands of Mr Teasdale.

Wm Charnley.

* *An Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times.* By the Rev. John Brown, D.D., Vicar of Newcastle, 1761-1766.

† 'Thompson's Journal' is simply the *Newcastle Journal*, published by Isaac Thompson, its founder, from 1739 till his death in 1776, and afterwards by T. Robson. It ceased in 1783.

CORRECTIONS :

Page 30, line 10 from bottom, for 'St. Hilda' read 'St. Helen.'
 Page 31, line 21, for 'satints' read 'saints.'
 Page 32, line 13, for 'corpe' read 'corpse.'
 Page 57, line 11, for 'Miforde' read 'Mitforde.'
 Page 67, line 18, *delete* 'prone.'

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1909.

NO. 11

An afternoon meeting of the society was held on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of September, 1909, at Marine house,

TYNEMOUTH,

the residence of Mr. R. C. Clephan, F.S.A., a vice-president of the society, on his kind invitation. About thirty members and friends assembled in the billiard room, where Mr. Clephan gave an address descriptive of his large and valuable collection. The bulk of the objects, as Mr. Clephan explained, are Egyptian antiquities, and arms and armour of medieval times and of the Renaissance. But, besides these, there are smaller collections of Etruscan, Phoenician, Greek, and Roman antiquities, comprising many objects showing Egyptian influence. Indeed, it is only now beginning to be realized how very great that influence really was.

THE EGYPTIAN COLLECTION

is very comprehensive, and has been gathered together by Mr. Clephan over many years, during frequent visits to Egypt, mainly with a view to making the collection of educational value. Passing over pre-dynastic objects recently described by him in a paper read before the society (p. 42), Mr. Clephan turned to what he called historic times, beginning with Menes, say, 5500 B.C., and extending far into the Roman period. 'There are,' he remarked, 'a good many things dating from the Ancient Empire, say B.C. 5500-3780; and perhaps the most remarkable among them is the head of a man of rank of the fifth dynasty, B.C. 4454-4206, carved in low relief. The technique is admirable, the face affords an excellent example of the type of man of the period. There is the head of a mummy case of the twelfth dynasty, say, B.C. 3300. The racial type is very pronounced, and strongly reminds one of those massive heads of the Tanis sphinxes which were for long regarded as representing some of the Shepherd Kings (Hyksos). That fine head of a mummy-case, gilded, is very pleasing and expressive. It dates from the eighteenth or nineteenth dynasty, and, as a racial type, is strongly suggestive of a considerable infusion of Semitic blood into the twelfth dynasty stock. The idea of these masks, which were clearly portraits, was to restore the face of a defunct to its pristine condition, which had been rendered almost unrecognizable by the process of embalming.'

Mr. Clephan called attention to specimens of painting on wood, which he said sprang from about the eighteenth dynasty. The contents of the first wall case includes a funeral boat of the close of the old empire or early in the middle empire, manned by six rowers, three of them,

if not all, being gods. Such boats were placed with the mummy for use in the underworld; and it was believed that certain words of power, as set forth in the 90th chapter of the ritual, on being spoken correctly, would at once transform the model boat into a river-going craft, properly manned for the use of the defunct in the underworld. The second wall case contains specimens of pottery of all the ages of Ancient Egypt, and some fine vases in alabaster and black diorite. They are of elegant forms, globular, alabastron, shell-shape, conical, and cylindrical, and they mostly date from the eighteenth dynasty, say B.C. 1500, and were acquired by Mr. Clephan direct from the tombs many years ago. The third wall case holds a varied collection of ushabti or answerers, covering all the periods of Egyptian history. The sixth case has been set apart for figures of gods and goddesses (many cast in bronze), amulets, figures of sacred animals, etc.

As with the wall cases, we must, in dealing with the table-cases, select but a few of the treasures they contain. In the first are many very rare amulets, each with its own symbolic value. Mr. Clephan called special attention to a fine figure of Bes, playing on an instrument of the nature of an accordion; to a figure of 'The Beautiful God' Nefert-Atmu, or Nefert-Tum; and to an admirable figure of Shu, holding up the sun on his head, the prototype of Atlas. Most of the Greek gods, he said, had their prototypes in those Egyptian. Some of the rarer divinities were represented, two in silver, one in electrum—a mixture of silver and gold. There was also an Isis in lapis-lazuli. Above all was a rare and beautiful bust of Isis, in green serpentine, dating from the fourth, fifth, or sixth dynasty, say B.C. 4400, of a character and technique equal to any in the halcyon age of Greek art. Varied memorials, articles of personal adornment, ancient Egyptian beads, scarabs, examples of Egyptian linen, papyri and books of clay in hieroglyphics and cuneiform, and scores of other articles were viewed and described, after which the worthy host proceeded to a large case of ancient lamps, comprising examples from Egypt, Etruria, Greece, Rome, and Asia Minor, besides Cyprus.

Referring to table case E, Mr. Clephan stated that the lamps, lamp-stands, and lamp-fillers numbered nearly a hundred. An Etruscan lamp-stand was specially noticeable. There were many Egyptian examples—one modelled as a figure of Bes, another as a Nile boat, several from Cyprus, showing Egyptian and Phœnician influences; Greek lamps, some of great beauty; Roman lamps in bronze and terra-cotta, one formed as a human foot; and many examples from Palestine, with Christian emblems and inscriptions.

ARMS AND ARMOUR.

With the collection of arms and armour before the company, Mr. Clephan said the man at arms did not become completely sheathed in plate armour before the fifteenth century. The fashion in vogue until nearly its close was what is usually styled, though inaptly, 'Gothic' armour, which was forged on the lines of the Florentine civil dress of the time. The same adherence to the fashion in costume was observable right through the armour period, the form of cuirass being that of the doublet. This style of armour is the most graceful of all, and it fitted like a glove.

Detailed descriptions of twelve different suits preceded an account of Indian weapons and armour. An important and comprehensive collection of long-shafted weapons, comprising guisarnes, glaives, halberds, partisans, etc., was shown, together with specimens of short-hafted descriptions.

The old guns and gunlocks include a matchlock caliver of the sixteenth century, a beautiful wheel-lock handgun, a wheel-lock apart, showing the mechanism, a catapult gun, a rare Sardinian flint-lock gun, a coaching flint-lock blunderbuss with a brass barrel, several wheel-lock and flint-lock pistols, etc.

The collection of swords and daggers is numerous and comprehensive. There are some fine specimens, notably a beautiful sword of the second quarter of the sixteenth century, a flamberge of the same century, a headsman's sword, etched with a death's head and cross bones, a schiavona (the sword of the doge's guard at Venice), a hunting sword and pistol combined, some very fine rapiers and small swords, etc. And last of all there is the sword of Mrs. Clephan's great-great-grandfather, a naval post-captain, who turned Quaker, and this, his sword, into a carving knife.

OLD FURNITURE.

Among the old furniture is a fine sixteenth century table; several Jacobean and Yorkshire chairs, the latter Cromwellian. They came from Sir Arthur Dodsworth's house at Haltofts, near Pontefract. Two remarkable chairs demand special mention. The large chair or throne came from the St. Telmo palace at Seville. It had been recently bequeathed to the church by the late duchess of Montpensier, and is a fine example of sixteenth century date. The back is surmounted by the dual arms with dragon supporters, below a helmet carved in high relief, and there is much other fine carving about it. The seat is covered with embossed Spanish leather. The chair had been white-washed by the priests. The other chair had belonged to the emperor Charles V., and came from Salamanca. On the back is the Austrian double eagle, with the feathers articulated, and in the centre the coats of arms of the various countries the emperor ruled over. On the top stands the Imperial crown, gilt, with the orb and cross. The chair rests on lions' feet.

Amongst those who attended were Professor W. P. Paterson, of Edinburgh University: Mr. J. A. Dixon, Tynemouth; Professor Duff, Dr. and Miss Baumgartner, Mr. Charles Walker, Mr. and Mrs. B. Stevenson, Mr. E. R. Newbiggin, and Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt, Newcastle: Mr. T. Matheson and Mr. and Mrs. J. Dowson, Morpeth; Mr. J. A. Irving, Corbridge; Mr. and Mrs. Blair and Miss Gladys Blair, Harton.

The guests were entertained to tea by Mrs. Clephan, and before the meeting ended a cordial vote of thanks was accorded, on the motion of Professor Wight Duff, to Mr. and Mrs. Clephan for their kindness and hospitality.

[The foregoing report has been taken chiefly from the columns of the *Newcastle Daily Journal*, of 26th September, 1909.]

MISCELLANEA.

In a catalogue (677) of autograph letters issued by James Tregaskis, is a letter of William Martin, 'the natural philosopher,' to John Phillips, who was to lecture at the Lit. and Phil., Newcastle. Martin wanted to give a counter lecture 'my original one, and conclude by explaining the spots on the Heaven of Heavens the sun . . .' to be followed by a small collection on his behalf! It is signed 'Wm. Martin, ante-Newtonian,' and is dated 'Wallsend, Nov. 6, 1834.'

The following appears in another catalogue, of the same bookseller, of autograph letters, etc. :—

279 RODDAM (Robert—Admiral ; served at New York, and in West Indies, where he was captured by the French. 1719-1808). A.L.S. 1½ pp., 4to. Replying to a letter transmitted to him by the Clerk of the Peace for Northumberland respecting Aliens. With fly-leaf. 15/-

Killingworth, near Newcastle Tyne, Sept. 4, 1863

* * * A fighting letter from a grand old naval hero of 84, who on one occasion defended the 'Greenwich' of 50 guns for many hours against a French squadron of 5 ships of the line, and 3 frigates. 'My professional services of 69 years to my Sovereign and my Country, I offer'd to resume last March, both in a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and to the Admiralty, being in every respect well and ready to add my *bid* wherever it might be necessary, tho' from a fall I had two years ago, I am not yet able to walk without assistance . . .'

GATESHEAD MUNICIPAL PENALTIES.

The following document, in the original manuscript, bearing the autographs of the first mayor and town clerk of Gateshead, is from the collection of Mr. R. Welford :—

NOTICE.

That every person duly qualified who shall be elected to the office of Alderman for the Borough of Gateshead shall accept such office or shall in lieu thereof pay to the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of such Borough a Fine of Ten pounds. AND that every person duly qualified who shall be elected to the office of Councillor Auditor or Assessor for the same Borough shall accept such office to which he shall have been elected or shall in lieu thereof pay to the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of such Borough a Fine of Five pounds. AND ALSO that every Councillor who shall be elected to the office of Mayor of the same Borough shall accept such office or shall in lieu thereof pay to the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the same Borough a Fine of Twenty pounds.

Sealed with the Seal of the said Borough this twenty sixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

G. HAWKES, Mayor. Seal.

[Endorsed.]

I do hereby certify that this copy of a Bye Law of the Council of the Borough of Gateshead was affixed on the outer door of the Town Hall of the said Borough on Thursday the twenty seventh day of October, 1836 ; and that it did continue so affixed until Tuesday the thirteenth day of December, 1836, when it was taken down by me. Dated this thirteenth day of December, 1836.

WILLIAM KELL, Town Clerk of the said Borough.

SLATERS' WORK IN 1740.

(From R. Welford's MS. Collections.)

1740, October 14.—Articles of agreement indented, between William Rochester of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, slater, and Adam Askew of the same town, Doctor of Physick, by which Rochester agrees that he will well and sufficiently cover with good Scotch slates, to be provided by said Askew, all that new building lately erected as an addition to said Askew's dwelling house in Westgate St., and at his own expense constantly employ and keep working Alexander Sloan of Kelso, slater, and all such persons as said Sloan shall appoint ; also that said Sloan shall not by any of the Slater's Company be put off said work, but shall on the day of the date hereof begin said work and duly attend and give all necessary despatch to it and no way delay or neglect the same. In consideration whereof said Askew covenants to pay to said Rochester, 30s. for every rood of said work as shall be well and sufficiently completed, accounting 36 yards to every rood, and provide all the slates required, as above mentioned. Bond for true performance on both sides in penal sum of 50l. (Signed) William Rochester, Adm. Askew. Witnesses : Thos. Riddell, Jno. Isaacson, Jno. Richardson.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1909.

NO. 12

A country meeting of the society was held on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of September, 1909, at

BRINKBURN PRIORY, ETC.

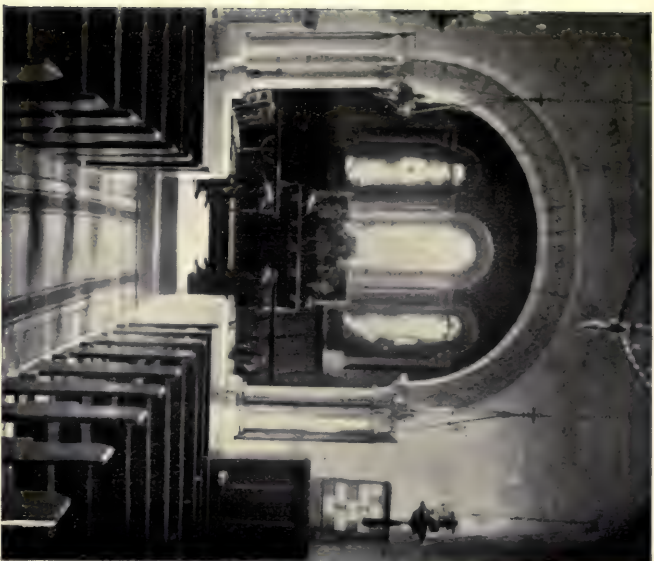
About thirty members and friends took part in the day's proceedings. Amongst those present were :—Mr. R. Kyle and Miss Kyle, Alnwick; the Rev. T. Stephens, Miss Stephens, Miss Mary Stephens, Miss Flintoff, of Horsley, Otterburn; Mr. Nicholas Temperley, Gateshead; Mr. Charles Walker, Mr. William Francis, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Markham, Newcastle; Mrs. Chambers, London; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ridley, and Mr. J. F. Ridley, Rothbury; Miss Nicholson, Morpeth; Mr. Wm. Turnbull, Rothbury; Mr. and Mrs. Blair and Miss Gladys Blair, Harton; and the Rev. Father Thompson, Thropton.

The Newcastle contingent left the central station by the 8-10 a.m. train for Brinkburn station, where a carriage was awaiting members. On the way to Brinkburn priory they were joined by the Rothbury contingent. The day though dull was mild. On the top of the descent to the priory a halt was made at a mound; of it Mr. D. D. Dixon, F.S.A., of Rothbury, the guide for the day, explained that there was evidence and tradition that there had been three occupations. First of all, from its formation, and also from the existence of a hollow way leading from the river on the eastern side up to the mound it had evidently been a pre-historic habitation of some kind or another in the British period. The next occupation was said to have been Roman. Sir David Smith, writing about a century ago, remarked that there was a tradition that that mound had been the site of a Roman villa and small fort, and, as the Devil's Causeway crossed through the Coquet about 1300 yards below Brinkburn, it might have been. The third occupation was medieval, as, judging from other foundations found within the enclosure, it was thought to have been the site of the dwellings of the out-door servants of the priory.

The party walked down to the priory, which is situated amidst the most charming scenery that even the Coquet can boast. In the interior Mr. Dixon gave a brief historical sketch, stating that it was founded in the reign of Henry I by William Bertram the first, of Mitford, for the use of Augustinian or Austin canons. He, with the consent of his wife and sons, granted the site to *dominus* Osbert Colutarius, who had until recently been quoted as the first prior, but Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, in his description of the priory in the new *County History of Northumberland* (vol.

vii), says that Osbert Colutarius was possibly a master builder, and that Ralph the priest was the first prior, in 1135, or earlier. The names of eighteen more priors are given, the last being William Hodgson, who was prior at the suppression in 1536. After this date the services were continued by chaplains and curates. Gradually the church fell into disrepair, for in 1602 and 1603 the churchwardens were presented because their church was in decay. Then the roof fell in and regular services ceased in 1683. Baptisms and burials, however, occasionally took place, the last being in 1793. There are several seventeenth century slabs in the floor of the church. In 1858 the Cadogan family restored the church, the first burial after the restoration being of one of the Cadogans, and now Sunday services were held regularly in it. The priory had many grants of lands not only from the founder, but from many of the adjoining owners in the parishes of Felton, Framlington, and Whittingham on the north, and from the western extremity of Rothbury parish down to Warkworth, where the brethren had valuable salt pans, and at Newbiggin two tofts brought them in the useful rent of 500 herrings yearly. Yet, owing to the depredations of the Scots, the entertainment of armies on the march, travellers, and doles to the poor, the canons of Brinkburn frequently complained of poverty. Amongst the many interesting associations that cling around the ancient priory of Brinkburn, may be mentioned the following. In 1509, the prior and his servants formed part of the escort from Newcastle to Alnwick of the Princess Margaret, the daughter of Henry VII, on her way through Northumberland to meet James IV of Scotland, her affianced husband—whom she had never seen. Whilst on her melancholy return to England in 1515 she stayed at the priory from Saturday, Nov. 20, until Monday, Nov. 22, when it is most probable she would attend mass at the priory church.

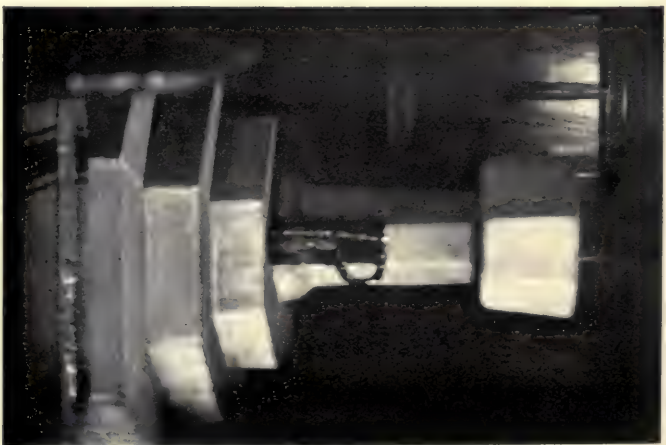
Architecturally, the church was, continued Mr. Dixon, one of the finest examples of the Transitional period to be found in Northumberland, or even in England. Built towards the end of the twelfth century, when pointed arches began to be used in England, we find here pointed and circular headed windows and arches mingled in a way most graceful and pleasing. The first sight that meets the eye on approaching the priory is the round headed north doorway surmounted by a gable containing three graceful trefoil-headed arches. The west front is a beautiful example of Early English work. On the south are three round-headed doorways, and the cloister arcade of trefoil-headed arches. The church consists of nave, north aisle, north and south transepts each with an east aisle in which were chantry chapels, a central tower, and the choir. He pointed out the site of the chantry chapels. A piscina and credence recess in the choir, and a 'squint' at the end of a mural passage leading from the dormitories of the canons were pointed out. The 'squint,' Mr. Dixon surmised, would allow any sick brother, unable to attend the celebration of the mass, to see the altar. In the south transept is another piscina. While leaning against the south wall of this transept is an altar slab about six feet long by three feet wide, with its five crosses; it had probably been buried when stone altars were forbidden. In the chancel floor is the grave cover of William, suffragan bishop of Durham and prior of Brinkburn, who died in 1484. The bell was stolen, broken, and hidden in 1717, fragments of it were seen in the entrance hall of the house close by, also a small bronze vessel found near the house in which was a large number of gold coins. The canons' burial ground lay to the east of the church. There was a grant of land to the altar of the Holy Cross in Brinkburn church. Lands, etc., were also granted for lights in the church, a toft and a



INTERIOR, LOOKING EAST.

LONG FRAMLINGTON CHURCH, NORTHUMBERLAND.

From photographs by Miss Mary Stephens of Horeley, Heddesdale.



THE FONT.

croft and 12 acres of land in Trewitt, and other lands in Thirston, the last named for lights to the virgin.

After viewing the surrounding beauties of the place, the party drove to

LONG FRAMLINGTON

to see the ancient church there. Dr. Fenwick had been expected to be present, but unfortunately he was not well, and the following historical notes by him were read by Mr. J. P. Ridley :—

'By an undated charter, William de Framlington gave to God and the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist, 'in whose honour service is celebrated in the chapel of Framlington,' five score acres of land in the parish of Framlington, five acres of land in tofts and crofts in the said vill to be held by the prior and canons of Brinkburn, to whom belonged the mother church of Felton. William de Framlington died 1196, and in an ordinance made in 1260 relating to the vicarage of Felton the toft and croft in the vill of Framlington are mentioned as occupied by the chaplain. On the 18 August, 1552, when the 'Inventorie' was made, the church possessed 'towe lytill belles.' In 1663, the church was said to be totally ruined and destitute. In 1727, it was agreed to collect accounts of twice the amount for repairs according to the archdeacon's directions. It was probably then that sash windows were substituted for the old ones; but a date, 1792, on one of the stones over these windows rather points to its having been later. The porch is doubtless of later date than the nave, but there is nothing to fix the date at all accurately. About 1880 the church was in such bad repair that it had to be almost entirely rebuilt, one window only being retained. It was thought impossible by the architect to retain a beautiful fourteenth century window then in the church, it being, in his opinion, quite beyond repair. The stones, however, were preserved, and the window replaced in the vestry at the last restoration of the church in 1896. At this restoration it was found that the floor had been raised and the roof lowered several inches; and when the soil was removed the bases of the doorstep and the bases of the pillars in the porch were revealed, also when the sash windows in the south wall were removed the jambs of the original windows were found and the windows restored. There was also found the hinge of a gate leading into the chancel evidently through an old screen.'

Dr. Fenwick was thanked for his notes.

According to the Oliverian inquisition, taken at Morpeth on 1 June, 1650, it was found 'That the Chappel of Framlington doth belong to the said Parish [Felton], and that it is fitt that the said Chappellrye, and all such places as belong to Brenckeburne Parish, on the North of Cocquett, and Brenckeburne itselfe . . . may be united and added to the said Parish of Felton.'¹

Bishop Chandler's notes of his visitation, 'supposed in 1736,' give, Felton wth Framlington, V. Resid., W. Henderson, 120*li.* Impr. 800*li.* In Felton, fam. 237, of which 15 Presbyterians and 5 Papists; in Framlington, fam. 71, of which 12 Presb. and 1 Papist; in Brinkburn, fam. 60, of which 2 Presb. and 4 Papist. Sam^t. 3 times in church, twice 'in ye chapple.' Presb. meeting, 100 meet. Tho. Bells teaches, 2 Schools Sunday.

The communion plate is modern, and is described in these *Proceedings* (2 ser. iv, 182), as are also the bells, one of which was made in 1725 by Samuel Smith of York.

¹ *Arch. Ael.*, 1 ser. III, 4.

Driving thence to

WHITTON TOWER.

the residence of the rector of Rothbury, the Rev. C. E. Blackett Ord, Mr. Dixon sketched its history. The date of the pole was probably 1380. The first record regarding it was in 1415, when it was said to be in the occupation of the rector of Rothbury. The next was in 1541, when it was still the parsonage of Rothbury. It was one of eight Northumbrian towers on which were coats of arms. Here the coat was on the west end of the tower. It was disputed as to whose coat of arms it was, but his contention had always been that the shield shewed the arms of the rector of Rothbury, Alexander Cooke, who flourished 1435-74, and not that of the Unfreviles, which it much resembles, as was generally said.

The interior of the tower having been inspected, the party moved on to

ROTHBURY CHURCH.

The chancel is of thirteenth century date, but the rest of the church is almost entirely modern; the chief object of ancient date, found when the church was taken down in 1850, being the stem of the font, of Anglian work—part of the stem of the church-yard cross—which stands just within the west door, its bowl being of 1664. The fine symbolical carving on each of the sides of the font stem is particularly good; the head of the cross, as Mr. Dixon remarked, is in the society's museum at the Blackgate, it has two holes in the arms, probably for the insertion of lights.

In 1279, Robert, bishop of Carlisle, lost the presentation to the church of Rothbury,² but it seems to have been recovered, as it was held by the bishops until comparatively recently (1872). Under date of 8 Sept. 1705, in bishop Nicolson's (of Carlisle) diaries,³ it is said that Mr. Thomlinson of Rothbury, and his wife and others, dined with the bishop at Rose castle: 'Mr. T. tells me he'll shortly transmit a true Terrier of the present state of his Rectory: to be preserv'd here at Rose, 'twas, he saies, worth about 160*li*. when he enter'd on it; and is now bettered by 100*li*. yearly.'

The rector of Rothbury is lord of the manor of Whitton, by virtue of his office, and is entitled, by immemorial custom, to command the freeholders to work for him so many days at harvest time.

The smaller bell of 1682, which bears the name of John Thomlinson, the rector, is by James Bartlett of Whitechapel, and bears his mark of 3 bells. Amongst the communion plate are a flagon, made in 1731 by Robert Makepeace, a Newcastle silversmith, and a silver cup made by John Langlands. There is also an early seventeenth century cup. For full description of the bells and communion plate, see these *Proceedings*, 2 ser. III, 158.

In the parish hall the company was entertained to tea by Mrs. Blackett-Ord, and afterwards Mr. Dixon exhibited his collection of flint and bronze implements found in Coquetdale.

On the motion of Mr. Temperley, Canon and Mrs. Blackett-Ord, and Mr. Dixon were each cordially thanked.

Brinkburn priory and the other places visited, are fully described in the new *County History of Northumberland*, vol. VII. For reports of former meetings at Rothbury, Brinkburn, and Whitton, see these *Proceedings*, 2 ser. II, 264; v, 85, 167; and x, 45, 199.

² 'Chron. of Lanercost' (Sir H. Maxwell's transl.), *Scottish Hist. Rev.*, VI, i, 27.

³ *Cumberland and Westmorland Antiq. and Arch. Trans.*, N.S., III, 25.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1909.

NO. 13

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of September, 1909, at seven o'clock in the evening, prof. F. Haverfield, LL.D., F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. Literary and Philosophical Society, Newcastle.
2. Kennett Champlain Bayley, M.A., Alnmet Barn, Durham.
3. James Elliott, 18 Heaton Road, Newcastle.
4. Charles Irwin, Osborne House, Tynemouth.
5. Prof. Allen Mawer, 38 Sanderson Road, Newcastle.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

- From the Viking Club :—*Old Lore Miscellany*, nos. 14, 15, and 16.
 From the Corbridge Excavation Committee :—'Report on Excavations in 1908,' being overprint from *Arch. Ael.*, 3rd ser., v.
 From Robert Blair :—*The Antiquary* for September and October, 1909.

Exchanges :—

- From the Kent Archaeological Society :—*Archaeologia Cantiana*, xxviii. 8vo. cl.
 From the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, xxxi. 2.
 From the British Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, N.S. xv. i.
 From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, xxvii. Sec. C., nos. 14, 15, and 16.
 From the Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville :—*Bulletin Trimestriel*, nos. 1 and 2, 1909.
 From the Royal Society of Norway :—*Skrifter* for 1908 ; no. 11, 'Historisk Filosofisk Klasse.'
 From the Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles :—*Annales*, xxiii. i and ii, 8vo.

Purchases :—*A Literary History of Rome*, by J. Wight Duff, M.A. ; *A History of Northumberland*, vol. ix ; *Notes and Queries*, nos. 296-300 ; *The Pedigree Register*, vol. i, no. 10 ; *Jahrbücher* of the Imp. Germ. Archl. Inst., (supplemental volume 'Die Calenische Reliefkeramik' by Rudolf Pagenstecker) ; and forty-eight MS. plans of ancient earthworks, by the Rev. Edward A. Downman,

being nos. 456-497; they consist of Mold Bailey Hill, Castell-y-Aduy, Hawarden Castle, Hen Domen (Llangollen), Tomen-y-Bala, Owen Glyndowers Mount, Tomen-y-Castell, Llanarmon-Tomen, Trueman's Hill, Rûg Mount, Rhuddlan Tât Hill, Waen Mount, Maesmor Domen, Ewloe Castle, Dysorth Castle, S. Mors Mount, Pontystrad Llys, Pen-y-Cloddian, Foel Fenlli, Famma Moel-y-Gaer, Moel Arthur, Bodfari Moel-y-Gaer, Pen-y-Corrdyn-Maur, Parc-y-Meirch, Halkin Moel-y-Gaer, Clegyr-Maur-Dinas, Byn-y-Caer-Crtyn, Caer Dreuyn, Mynydd-y-Gaer, Llanfihangel Pen-y-Gaer, Llonbysillie Moel-y-Gaer, Euni Pen-y-Gaer, Gardden Chesterfield, Allyn Banks, Castell Cawr, Bedd-y-Cawr, Moel Fradig, and Lilys Wood, North Wales; and Badbury, Easthampstead Plain, Cherbury, Gremsbury, Segsbury, Sinodan, Totterdown, Wallasford, Uffington Castle, and Windsor Castle, Berkshire.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. C. H. Blair :—A seal of Sir William Basset, attached to a deed of 1312 belonging to the Rev. W. Greenwell (see plate facing p. 89). The deed is printed in *Arch. Ael.*, 1st ser., II, p. 279, and the seal is engraved there. Mr. C. H. Blair pointed out that the seal is wrongly drawn, as the shield bears three chaplets in chief instead of the twelve small crosses as there shown. The blason as given for Sir William Basset in the Parliamentary roll of Edward II (ed. Nicholas) is '*de argent a ij barres de azure, en le chief iij chapels de roses de goules.*'

THE ROMAN WALL.

Mr. F. Gerald Simpson, then gave some particulars of discoveries made by Mr. J. P. Gibson and himself on the line of the Roman Wall, chiefly at the 'King's Stables' on the west side of the Poltross burn at Gilsland. He said that the work quite exceeded their expectations. The north gateway is excelled only by the north gate of the Housesteads mile-castle. The passage walls are standing about eight feet high. He suggested that members should make a visit of inspection on Saturday, October 9th. It was agreed to issue postcards to members, inviting them to visit the site of the discoveries on the day named by Mr. Simpson.

MISCELLANEA.

Local extracts from *A Journey to Edenborough in Scotland*, by Joseph Taylor, late of the Inner Temple, esq., made in 1705 (Wm. Brown, Edinburgh, 1903), pp. 78-94 :—

Durham . . . when we came thro' the Suburbs, we crost the stone bridge over the River, whereon are built severall litle houses, or Shops, next to which is the Posthouse where we lay. We were entertain'd at the Cathedrall, with a fine Anthem, sung before the Queen at Cambridge, besides other usuall performances. I must not omit taking notice of the Seaven Copes of Velvet and Silk, which are us'd there in divine Service at the Altar; They are most curiously wrought, and express the severall historys of the Bible, and other particular passages relating to our Saviour, all in needlework: In these habits, the preists look like Monarchs triumphant . . . The Font, and the Clock, which tells the Age of the Moon, the day of the week, and the hour of the day, and the Altar piece of stone, are very fine; At the East end of the Altar were formerly nine other Altars . . .

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
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3 SER., VOL. IV.

1909.

NO. 14

A country meeting of members—the last of the season—was held at
GILSLAND,

on Saturday afternoon, the ninth day of October, 1909.

About twenty members assembled, the object being to view the excavations which have been carried out there under the superintendence of Mr. J. P. Gibson and Mr. F. Gerald Simpson. The party included Mr. and Mrs. T. Hesketh Hodgson and Miss Hodgson, of Newby Grange, Carlisle; Mr. H. T. Rutherford of North Shields; Professor Duff, Mr. M. Mackey, Mr. W. F. Shields, and Mr. Weddle, of Newcastle; Mr. S. S. Carr of Tynemouth; and the Rev. E. J. Taylor, vicar of West Pelton.

The site of the excavations, according to popular Arthurian legend always called the 'King's Stables,' is in reality that of a mile castle, which was slightly excavated in 1886, of which a report with plan is given in the *Transactions* of the Cumberland and Westmorland Arch. and Antiq. Soc., vol. ix, p. 162.

Mr. Simpson said the structure, the largest of its kind yet known on the line of the Wall, was 70ft. by 60ft. inside, with walls 9ft. 6ins. thick. These mile-castles, as the name given to them betokens, existed at intervals of about a mile right along the wall, projecting from its south face. They had gates in their northern and southern faces, and thus formed guarded passage-ways through the great barrier. The pivot holes at the sides of the massive gateways just unearthed show the position and arrangement of the doors of the various periods. These gateways, a springer stone of one of which was discovered, had been half walled-up in later Roman times. Remains of buildings discovered within mile castles have hitherto been very fragmentary, but in that at Gilsland the foundations of two structures run along almost the entire east and west sides, with walls two feet thick, occupying about half the area of the castle, and of the same date. Any doubt that might have existed as to whether the Wall and mile-castles were contemporaneous is put at rest by these excavations, as the two have been found to be bonded together. Placed against the great Wall which forms the north wall of the mile-castle and to the east of the north gateway, is a flight of stone steps, or rather the remains of them; they probably led to a platform which presumably occupied the top of the Great Wall, it being here 8ft. 6ins. thick; these steps,

however, not being tied into the Wall but simply built against its south face, are evidence of a period of reconstruction. The blocking of the western half of the north gateway at the time of reconstruction is interesting—the first instance in a mile-castle, though there are examples in the forts. The two buttresses, each 4ft. 9in. wide, projecting into the interior 3ft. 10in., flanking this gateway, are very massive, one—on the west side—stands to the height of 7ft. 6ins. The portion of the great barrier to the west of this gateway is about 9 feet high, consisting of fifteen courses, the three lowest forming an offset. The west side of the south gateway has been destroyed, but the east side of it remains. Objects of interest found include a small unfinished altar, two mill-stones, five coins (Faustina the Elder, Gallienus, Maximian (2), and Constantine II.) pieces of scale armour, two incised gems from rings, two fibulae, pieces of window glass and pottery, including Samian ware, etc.

Members then proceeded to the vicarage garden, through which a fine stretch of the Wall runs diagonally which, with the Vallum, was explained by Mr. Bird, the vicar of Gilsland, who also showed some stones *in situ*, on the site of the Vallum, which appear to have formed a hearth, and are probably post-Roman.* An old bell, and the pewter plate, the latter of the Commonwealth period, both from Over Denton church, were also exhibited by him.

Upon the motion of Mr. S. S. Carr, a member of the council of the society, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Simpson for describing the excavations; and to Mr. Bird, who had described the works at the vicarage.

It may not be amiss to record here the recent demolition of about fifteen yards of the *murus*, which was standing several courses high, though covered up with fallen material. This fragment was in a field on the north side of the road near the vicarage, and was a continuation of the fine piece running diagonally through the vicarage garden. A cottage has been built on the piece of land, which belonged to the earl of Carlisle, in the sharp angle formed by the road and the Wall, and though it is understood a special condition was attached that the great barrier should not be interfered with, these remains have been entirely removed by the builder of the house, and thus he gets an additional strip of land about three feet wide the whole length of his yard, and more room for his out-offices! A shorter piece of about 4 or 5 courses of the Wall still *in situ* is in danger of falling as it is somewhat undermined. As Lord Carlisle has taken all possible care to insure the preservation of objects of antiquity on his estate, he will doubtless be greatly perturbed by this unnecessary destruction.

MISCELLANEA.

The following is from James Tregaskis's autograph catalogue:—

96. FENWICK FAMILY. Autograph Letters of various members of the family of Sir William Fenwick of Meldon in Northumberland, with other papers, including a legal document signed by Elizabeth (his widow), Dorothy (his daughter), and others relating to the disposal of his estate. In all. 10 pp., folio. £2 10 0

Feb. 17, 1652—May 2, 1655
 * * * One of Mistress Dorothy's letters is very interesting; she married Edward Moore, son and heir to John Moore of Bank Hall.

* See Cumberland and Westmorland *Transactions*, XIII, 468.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1909.

NO. 15

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of October, 1909, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. F. W. Dendy, one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. James Cross, 8 Neville Street, Newcastle.
2. W. H. Hadow, principal of Armstrong College, Newcastle.
3. Jonathan Edward Hodgkin, Abbey Road, Darlington.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. L. Johnstone :—*Orkney and Shetland Miscellany*, 1, index and title page.

From Mr. J. W. Fawcett :—‘The Church of St. John the Baptist, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Descriptive and Historical’ (reprinted from the *Newcastle Diocesan Gazette*).

From the Classical Association of England and Wales, Manchester Branch :—*Second Annual Report*.

From Messrs. Sherrat and Hughes, the publishers (sent to the editor for review) :—*The Roman Fort at Manchester*, reports of discoveries, etc., with numerous plates and illustrations. 8vo. cl.

Exchanges :—

From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—*Proceedings*, nos. 53 and 54.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, nos. 262 & 263.

From the Nassau Society :—(1) *Annalen des Vereins*, xxxviii, and (2) *Proceedings*, nos. 1 to 4.

From the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, U.S.A. :—*Annual Report* for 1908.

From the Bureau of American Ethnology : Publ., nos. 41 and 42.

From the Surrey Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, xxii.

Purchases:—*The Oxford English Dictionary*, vii (Prem—Pyx); *Rood-screens and Roodlofts*, by F. Bligh Bond and Dom. Bede Camm; *The Reliquary*, xv, 4; *Jahrbuch* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, xxiv, ii, and *Mittheilungen*, xxiii, iv; *The Scottish Historical Review*, vii, i; *The Registers of St. Mary, Leicester* (Parish Reg. Soc.); and *Notes and Queries*, nos. 301-304.

THE LIBRARY.

The treasurer (Mr. R. S. Nisbet) announced that since the last meeting the following subscriptions had been promised:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Viscount Ridley	15	0	0	W. S. Corder.....	1	1	0
Thomas Hodgkin.....	5	0	0	J. A. Dotchin	0	10	6
H. T. Rutherford.....	2	2	0	W. Wyatt	0	5	0

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

From Mr. R. Welford, V.P.:—One of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway tickets, printed on yellow paper of ordinary thickness, for issue after the extension of the railway from Carlisle to Warden, in 1836. A reproduction of the ticket is here given:

NEWCASTLE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.

No. _____ o'Clock, _____ 1836.

From Carlisle to Warden.

1st Class—Paid 6s. 3d.

This Ticket will be required on your Arrival at your Destination.

NOTICE.—No Fees allowed to be taken by any Guard, Porter, or other Servant of the Company.

The first part of the line, 17 miles, from Blaydon to Hexham, was completed and opened on 9 March, 1835, the railway having been begun in 1830. On 28 June, 1836, an addition of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles was made, making direct communication to Haydon Bridge; on 19 July, in the same year, 20 miles of the west or Carlisle end of the line from Carlisle to Greenhead was formally opened; the 4 miles from Redheugh were next completed and opened on 1 March, 1837. When the remaining 12 miles were finished and the whole line completed, the grand opening of the entire railway from Newcastle to Carlisle took place on 18 June, 1838—the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

From Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, V.P., and one of the secretaries:—A similar ticket, but with the booking reference shewing that it had been used, which Mr. Welford's lacks.

In connexion with these donations, Mr. R. C. Clephan, V.P., exhibited a volume of pamphlets, etc., in which were several old time tables of about the period of the tickets, from which the chairman read extracts.

From Mr. John S. Robson:—A fine inlaid chest, 3ft. long by 1ft. 8in. high and wide, which Mr. Robson said was 'bought in a very bad condition at a sale at Easington manor, co. Durham, recently; after



OLD INSCRIBED CHEST IN DARLINGTON WORKHOUSE (length 5 ft. 3 ins.)

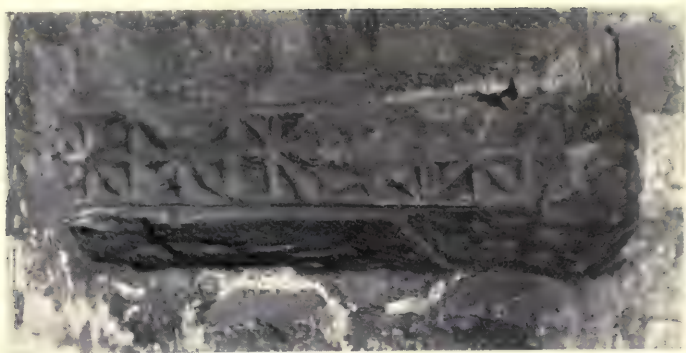
(See page 176)



OLD CHEST (length 3 feet)

Presented by Mr. J. Stephenson Robson to the Society.

From a photograph by Mr. Parker Brewis;



FRAGMENT OF NORMAN STRING-COURSE, ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, NEWCASTLE.

[See opposite page]

From a photograph by Mr. E. H. White.



GREAT SEAL OF THOMAS HATFIELD, BISHOP OF DURHAM.

[See page 125]

From a photograph by Mr. C. H. Blair.

repair its beauty was revealed. It was presumably of Italian workmanship, and probably dated from the end of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century.'

From the Joiners' Company of Newcastle (per Mr. John S. Robson):—

The two coats of arms, one of Mrs. Barbara Farbridge, the other of Mrs. Margaret Stephenson, benefactors to the company, which formerly hung in the hall of the guild, and which the company had 'decided to hand over to the society, to be held by them in safe keeping either in the Castle or Blackgate.' Reproductions of the escutcheons are given in Mr. Robson's history of the company, in *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser. v. pp. 181 and 183.

From Mr. E. H. White:—Two photographs of a fragment of Norman string-course with star ornament, lately discovered in St. John's church, Newcastle, while making alterations for the organ. It is shewn in the illustration facing this page.

Mr. W. H. Knowles, in exhibiting the photographs, said they were of a portion of a Norman string-course, enriched with star ornament, and belonging to the first half of the twelfth century. The fragment exists at the south east angle of the original nave of St. John's church, Newcastle. It indicates the period and the extent—i.e., an aisleless nave and chancel—of the first church erected on the site, and is with a similar fragment on the north side, the only portions now remaining. The development of the church by the addition in the thirteenth century of the western tower, and in the fourteenth century of the nave aisles, occasioned the destruction of the string-course on three sides of the nave, whilst the erection of a modern organ chamber at the junction of the chancel and south transept, which was entirely occupied by the organ, has hidden from view the fragment shewn in the photographs. It is now visible for a few days until the new organ is built, which is to supersede the old one.

Thanks were voted by acclamation to the various donors, exhibitors, etc.

EXHIBITED:—

By Mr. Maberly Phillips, F.S.A.:—(1) A 'hurdy-gurdy' and (2) A group of wooden figures cut by French prisoners.

[Mr. Phillips read the following notes on the objects exhibited:—
THE 'HURDY-GURDY.'

The instrument now exhibited recently came into my possession. When purchased it was in a very dilapidated condition, I had it repaired, and it is now in good working order. It bears the maker's name and address 'Saunber, Paris.' He is noted as a well-known manufacturer of these instruments about 1750. Rather more than half-a-century ago I well remember frequently seeing in the London streets Italian boys carrying the 'hurdy gurdy,' the owner generally having a guinea pig in his breast pocket, or white mice running up his arm. The 'hurdy gurdy' had great advantages as a street instrument, it was light, and by turning a handle any one could get a drone sound from it sufficiently objectionable to induce the listener to give the player a halfpenny to move on to the next street. The instrument really is fitted with keys, and in the hands of a skilful player can be made to produce a simple tune. These instruments have now become so rare, and by the general public are so confused with the early barrel organ that I venture to exhibit my example. It has six gut strings, all of which pass over the drone wheel and so produce a sound resembling the drone of the bag-pipes, each string is fitted to a screw and can be attuned, as in the violin. The two centre strings pass up a box; pro-

truding through the side of this is a row of stoppers which can be pressed by the player against the strings, and thus gives the various notes of the octave. Just below the box are six fine wires with which the player could produce a twang. Some hurdy gurdy cases were finished most ornately, being beautifully inlaid with mother-of-pearl and fancy woods. Several examples may be seen in the South Kensington museum, which have cost from 6*l.* to 120*l.* On a recent visit the curator most courteously allowed me a close inspection, but did not offer to give me a tune. One great interest attached to the hurdy-gurdy is that to it we owe the pianoforte of modern days—more difficult to realize than that men came from monkeys.

The *Encyclopedia Britannica*, under the head of pianoforte, says :—‘About this time (10th century) arose a large instrument the ‘Organistrum,’ the parent of the now vulgar hurdy-gurdy. As the organ needed a blower as well as an organist, so the player of the organistrum required a handle turned by whose aid the three strings of the instrument were made to sound simultaneously upon a wheel . . . one string was manipulated by means of a row of stoppers or tangent pressed inwards to produce the notes. The other strings were drones analogous to the drones of the bag-pipes.’ From a lecture given at the Music Loan Exhibition held at the Fishmongers hall in June, 1904, under ‘Evolution of the pianoforte,’ the writer speaks of ‘Vielle or Hurdy-Gurdy.’ An illustration is given of two monks playing a duet taken from an old manuscript. Sometimes one person held the instrument and turned the wheel while another played.

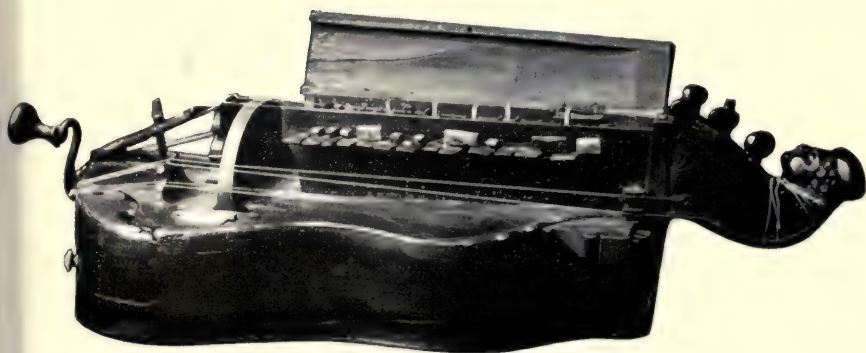
THE WOODEN FIGURES.

On April 28, 1897, I had the honour of reading before this society a paper on ‘The Escape of Two French Prisoners of War from Jedburgh in 1813’ (*Archaeologia Aeliana*, 2 ser. xix, p. 160). The war prisoners had made their way over the Carter fell to Newcastle, where they were harboured for some days by sundry persons, until a ship could be procured at Shields to convey them to France. Subsequently the men who befriended them were indicted for the offence of harbouring prisoners of war against which the laws were very severe. They were defended by James Scarlett, a noted barrister of his day. The brief held by Mr. Scarlett was lent to me by a friend, and formed the foundation upon which my paper was built. Since that time I have been much interested in the history of the French prisoners in England. In the September issue of 1908 of the *Connoisseur* will be found a most interesting article upon straw marquetry, with some very beautiful illustrations from specimens in the hands of various collectors. It is there shown that the art of working in straw was introduced into this country by the French prisoners. I have ventured to add a few further remarks upon straw work which will appear in the *Connoisseur* at some subsequent date. Under the guidance of Mr. Dack, honorary curator, I recently visited the Peterborough museum and saw some marvellous examples of straw and bone work executed by prisoners when confined at Norman Cross, near Peterborough, one of the largest prisons in the country. The officials of the museum are to be highly congratulated upon the way in which they have secured such a valuable collection. So great at one time was the number of prisoners that special prisons were built for their accommodation. Our present convict prison at Dartmoor originated in this way. In 1806 the ships at Plymouth were so overcrowded with prisoners that many of them were marched to Dartmoor, seventeen miles away. During later years (1814-15) many American prisoners were confined there also. *The American Prisoner*, by Eden Phepots, gives a capital account of prison life at this period.



WOODEN FIGURES.

Carved by French Prisoners in Dartmoor Prison.



A 'HURDY-GURDY'

with the box open and bridge off to show drone wheel.

(See page 119)



At one time about 8000 prisoners were in confinement there, and after peace was declared, were most difficult to control. On 6 April, 1815, seven prisoners were shot for insurrection. Doubtless the Frenchmen at Dartmoor were as clever at fancy work as their compatriots in other prisons, but Dartmoor being then such a desolate place it is possible that only a very poor market could be found for their work, at any rate very few examples can now be found in the district. I recently made many enquiries at the museums and of the curiosity dealers in the vicinity; at last I was fortunate in discovering the piece here exhibited in the hands of a dealer at Torquay. He procured it from an old family not far from Exeter; it had been in their possession many years, but reduced circumstances induced them to part with it. It evidently represents a court of justice. There are nine figures in all. Two officials and their clerk are seated at a long table, they are faced by three prisoners (two men and a woman) who are guarded by a prison warder and two gendarmes. A string is fastened to the arm of seven of the figures and passes down the leg under the platform on which they stand. On pulling the string the prisoners and warder salute. One official and his clerk raise the pens they have in their hands, the other official regales himself with a pinch of snuff. All the faces and costumes are admirably cut. I am informed that the curious hat and long white bands of the officials are exactly the same as those worn by the French *avocat* at the present time.]

Thanks were voted by acclamation to Mr. Phillips for his exhibits and notes.

MISCELLANEA.

Local extracts from 'A Journey to Edenborough in Scotland' (continued from p. 110):—

We went over the spacious and fair bridge, built cross the Tine, and took up our Lodgings at Mr. Canady's [Kennedy 'at the Black Bull and Crown at the Foot of the Side'] at the sign of the Bull . . . The Entrance of the Town is something fateiguing by reason of it's steep ascent. There were great rejoicings . . . upon account of the Thanks-giving day, so that we saw it in its greatest splendour. At our first arrivall, There was a very large Bonfire, over against the Town-hall, and the Major and Aldermen, having been feasting there, were returning home as we came to Town, and walk't with as great pomp, and state, as ours at London, with the Mace, and sword, and Cap of maintenance, born before them; On the top of the hill, where the Town is built, stands an Old Castle, near the Sessions house for the County, now turn'd into a Coale . . . From thence we went to see the several Churches, Five in Number of which St. Nicholas is the cheif . . . The only monument remarkable, is that of Mr. Weldon [then follows a story of their being attacked by a highwayman whom he pitched over a hedge]. We took the more particuler notice of this Monument, because the Arms engraven on it were exactly the same with those of our friend Mr. Weldon of Swanscomb in Kent. . . . We were told, the Revenue of the Town, which arises cheifly out of Coales and Ballast, amounts to near 10000*l.* per ann. which makes it the most flourishing Town in the North of England; They have a very advantageous proverb amongst them, which is, that they pay nothing for the Way, the Word, nor the water, for the Ministers are maintain'd, the streets pav'd, and the Conduits kept up, at the publick charge of the Town. . . .

We had a recommendation and Bill upon Mr. Crambleton a Merchant, who not only paid us, but was extremely obliging upon all accounts; he recommended us to a Gentlemen of the Custom house, who engaged us to go to Tinmouth, where we saw the ruins of an old Abby, and Castle; The Garrison consisted most of Invalids of Chelsey Colledge, and tho' it stands on a Rock, we found nothing curious but a platform towards the Mouth of the Tine, lately built, we saw also the Remains of a Wreck, cast away in the late Storm, at Tinmouth Barr, the dangerous entrance of the River Tine, which being full of Coals, we were told it would cost the Town of Newcastle 500*l.* to remove it, for they were oblig'd to scour the Harbour at their own charge; We came back by Shields, a small port, where we staid to drink a Bowle of punch and see the Salt works; We inquir'd into the nature of making it out of Sea water, and were inform'd they doe it by boyling it in leaden pans, wherein the water evaporating, the salt remains behind, and they make use of Oxe's blood to clarify the brine, by raising the Scum, which they take off: The people that work in the Salt works are very brutish, and seem to have no Notion of Religion, or decency, they trouble not the Ministers to join them together, but the women are got with child behind the furnaces, and there they also lye in; When we went into these works we were oblig'd to keep our heads under the pans, or else the Steam which comes from them would have stifled us, tho' the smell is very sweet: It was late before we return'd, but we had the pleasure to see the fires by the Cole pits, which are everywhere round Newcastle, burning all night, to make Cinders. Having a particular recommendation to Mr. Green, who lives in Bigmarket, we waited on him; . . . he engaged us to go to Mr. Bewick's at Close-house. . . . to dine there, we were entertain'd very genteely, and danc'd with the Ladyes after Dinner: Here we first learn'd the Northumberland Volunteers to the Tune of Sike a Wife as Willy had, which we afterwards practic'd very frequently: Mrs. Bewick the Young Lady, sung and plai'd a thorough Bass upon the Spinet very well, and with these diversions, and Country Dances, we spent the day very merrily. In the Evening [28 August] we return'd to Newcastle with Mr. Green, who to add to our pleasure in this place, made another Entertainment at his own house, and there invok'd all the pretty Goddesses of the Town of whom the most beautifull were Mrs. White, who deserv'd the tittle of the fair Enamoretta, her Sister the sweet Violetta, and Mrs. Writtle, that of the charming Astræa. . . .

We arrived at Alnwick . . . as soon as we were out of Alnwick we saw the Old Castle, which is very ruinous, and could never be strong, because comanded by neighb'ring hills, from thence we continu'd our Journy, thro' Belford, to Berwick, and on our road saw those famous mountains call'd Chiviot hills, on the borders of England and Scotland, upon which there is Snow in the midst of Summer: . . . Berwick is of the Scotch side of the Mouth of the River Tweede, over which there is a fair bridge of 19 arches: Near the foot of the bridge, on the English side, is a stone which Travellers take particular notice of, for when the water overflows it, there is noe passage to Holy Island, but when it's under they may safely goe over. . . . The fortifications of Berwick are now but of small strength, being encompass't only with a weak wall. It has 5 bastions towards Scotland and the Sea; on every one of which there stands a Centinell, when we first entred the Town, the Guard at the further end of the bridge stop't us because we had fire arms . . . We din'd on Salmon, which is here very cheap, and may well be so, if the story be true, they told us, that they caught this year 17 score at one Haule, but the Cook drest them so intollerably,

that it put us in mind of the old proverb : That God sends meat, but the Devill sends Cooks. We inquir'd what observations Mr. Ayres had made there, in his Survey, by her Ma'ties ordinance and were inform'd, that he proposes to let in the Sea all round the Town, and leavell an adjacent Hill, to make the place defensible if there should be occasion.

The following local extracts are from the *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Com. Report, xv. app. iv,) continued from p. 102:—

John Bell to Robert Harley.

1706-7, January 4, Newcastle[upon-Tyne].—Enclosed is a letter just now received from Mr. D.[e]F[oe], he tells me the affairs in the place are in a fair way to have another turn than what we had an account of last post. I perceive his stay in that place may be longer than he expected, so consequently he will have occasion for more money, and so will Mr. D. F[earnes] by what I perceive. I therefore beg the favour of you to give me your commands and they shall be obeyed having so much credit at Edinburgh as will supply their occasion, there. For your satisfaction I have sent you a note of what I have paid. Mr. D [e] F [oe] has had 89*l.* 8*s.* and a horse 14*l.* The last ten pounds was but lately paid him and perhaps he has not taken notice of it to you. Mr. D. F[earnes] has had 15*l.* according to the enclosed note. In all 118*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*, which if you please to order to be paid into the salt office or post office they will me credit on my account for the same. Mrs. Shaftoe has had a letter from her daughter that she is got safe to London with an old woman, but what she has writ they conceal from me and are much of the opinion with the lady that the Government has sent for her. I humbly beg your pardon for troubling you with what these trifling women imagine. I wish you a good New Year.

Newcastle, 1706.

The Right Honourable [Robert] H [arley] is Dr to J. B.

October 2, paid Mr. D[e] F[oe]	£40	17	6
November, paid ditto in Edinburgh	52	10	6
December, paid do. in Edinburgh	10	0	0

103 8 0

October 11, paid Mr. F[earnes]	5	0	0
November, paid ditto in Edinburgh	10	0	0

£118 8 0

[Page 377 to 378.]

I desire you will send me an account of what money you have received from Mr. Bell, and the times when, he being now in town I am clearing with him, and L[ord] T[reasurer] says it is not fit you should be longer at my charge, which I hope, is for your good. Copy endorsed by Harley—'Enclosed to Mr. Bell.' [Page 419.]

Richard Long to Robert Harley.

1707, June 24, Stockton. I left Edinburgh on Friday last and thought it fit to acquaint you of the dissatisfaction I saw in Scotland about the Union, not knowing whether you had heard of it, because the Scots gentlemen that are for it do apply themselves to you, and not the dissatisfied party. In Edinburgh and to Northward especially they cry so bitterly against the Union, cursing those great men of theirs that gave consent to it, frequently talking about him whom we believe to be the pretended Prince of Wales as the true heir, and desiring

the bad success of the Duke of Marlborough. They do not this in private, but in taverns and along the road when they meet anyone. The people that live in the south part and who use English markets are more moderate, yet one may see fifty men before one that is for the Union in south or north. [Page 423.]

John Bell to Robert Harley.

1707, December 2, Newcastle [upon-Tyne].—In my last I acquainted you that I had given orders to pay Mr. D. Foe a hundred pounds, which my friend gives an account is paid. I also desired you to pay the value into the salt office, which I hope is done ere this. [Page 464.]

Sir H. Belasyse to [Robert Harley].

1710, August 20, Brancepeth Castle, nigh Durham.—I humbly beg leave to acquaint you with the great joy the county received the news of your being at the head of the new Ministry and that they will pay their taxes very cheerfully, since they now think their church out of danger. I hope our four representatives for the next election will be of one mind, Sir Robert Eden and old Mr. Lambton will be for the county, Tom Conyers and I have joined for the city in order to throw out Nicholson, that so we may have four members of one mind. The Duke of Newcastle has proffered Lord Barnard a thousand pounds to defray his son's election if he would set him up again for his county, but Lord Barnard declines it. I have an humble request to you if you think it proper to move her Majesty, that I may have a commission as Lieutenant General to take rank from the date of my old commission; this would give me a further credit in my country, and to do me a further great service at my next election. Her Majesty may employ me or not as she sees occasion. I shall say nothing for my having been laid aside because you are no stranger to that affair, and I must ever own myself obliged to you at that time as well as many others. I shall add no more because I know your minutes are precious. [Page 570.]

There have recently been found in the Herd Sands at South Shields these three coins:—

1. *Den.* Nero.

obv. laureated head to right NERO CAESAR AVGSTVS.

rev. Jupiter seated to left, holding a sceptre and a thunderbolt.
IVPPITER CVSTOS.

2. *Den.* Trajan.

obv. laureated head to right . . . TRAIANO GER. DAC. . . .

rev. figure to left with scales and cornucopia. COS V PP SPQR
OPT

3. Penny, Henry III.

obv. HENRICVS head in centre very much defaced.

rev. long cross, . . . VO | ON G | LOV | . . . |

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TURKISH PASS (p. 34).

On 7 March, 1837, Mr. Robert Pearson presented to the society a pass in Turkish for the 'Emma,' of Newcastle, on her voyage to Constantinople.—*Arch. Acl.* 1 ser. III. List of Donations, etc., p. 5.

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CORRECTIONS:

The altar slab in the south transept of Brinkburn priory church, referred to on p. 110, is 5 feet 4 inches long by 3 feet 1 inch broad, and 6½ inches thick; there is a two inch bevel all round. For 'church' on p. 111 (line 25), read 'chancel.'

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1909.

NO. 16

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of November, 1909, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. J. Pattison Gibson, a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the Council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

NEW BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS, ETC.

The following were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. A. J. Rudd of Middleton Low Hall and Stockton (per R. Blair) :—Grant of 11 Oct. 1365, by Thomas (de Hatfield), bishop of Durham, to the master and brethren of the hospital of St. Giles of Kepier, of free warren in their demesne lands of Kepier.

The following is a transcript made by Mr. William Brown, F.S.A. :

Thomas, Dei Gracia episcopus Dunelmensis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, escaetoribus, vicecomitibus, prepositis, ministris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis Libertatis Dunelmensis, ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis nos de gracia nostra speciali concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse dilectis nobis in Christo Magistro et Fratribus hospitalis Sancti Egidii de Kypier, quod ipsi et successores sui imperpetuum habeant liberam warennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis de Kypier in comitatu Dunelmensi, dum tamen terre ille non sint infra metas foreste nostre, ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis vel ad aliquid capiendum quod ad warennam pertineat sine licencia ipsius Magistri et successorum suorum super forisfactura nostra decem librarum. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris, episcopis Dunelmensibus, quod predicti Magistri et Fratres et successores sui habeant liberam warennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis predictis, dum tamen terre ille non sint infra metas foreste nostre predictae, ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis vel ad aliquid capiendum quod ad warennam pertineat sine licencia ipsorum Magistri et Fratrum et successorum suorum super forisfactura nostra decem librarum, sicut predictum est. Hiis testibus, Radulpho de Neville, domino de Raby, Willelmo de Wessyngton chivaler, Roberto de Hilton chivaler, Willelmo de Dalden, Alano de Shittelyngton, senescallo terrarum nostrarum, Johanne de Kyngeston, cancellario nostro Dunelmensi, et aliis. Dat. per manum nostram apud Dunelnum, undecimo die Octobris, anno pontificatus nostri vicesimo.

The seal is of red wax, somewhat broken and rubbed. On the obverse the bishop is seated with a staff, having a fleur-de-lys on the top, in his left hand; on the reverse a knight is riding to the dexter, his shield bearing a chevron between three lions.

From Dr. G. A. Hulsebos of the Hague, honorary member:—Transcript of a letter found a short time ago 'in one of the classical archives in Friesland,' of William Twiss, minister of the church of Newborough [? Newbury], written at Westminster to the ministers and presbyters of the 'classes' of the United Provinces (members of the Twiss family are living now in Utrecht). Dr. Hulsebos made the copy for the society, 'supposing, that, as a historical document, it might be of interest for members occupied in historical studies.' The following is the letter:—

Admodum reverendis et in Christo dilectis Fratribus Ministris et singularium Classium Unitarum in Belgio Provinciarum Presbyteris. Salutem.
Fratres admodum reverendi.

Liceat quaeso mihi non tam meae quam aliorum prudentiae et iudicio morem gerenti fraternitatem vestram in causa nostratum in Hybernia commorantium et miserabilem in modum a Pontificiis oppressorum compellere et communem vestram opem ad miseris succurrendum paratissi nam implorare. Neque enim probabile est, latere vos posse crudelitatem et insolentiam pontificiorum Hybernorum in Nostrates religionis causa ferocientium tanta barbarie, quantum Christianus orbis vix unquam expertus est truculentiorum, non tantum praedonum instar in fortunas, sed meretricis purpurae canum venaticorum instar in vitas et sanguinem ipsorum saevientium. Quin imo verisimile est tempestatem istam a famulis vinolentis Antichristi asseclis excitatam minime vim suam omnem in Hyberniam effusuram, sed sicuti praevaluerint apud nos (quod absit) multo latius sese diffusuram et universum Ecclesiae reformationem serius aut citius perculsuram. Itaque tantarum miseriarum nobis approximantium consideratione commotus et piorum quorundam non infimae sortis hortatibus et consiliis animatus, adde etiam auctoritate compulsus, vestram prudentiam et fraternitatem in Christo mihi cum aliis conjunctissimam compellere audeo et ad communem opem ferendam et incendium longe lateque alias grassaturum communibus subsidiis extinguendum invitare. Quanta rabie saevitum est in protestantium famam, in bona et fortunas, adde etiam in sanguinem innocentium non nobis tantum sed et orbi Christiano notissimum est: probis et honestis testimoniis compertum est, centum quinquaginta quatuor millia protestantium a pontificiis in Hybernia quatuor mensium spatio trucidata esse. Quae denum barbaries unquam patravit caedem atrociorum? Quanta calamitas innocentium non justo bello sed perfidis consiliis et barbaris lanientis oppressorum annon protesantium omnium praesertim vicinorum et nobis conjunctissimorum animos percelleret et ad compassionem permoveret et ad auxilium quam fieri potest praesentissimum ferendum accenderet? Nimirum non desinunt papicolae extranei, nostrorum omnium hostes jurati, oleum camino suffundere et barbaram istam in vitas Protestantium debacchandi libidinem non praedicari tantum sed et promovere, cuius contemplatione futurum speramus, ut eo magis aestuent viscera vestra, nobis non aliis tantum mutuae societatis officiis sed et religione conjunctissima. Et advertite quaeso praesentem conditionem fratrum vos compellantium quam similem vestrae, non Episcopali pompa vel fastu turgentium, sed presbyteralem non populo Christiano papa liter imperantem sed gregis Christi lucrandi solummodo studiosam: quamvis huc tendant omnes pontificiorum inter nos degentium et universum regnum hodie turbantium artes, ut nos ad unum omnes suis consiliis, suis machinationibus, suis facinoribus tanquam totidem vorticibus absorbeant et pessumdent. Nec omnino dubitamus, quin innati et consueta humanitate ut aliorum ita et nostratum in Hybernia sortem afflictissimam misereri velitis et sensu eiusdem tanquam vestrae christiannissime commoveri.

Et quis hominum, quae gentium novit, quid serus vesper vehat? Potest et olim vestra fieri sic dispensante divina providentia quod tamen avertat Deus) quae nostra sors est hodie.

An vero unquam nobis excideret aut posteritati nostrae, quam erga nostrates exhibitori eritis misericordiam? Quodsi nos tam insigniter degeneravimus a communi humanitate Deus miseris et iustus tum vestram benignitatem abunde compensaret tum nostram ingratitudinem. Annon sumus Christo concorporis? annon in nobis omnibus vegetus est spiritus Christi? hinc est, quod invicem congaudeamus unum dominum agnoscentes, unam fidem profitentes. eandem fere sortem in mundo subeuntes, eandem mercedem in caelis expectantes. Nec omnino dubitamus, quin ubi lugubri et nunquam satis miseranda fratrum

nostrorum calamitate perpensa et immani pontificiorum in religionis reformatæ ruinam et professorum eius (totis viribus huc effusis) exitium conjuratorum furore considerato viscera misericordiae commota vobis fremuerint, vestra ipsorum prudentia suggestura sit, quanta maturatione opus fuerit ad auxilium fratribus desperata conditione laborantibus offerendum quam fieri potest tempestivum.

Valete in domino et deploratissimam fratrum conditionem curate et quam fieri potest celsissime necessitatibus ipsorum subvenite.

Scribam Westmonasterii
prope Londinum.

A^o Salutis reparatae 1643.

Vester confrater et compresbyter eadem
religione et fide vobis coniunctissimus
Guilielmus Twissius, Ecclesiae Neu-
buriensis Pastor.

Exchanges :—

From the Huguenot Society :—*Publications*, XXI.

From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Transactions*, IX, iii.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, IX, iv.

From the Royal Numismatic Society :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4th ser., no. 35.

From the Peabody Museum :—*Papers*, I, vii, and IV, i.

Purchases :—The Registers of Beadnell and of Whalton, Northumberland, (North. and Durham. Par. Reg. Soc.); *Fawcett's Registers of Lancaster, co. Durham*; and *Notes and Queries*, nos. 305-308.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Thanks were voted for the following :—

From Mr. W. W. Tomlinson :—An early railway ticket, exactly similar in design to that reproduced on p. 118, but printed on green paper, and 'From Greenhead to Hexham | 2nd class—paid 3s. 0d.' It also has the complete printed counterfoil.¹

From Mr. E. Leonard Gill :—A small copper coin, much worn, apparently a bodle of Charles II, 'picked up on Holy Island a short time ago.'

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. Parker Brewis :—A photograph by himself of the carved oak font-cover of late fifteenth or early sixteenth century date, in St. John's church, Newcastle, reproduced on plate facing p. 128. In it is also shown the octagonal font, above which it hangs, of the same period, each side being concave and bearing a shield, all being blank except one, on which are the arms of Bates. In the Milbank MSS. it is recorded that 'in the year 1639, when the Scots sought to deface the ancient monuments, and said that they were Papistry . . . , they began with the Spoon of this Church's Font.'² It is very probable if you take 'spoon' to mean the bowl, that the font was merely thrown out of the church and when replaced, most likely after the Restoration, the Bates arms were carved on one of the blank shields. In shape the font is exactly like those now in St. Nicholas's church, Newcastle, and in Kirkharle church, the latter formerly belonging to All Saints'

¹ In connexion with this, and the donation of railway tickets of 1836 made at the October meeting (p. 118), Mr. Clephan writes :—It seems a fitting opportunity for mentioning to members a thing or two, trifles of mine, relating to the early days of steamboats and of the railway, that may interest them. They are bound up in a volume of tracts relating to antiquity. The first is a notice of 'Weekly Pleasure Trips to Seaton Delaval Gardens,' by 'That Powerful Steam Vessel the Venus,' then lately enlarged, to commence in 1843. The next is a Railway Time Table of 1841 and 1842: then one of the Brandling Junction Railway of that date; the *Evening Post* of 1762; and last a Railway Time Table of the Newcastle and Shields Railway of 1839.

² Mr. Brewis pertinently asks 'But does it mean the bowl? In the representation of a baptism on the shaft of a broken cross at Kells, the baptizer pours water on the head from a spoon, and may it not have been such a spoon that was thought to be Papistry?'

³ Bourne, *Newcastle*, 24n.

church in the same town, but removed when the medieval church was destroyed in the eighteenth century to make way for the present pseudo-classical structure. After the reformation and until quite modern times the ancient fonts were seldom, if ever, copied, and if the present font of St. John's church were made in the seventeenth century, it would be a very unusual circumstance. Cosin is said to have *built* the chapel at Auckland, while as a matter of fact he merely restored as a chapel the fine Early English hall of the ancient manor house. In the case of St. John's font we have seemingly another misuse of words, as it does not seem to have been 'defaced' even.

[In a letter of 24 Nov., to Mr. Brewis, who sent the Rev. J. F. Hodgson a print of the font cover, the latter thus writes :—' Very many thanks for the print of S. John's font cover. I had no idea whatever that it was so fine and precious a monument. I had a vague impression that it was a sort of mongrel affair, earlier than Cosin's time, but of Elizabethan or Jacobean work. I need hardly say how surprised and delighted I felt on seeing your beautiful picture. . . . But though it would, of course, have been better pictorially, with a little more foreground, it loses little or nothing architecturally. . . . Of its true date and character, there can, happily, be no doubt. You are quite right in assigning it to the genuine Gothic era, though from its late, and fully developed style, when art was no longer progressive but more or less stagnant and crystalized, it is impossible, from internal evidence, to fix its construction within anything like narrow, or exact limits. Times of decadence, and slow and long drawn out decay, are very different from those of youthful vigour and activity; and the ten years of human life between ten and twenty differ very considerably from those that occur between seventy and eighty; and, therefore, in this, and similar pieces of work, you cannot say that they fall certainly within any one single decade even. This font cover, being of the very latest phase of pure medieval workmanship, though probably of about 1490, may, for all that, quite possibly, and without any stretching, be of any date between, say 1480 and 1520. The Gothic spirit did not die out without a struggle. Witness Cosin's work at Brancepeth, some 130 years later, and at Merrington, and, I think, S. Mary-le-Bow, at Durham, you have Gothic tracery mingled with a sort of quasi-classic details, down to 1700, or rather later. As to the little trefoils you mention, though they do, perhaps, look a little incongruous, they serve to accentuate and emphasize the design at those particular points; and unless the material and workmanship should both point to insertion, I see no reason why their originality should be doubted, though they do present a contrast to the set, and cramped character of the other foliage work. The general composition and proportions of the cover are, however, admirable; and nothing finer of its kind, that I know of, is to be found anywhere. It is of that intermediate class which occurs between such towering and magnificent structures as that at Ufford, and the humbler dome-like ones of ordinary occurrence, and in its way, similar to that at Billingham, of post-Restoration date, which I trust, when the fine weather comes, we may be able to visit, and take a picture of.']

By Mr. J. A. Irving :—An old deed, *temp.* queen Elizabeth, relating to a house in Richmond. The following is an abstract of it :—

By Indenture, of 1 March, 44 Eliz. [1602], between (1) Francis Atkynson of Richmond, in the co. of York, cordiner, and (2) Christopher Greathead of Catterick, in the same county, yeoman, it is witnessed that in consideration of 20*l.* paid to Atkynson by Greathead, the receipt



FONT-COVER AND FONT, ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, NEWCASTLE.

From a photograph by Mr. Parker Brewis.



etc. Atkinson aliened, sold, gave and granted unto Greatehead 'All that messuage, burgage, or tenement wyth thapp'tenances, seituat of the Sowth parte of a streete called Bailie in Richmond aforesaid nyghe the Castle hyll late beinge in the tenure of John Jackson, Corier, and nowe in thoccupac'on of francys newbye, corier,' and all moors, commons, &c.' To hold the same unto and to the use of the said Christopher Greatehead; Atkynson curnanting that he was seised, for good right to grant discharged from all manner of bargains, &c., and of all charges, &c., except the yearly rent of twelve pence to be paid to the Alderman of Richmond & his successors at the feast of St. Martin the bishop in winter yearly and the services thenceforth due to the chief lords of the premises likewise excepted and reserved; and Atkynson and Alice his wife covenanted during seven years for further assurance 'So as the said ffrancis Atkynson nor Alyce his wife be therbye compelled to travell furth of the Countie of york or furth of the Countye of the Cittye of York for the makinge or knowledginge of the saide assurance or assurances.' Executed by Atkynson making his mark in the presence of Henrye Greatehead, John Craiston (?) Chr: Ascough, John burrell of hipeswell his mark, John Pulley of hippiswell his mark.'

By Mr. Geo. F. Davies of Hartlepool:—A photograph of an octagonal bowl-shaped 'creeing-trough,' with a bold upright leaf-like ornament round the base. The initials and date G : I, 1699, are on it. Its dimensions are: height $15\frac{1}{2}$ in., width across each face $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., and diameter 15 in. (See plate facing p. 18.)

LIBRARY REMOVAL FUND.

The treasurer reported that the following subscriptions had been received and promised since the October meeting (p. 118);—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Prof. E. C. Clark (Cam- bridge)	10	0	0	Brought forward	23	8	0
W. D. Cruddas	5	0	0	J. G. Hodgson	1	1	0
J. B. Simpson	2	2	0	A. D. Park	1	1	0
T. M. Allison	1	1	0	Thos. Matheson	0	10	6
Mrs. Parker	1	1	0	H. G. Carr-Ellison	0	10	6
H. Soden Bird	1	1	0	J. D. Robinson	0	10	0
Thos. Bowden	1	1	0	G. H. Waddilove.....	0	10	0
Hon. and Rev. W. Ellis ..	1	1	0	W. A. Hoyle.....	0	5	0
Rev. Dr. Gee.....	1	1	0				
Carried forward.....	£23	8	0		£27	16	0

This, with the amount previously subscribed, makes a total of 241*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

DECEMBER MEETINGS.

The Council recommended that, as usual, no meeting of the Society or Council be held in December on account of the Christmas holidays. This was agreed to.

BRADFORD OF BRADFORD, IN BAMBURGHSHIRE.

Through Mr. J. C. Hodgson, Mr. Edward Bateson laid before the Society the following abstracts and transcripts of original documents preserved in the Public Record Office, adding further details to the story of the family given in the first volume of the new *History of Northumberland*, pp. 294-304:—

Chancery Proc., ser. II. bundle 20, no. 62.—10 Oct., 1560. Cuthbert Bradford of London, fishmonger, complains that whereas he was seised in his demesne as of fee in a tenement and 10 acres of land in Bam-

burgh, in the county off Northumberland, 'and he so beinge therof seysed beinge in his gorney rydinge from Bambrough aforseyd towards the sayd cytty of London one Thomas Gascoigne of Ravensworth in the sayd county of Northumberland [*sic*] gentylman Rychard Mecheson *alias* Hettell & Robert Cuthbart of the same towne & county yomen aboute the fest of Seint James thappostell last past at Ravensworthe in the County of Derom' did assault him 'so that he was in dyspayre of his life and sondry evidences of your seyd orators concerninge his tytyle to the seyd tenement together with sundry goods &c. did carry away In consyderacion wherof and for asmoch as your seyd orator is a pore crafts man inhabitinge in the cytty of London far dystant from the seyd county palantyne and knowithe not the certenty of the seyd evidences and goods he is therefore therby wythout remedy for them by order of the common lawe rules.' Petitioner asks for writ of *sub poena*.

Thomas Gascoigne in his answer (*ibid.*, bundle 24, no. 29), asks that the matter be remitted to the common law at Durham and as to the said assault &c. of the said plaintiff the defendant says that the Plf with one JASPER BRADFORD of Newcastle upon Tyne dyer brother of the said Plf one Richard Lawes of Kibblesworthe co. Durham yeoman knowing that the Dft was from home on business and would return at night lay in wait for the Dft & Mecheson & Cuthbert his servants and at 10 o'clock at night at Ravensworth assaulted them. If Plf was hurt it was in this way. Denies that he did wrongfully or with force take any evidences concerning

Chancery Proceedings, series II, bundle 309, 5.—T. Francis, lord Verulam, Lord Chancellor of England.

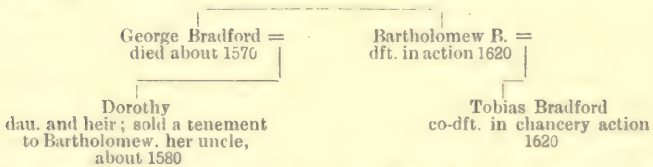
Sir Raphe Gray of Chillingham knight petitions that whereas the king's most excellent majesty that now is was heretofore seised in his demesne as of fee in right of the duchy of Lancaster of the manor of Stamford and of the castle of Dunstanburgh parcell of the said manor of Stamford and of the towns or hamlets of Embleton Dunstan Burton & Shipley nowe or heretofore parcell also of the said manor &c. His majesty by letters patent under the great seal and also under the seal of the duchy of Lancaster &c. did bargain and sell the said manor of Stamford & castle of Dunstanburgh & the said town village or hamlet of Dunston demeanes unto your lordships said orator to hold unto him his heirs & assigns for ever your said orator paying therefore yearly unto His Majesty and his successors a certain yearly fee-farm rent by the said letters patent reserved as by the said letters patent dated in the 4th year of His Majesty's reign if your lordships said orator had the same to show it doth appear by virtue whereof your said orator became lawfully seised of the said manor of Stamford & castle of Dunstanburgh & of the said town of Dunston & Dunston demeanes and entered thereunto accordingly & your said orator also sheweth that His Majesty by other letters patent did also sell the towns of Burton and Shipley unto William Whitmor of London esquire & John Verdon of the same gent. to hold unto them their heirs & assigns for ever as by the said letters patent dated about 12 March in the 10th year of H.M.'s reign if your said orator had the same to show it doth appear & they being thereof seised about 5 years ago did by indenture of bargain & sale enrolled convey the said towns of Burton and Shipley unto your said orator his heirs and assigns for ever as by the said Indenture if your said orator had the same to show appears & ought rightfully to enter thereunto and your said orator likewise sheweth that there being many tenants inhabitant & dwelling within the said several towns of Embleton Dunston Burton and Shipley

which said tenants for the time being heretofore have pretended a title of tenant right unto their tenements whereas in truth they were only tenants at will and had no customary estate at all and all the tenants saving one Bartholomew Bradforth well knowing the weakness of their own estates having taken advice of counsel they have since your orator's several purchases of the premises taken several leases for years of their several tenements of your said orator and utterly disclaimed all their former pretended title of tenant right. But the said Bartholomew Bradforth being a man of a perverse disposition & contentious spirit combining himself with one Tobias Bradforth his son, the said Bartholomew claiming a tenement within the said town of Burton by custom of tenant right he the said Barth: being only tenant at will or sufferance unto your lordships said orator they or the one of them having gotten into their possession not only the said letters patent but also the said indenture & all other the deeds, court rolls, evidences and writings touching the said manor and premises & of right belonging unto your said orator by casual or by some other indirect means they the said Bar: & Tobias Bradforth by colour of having thereof have not only continued in the possession of the tenements now or late in the occupation of the said Bartho: & Tobias or the one of them being of the yearly value of 20*l.* and of the ancient yearly rent of 3*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* without any title or colour of right at all occupied and enjoyed the same & kept your said orator from the same without yielding any account but also have contrived & made divers secret estates of the said tenements to divers persons to your said orator unknown so that your said orator certainly knoweth not against whom to bring his action by due order & course of the common lawes for the recovery of the said tenement. [The petition concludes by asking for a writ of *subpoena*.]

The answer of Bartholomew Bradfurth and Tobias Bradfurth defendants to the bill of complaint of Sir Raphe Graye knight complainant. That it appears by the complainant's own showing that the question in point of title & right concerning the tenement in the bill mentioned whereof this defendant & all those from whom he claimeth have held & enjoyeth the same time out of the memory of man to them & their heirs by tenant right according to the custom of the manor of Burton or only as tenants at will to be removed and put out as tenants at will at the common law which question is a question of the common law and not any question of equity and for the trial and deciding whereof the said complainant made a lease to Robert Hickes of the said tenement to try the said title at the common law which cause and title is now depending in the common pleas at Westminster before His Majesty's judges of the said court and serjeants at law or some one of them of counsel with the complainant and the serjeants of Counsell with this defendant are to argue for this defendant this present Trinity Term as this defendant is informed. And if the said judges shall adjudge for this defendant then this defendant and his heirs hath good right and title to the said tenement and the complainant no such right and title thereunto as by the said bill is challenged and pretended either in law or equity. And this defendant therefore prayeth the opinion of this Honorable Court whether during this title undiscussed and undetermined at the common law this Court will proceed any further in the hearing of this cause nevertheless Bartholomew Bradfurth saith that he believes it to be true that by letters patent & by mesne conveyance the complainant hath purchased &c. and defendant says that the said tenement is a customary tenement and is and hath been time out of the memory of man holden by the custom of tenant right as of the manor of Burton & that he is seised

of the said tenement to him and his heirs in fee simple according to the said custom of tenant right And that the said Bartholomew and all those whose estate he hath and by and from whom he claims have time out of memory of man been seised of the said tenement to them & their heirs in fee simple according to the said custom of tenant right and that this Dft hopeth to prove that they paying the ancient & customary fines and doing and performing the ancient duties and services are as free to be tenants thereof to them and their heirs in fee simple as the complainant to be lord of the manor And this Dft further saith that one George Bradfurth eldest brother to this Dft was seised of the said tenement to him and his heirs in fee simple according to the said custom of tenant right and dyed thereof seised about fifty years past after whose death the same descended and came as of right it ought to descend and come unto Dorothe Bradfurth as daughter and heir to the said George according to the said custom of tenant right who entered in & to the same and received the profits thereof accordingly And so being seised did about 40 years ago sell the said tenement to this Dft and his heirs in fee simple according to the said custom of tenant right And this Dft thereupon entered into the said tenement and paid his 'tacke penie' for the same to the said complainant who was then steward as this Dft taketh it of the said manor under Queen Elizabeth according to the said custom of tenant right with the privy consent and in the presence of the complainant and hath ever since quietly and peaceably enjoyed it without any such pretended right and title in the bill mentioned And the said Tobias the other Dft saith that he is son to the said Bartholomew and doth help his said father to husband the said tenement but for and to the profit and benefit of his said father And both Dfts deny that they are tenants at will and the other allegations in the bill of complaint (Taken the 15th June, 17 Jas. I, before Robert Jackson, Thomas Bradforth, William Morton).

Jacobus dei gratia etc. dilecto et fideli dno. Roberto Jackson militi ac dilectis sibi Thome Bradford ar. Thome Armorer & Willelmo Morton gen. etc. [Whereas Sir Ralph Gray knt. recently presented a petition in Chancery against Bartholomew and Tobias Bradford and a writ has been issued for them to appear and answer, the above are commissioned to receive Dfts answer to the petition. Dated 20 May 18 Jas. I.]



• Thomas Bradforth of Berwick upon Tweed saith that about the time off the will which this deponent exhibited in this Court even the firste tyme that the Commission came over to prove will at Barwike this deponent came to one Arthur Shaftoo being at Cuthbert Gardner house which Shaftoo in the presens off William Burton the register ther admittyd this examine and Thomas Morton the sone off Matthew Morton as executors to prove the will to this examine libell annexed in the presens of Cuthbert Gardner his wiffe and Jarmain Gardner his son with dyvers moo and although Janet Murton was named one of the executors with this deponent and the said Thomas yett she the said Janet was not present at the proving of the said will at that time

notwithstanding which longe after in the daies of hir third husband Edmund France she and hir said husband offered to one Thomas Ogle sittinge in Barwike Church, as commissarye, another will wherein this deponent was not named executor but supervisor. The which will when this deponent dyd gainsay then and shewed this will which is annexed to this deponent's libell, the said Thomas Ogle dyd openlye aither cutt yt in peices with his knyffe or teir yt in peices and putt yt in his boos as not good in lawe as he said and thereupon declared thys will as annexed to his thys deponent's libell to be the will of Matthew Morton openlye in the Court holden in the said church willing this examine to send the said will to Bambrough and he the said Thomas Ogle wold sett his hand thereto as he dyd afterward in the presens of Thomas Bradforth this examine son and others in the church of Bambrough and by virtue of his this deponent's ooth he saith that he this deponent haith the said . . . seale set to the said will as apperith by the place wher the said seale was affixed unto and the said Thomas Ogle's hand writinge subscribed to the said will, which seal went off when this deponent sent the same to Mr. Handley the Commissioner debity of Northumberland and otherwaies this deponent belivith not this third article to be trewe. Thomas Bradforth.

Mr. Bateson also sent the following notes relating to

RIVER-GREEN, NEAR MELDON.

Exchequer Special Commissions, 28 Eliz., no. 1745.—A note of evidences showed upon the partie and behalf of Alexander Hearon. A deede dated at Meldon the ffridaie next after the feaste of St. Peter ad vincula in the second yeare of the Raigne of Kinge Edward the thirde wheare by John son of William [? Hall] of Throple gave unto William sonne of William of Dennam all his lands and tenements which he had in Ryvehowe.

A deede dated the third daie of Jule at Ryvehowe in the eighteenth yeare of the raigne of Kinge Edward the thirde wheareby Adam sonne of William of Whalton gave unto William sonne unto William of Dennam all his lands and tenements that he had in Rivehowe.

A deed dated at Meldon the Thursdaie next before the ffeast of St. Barnabe thapostle in Anno Dni 1358 whearby Isabell which was wyfe to William Dennam knyghte did graunte amongst other things to Richard Scott of Newcastle all her landes tenements & rents which she had in the towne and territorye of Ryvehowe at the daie of the date of the same deede duringe the lyfe naturall of the said Isabell.

A deed indented at fforde the Monday next before the Natyvite of St. John Baptiste in the fourth yeare of the raigne of Kinge Edward the thirde wheareby William Hearon knyghte lorde of forde did gyve unto Thomas Hearon his sonne amongst other things all his messuage lands and tenements in Ryvehowe which deed was showed in her highnes courte of the Excheckquer.

A lease from the Quenes Majestie to Raphe Dallyvell of Ryvehowe under her majesties seale of her Majesties highe courte of Excheckquer. (A Plan of the premises in dispute is attached.)

Exchequer Special Commission, no. 672. (A coloured plan of the premises in dispute is attached.) Examination of witnesses produced on behalf of the Crown taken at Morpeth 19 April, 1586. Robert Raymes of Shortflat esquire aged about 60: About 30 years past there was a controversy between his uncle Alexander Hearon of Meldon and Cuthbert Mitford of Mitford esquire for title of common between

Mosden and the Revehowe which was referred to the deponent Raynold Foster and David Carnaby with other esquires as arbitrators. Examineate well remembers that Alexander Hearon said before the arbitrators that whether it were Revehowe or Meldon all was one to him for he had a 'ryghte unto them bothe.' (Various boundaries set out—a stone with a sword upon it, &c).

Cuthbert Mitford of Mitford, esquire, aged about 60;—saith that his father in his old age casually wanting some part of the evidence of his landes in Moseden called this Examineate and dyvers others, and toulde them that forasmuch as he did want his evidences for Moseden at that tyme they being younge men and he oulde and going to God thearefore he thoughte it not amisse to shewe unto them the circuits and bounders of Moseden from other townes, &c.

Examineate mentions that parson ffenwicke the olde parson of Meldon toulde him 'that all the tythe lambes which did fall or weare lambed on the east syde of the Revehow bourn he gathered for Brenkeburne Abbey' by virtue of a grant which he had from the prior of Brinkburn. Those that fell on the west side of the river bourne he gathered for Meldon as parson there.

Thomas Harle of Bellesses yeoman aged about 90 deposed:—that he knew Revehowe for about 50 years last past he was shepherd of one Thomas Fenwick of Rippington gent. who maryed the mother of Alexander Hearon of Meldon. He kept Thomas Fenwick's sheep together with the sheep of Meldon.

(Much more of some interest. Conversations with the prior of Brinkburn, &c., &c.)

THE 'PRAETORIUM' AT CHESTERS (*Cilurnum*).

The following notes by Mrs. T. H. Hodgson of Newby Grange, Carlisle, were taken as read:—

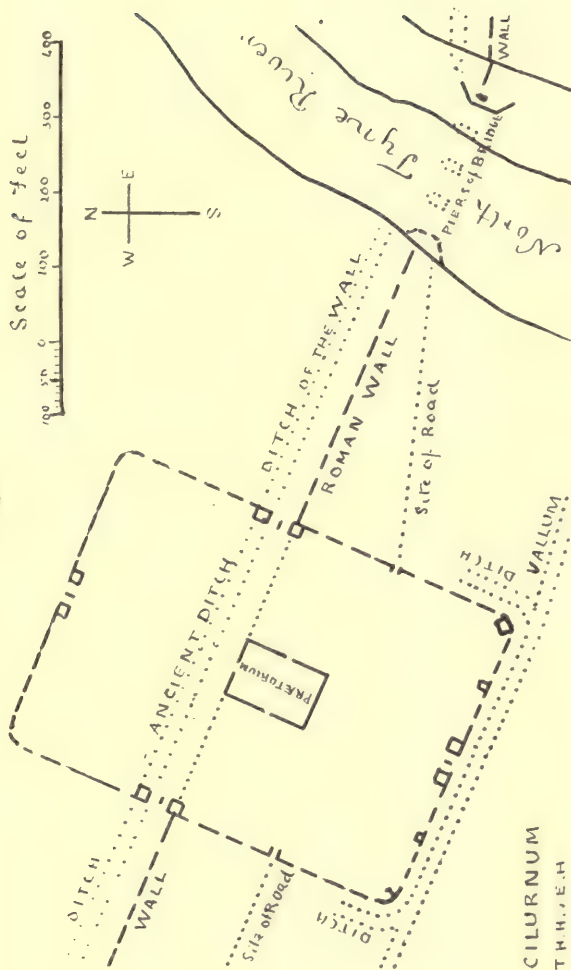
I.—THE POSITION OF THE PRAETORIUM.

The edition of the Ordnance Map, scale $\frac{1}{25000}$, issued in 1896, leaves much to be desired in its plan of the Roman Station at Chesters.¹ Even the outer walls are not given with absolute correctness, and the position of the praetorium is far too much askew. We measured all the outer walls twice, and found the length on the east side to be 585 feet, and on the west 581 feet, the width on the north side 433 feet, and on the south 425 feet. It is therefore not perfectly rectangular, but quite as much so as most buildings (see fig. 1). The north face of the Great Wall, which is here 7 feet thick, touches the fort on its east side at 255 feet from the line of the north wall of the station, and on its west side at 250 feet from that line. A line drawn from the point 255 feet from the line of the north wall of the fort on the east side to 253 feet from that line on the west side, will be found to run along the south or inner face of the north wall of the praetorium.² Therefore the praetorium must belong to the later and enlarged fort and cannot have taken its present form in the fort whose north fosse, running in line with the fosse of the Great Wall, was found by excavation in 1900. The north-east angle is 172 feet from the east wall of the fort, and the north-west angle 173 feet from the west wall, so that the building is as nearly as possible in the middle of the fort. Its north wall is 84 feet 6 inches in length, the south wall 84 feet 9 inches, the east wall 124 feet, and the west wall 123 feet. It is thus very nearly rectangular.

¹ Throughout this paper, the points of the compass mentioned are, as it were, diagrammatic, and treat the Great Wall as if it ran due east and west.

² All the following measures are given from the interior face of the walls of the praetorium, as very little of the exterior face is exposed.

Fig. 1.



II.—THE GENERAL PLAN.

The praetorium seems to be designed on the usual plan of such buildings in Roman forts in the north of England, of which alone I have any personal knowledge. It consists of a large square court with ambulatories, and a passage dividing it from another smaller court, with five rooms forming the end of the building.³ There is an entrance on the north. I do not know whether it was originally approached on the level, or whether the two steps which now lead down to it are part of the original work. This entrance opens into an ambulatory 8 feet wide (no. 1 on the plan), beyond which lies the paved court (no. 4) 51 by 53 feet, east and west of which run two more ambulatories (nos. 2 and 3), about 15 feet wide. On the south there is another space about 9 feet wide, which it seems to me may either be considered as a street or passage, or as to some extent forming a fourth ambulatory (nos. 5 and 6). This passage is entered from the east by a gateway on the level, leading out of an open street running north and south along the east wall of the praetorium, and on the west by a flight of three steps coming down from higher ground outside. South of this passage comes another court (no. 7) the full width of the main building, 84 feet, and 27 feet from north to south. Three doorways open out of it into the three central rooms at the south end of the praetorium (nos. 9, 10, 11), the two side rooms (nos. 8 and 12) opening out of those next to them, and not directly from the court.

III.—THE SQUARE COURT AND THE AMBULATORIES.

The outer walls of the praetorium are only excavated on the inside, except the east wall, the southern portion of which is laid bare on both sides for about 85 feet. It is about 3 feet thick, except at the gateway, which, like the small portions excavated at the north and west gateways, is about 2 feet 6 inches. No foundation course is visible along any of the sides (with one very doubtful exception which I incline to think is a layer thrust out by the action of time), nor are there any plinths along them except for about 3 feet on each side of the north entrance, and here it is a continuation of the plinth round the end of the entrance piers. It is the usual plain bevelled plinth (fig. 2), projecting about 3 inches, and is the only form of plinth that I have noticed in the praetorium. The width of these plinths seems to vary from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches, but how far the variation is real, or how far it is apparent only, and caused by the displacement of the upper course (see fig. 2a), I did not determine.

The great court (no. 4), 51 by 53 feet, which forms with its ambulatories the northern half of the praetorium, has been paved all over with large blocks, of which pavement much remains in good condition, especially along the east and west sides. In the north-western part a well⁴ is situated, fully 4 feet in diameter. This was excavated in 1901 by Mrs. Clayton's directions to a depth of 19 feet 6 inches below the surface, but Mr. Taillford told me that though he felt sure that the bottom was reached, nothing had been found but stag's horns and some worked stones. A channel or gutter, evidently intended to catch the drip from the roof which must have covered the ambulatories, has been hollowed out in the stones along the sides of the square. It runs quite straight along the east and west sides, and begins to run straight along the north and south sides at all four corners, but in three instances the pavement is destroyed a few feet from the corner. In the fourth instance, at the south-west corner, the gutter runs straight

³ All these divisions are numbered to correspond with the numbers on the plan of the praetorium at Housesteads. *Archaeologia Aeliana*, vol. XXV, pp. 193-300.

⁴ Not far from the well is a stone having a relief upon it of a phallic emblem.—Ed.

for 17 feet, then turns northwards at right angles for two feet only, and then turns eastward again, but is immediately broken away. Studying this on the plan, I think it indicates that a roof ran not only on the east, north and west sides, but also over the passage, whether street or ambulatory, on the south, probably projecting farther in a sort of porch (no. 5) where there would be an entrance from the square towards the southern court and chambers. The gutter is carried outside the square at the south-east corner, and discharges into a small drain about 12 inches wide and 6 inches deep, crossing the ambulatory (no. 2) and passing under the east wall of the building (fig. 3, section, and see fig. 4). The gutter-stones are generally about 15 inches wide, with a channel 6 inches wide and 2 inches deep scooped out of them (fig. 3a), but occasionally, especially on the east side and at the north-west corner, the channel is cut near the edge of larger flags. The court is surrounded by blocks of masonry which must represent the bases of the supports of the roofs of the ambulatories. At the north-east and north-west corners there are L-shaped blocks, with plinths on the ends but not all round. Between these lie two other blocks, the eastern 7 feet long by 26 inches wide, the western 9 feet 5 inches long by 22 inches wide. Each has a projection to the north, opposite the piers of the north entrance, bringing the width up to 36 inches. I think an arch or a beam supporting the roof, must have crossed the ambulatory (no. 1) here. Both blocks have plinths on the ends, but these are not continued along the whole of the sides nor round the two projections. There are four piers on the east and four on the west side of the court, each about 2 feet square, and each surrounded by a plinth on the three visible sides, and I believe on the fourth side also, but this is under the pavement. In the examples measured, the top of the bevelled plinth is from 9 to 12½ inches below the level of the pavement, indicating that the latter is of later date than the blocks of masonry. On the south side, only three blocks of masonry remain, but the fourth must have existed on the eastern side of the middle entrance (no. 5). The block to which it would correspond is merely an oblong 7 feet 6 inches by 2 feet. The corner blocks are much more complex. The outer ends, 2 feet wide, project beyond the line of the piers of the square court, and are opposite to the piers, 2 feet square, which lie on the north side of the gateway and of the steps at the east and west ends of the passage (no. 6) respectively. Here again an arch or beam is suggested, supporting the roofs of the ambulatories. None of these four projections has any plinth. In the two large blocks, at 2 feet from their ends, the masonry widens 6 inches southwards, and continues for 8 or 9 feet farther. The inner ends have plinths extending 2 feet along the north and south sides. On the north side of each block is a projection nearly 2 feet square, which really forms a final pier for the side of the great court, and is surrounded by a plinth. But it is curious that all the plinths on the south side of the court are almost exactly at the level of the pavement. There are considerable traces of pavement in the western ambulatory (no. 3) at about the same level as the pavement of the court. There are smaller and more broken traces in the northern ambulatory (no. 1), but I could not find any in the eastern (no. 2). I am inclined to think, however, that the drain at the south-eastern corner, into which the gutter discharges, must have been covered by pavement, and that probably the whole of the ambulatory was paved. The drain passes through a hole in the wall of the praetorium, turns northward at a right angle, curves slightly to the east, and disappears under the pavement of the outside street.

FIG. 4.

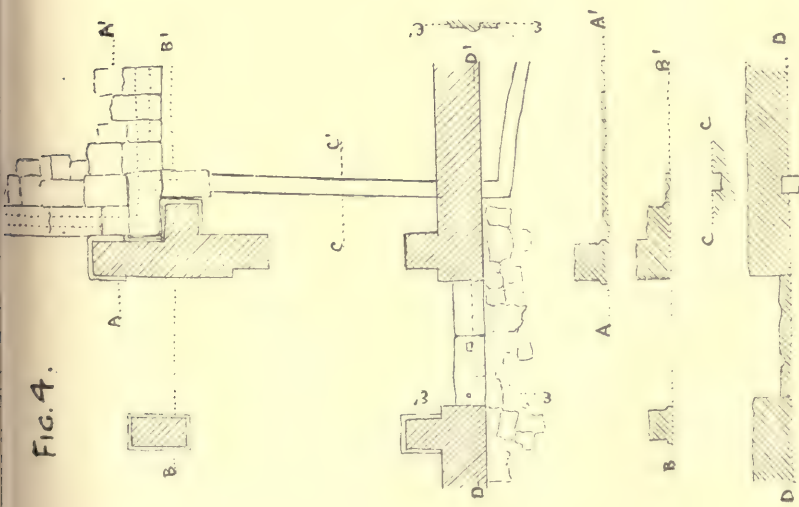


Fig. 2



Fig. 2a



FIG. 6

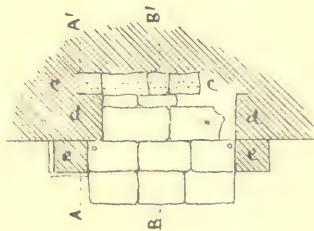
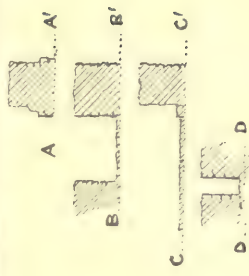


FIG. 7



SCALE OF FEET, FIGS. 4, 6, 7
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Fig. 3



Fig. 3a



Fig. 5



THE 'PRAETORIUM' CHESTERS.

Fig. 4. Plan and Sections of eastern entrance, and of channel and drain at the S.E. angle. Fig. 5. Plan and Section of western entrance; c. c. channelled stones; d. d. West wall; e. e. Piers. Fig. 7. Details of eastern chamber (no. 8).

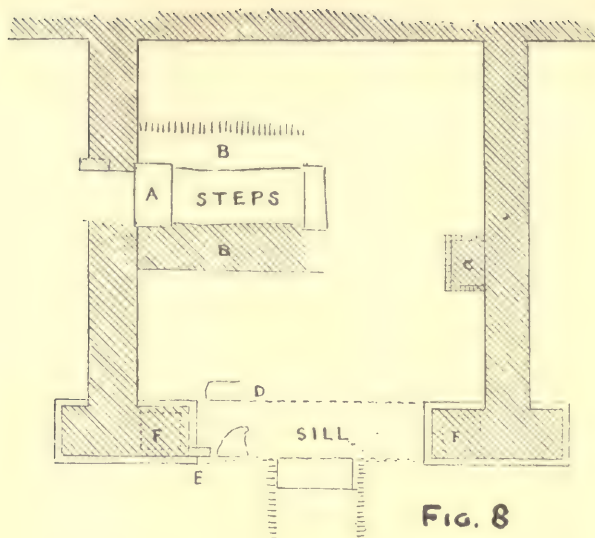


FIG. 8

SCALE OF FEET

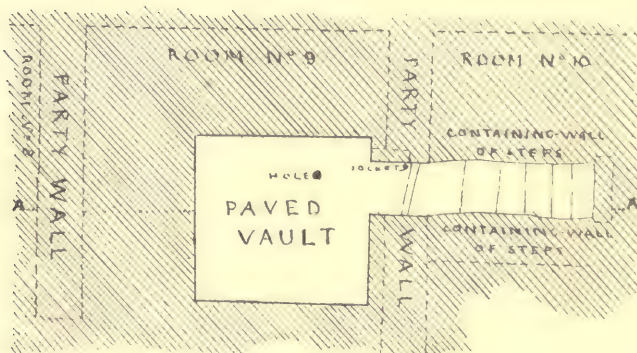
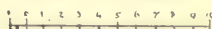
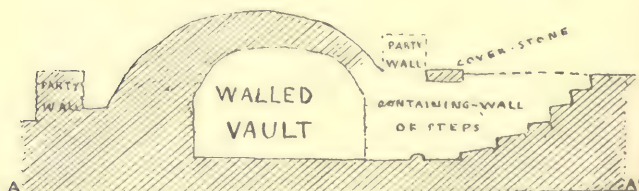


FIG. 9



THE 'PRAETORIUM, CHESTERS.

- Fig. 8. A. Corner stone.
B-B. Containing walls of steps.
C. Pier, with footing.
D. Stone with sinking for parapet, not in situ.

- Fig. 8. F. Sillstone, inset in bevelled plinth of wall.
F-F. Bevelled plinth-stones on third course of masonry above lower plinth; doubtful whether in situ or not.

- Fig. 9. Plan and section of vault and steps, rooms 9 and 10.

IV.—THE PASSAGE AND ITS ENTRANCES.

The blocks of masonry on the north side of the passage (nos. 5 and 6) have just been described. On the south side there are four separate blocks, each about 3 feet 6 or 9 inches by 2 feet, and each surrounded by a bevelled plinth, at about the same level as those of the blocks opposite. At the south side of each entrance there is a pier, 2 feet square, in a line with these blocks, and surrounded like them by a plinth, in contrast to those on the north sides, which have none. Taking these piers in connexion with the masonry and gutters on the south side of the great square, I conclude that this passage was roofed over, and think that it served both as a passage across the praetorium and as a fourth ambulatory.

The east gateway (fig. 4) is 7 feet 8 inches wide. The sill-stone has the usual ruts in it, and the lower part (fig. 5 shows the section) has a small square hole in the middle for the bolt of the gate, and a pivot-hole at the south side. No northern pivot-hole can be found.

The western entrance (fig. 6) is 8 feet wide. Outside it runs a gutter like that in the square court, showing that the doorway was covered over. The outer line of a flat sill-stone, 8 or 9 inches wide, is parallel with the outer line of the west wall of the praetorium. A step 2 feet wide fills up the rest of the space between the ends of the wall, a second step lies below it between the two piers before mentioned, and a third rests on the surface of the ground. Each step has a rise of 6 inches. There are pivot-holes in the corners of the middle step, so that the gates must have closed against the top step and not against the sill.

V.—THE SOUTHERN COURT.

This court (no. 7), measuring 84 by 27 feet, presents few features of interest. I do not see any indication of its having been covered. Outside the entrances to the three middle rooms on its south side are some stones which may have formed a paved approach to them. In the extreme south-west corner of the court is a piece of flagged pavement, 5 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches, and touching its northern edge lies the foundation course of a square building, its doorway facing south, and close to the pavement. Its west wall is separated from the west wall of the praetorium by an inch or two; they may possibly have joined originally, but have not been bonded in. They have the appearance of later work. The square of pavement is 6 inches above the present surface of the court.

VI.—THE FIVE ROOMS.

The eastern room (no. 8, fig. 7) is 20 feet by 11 feet. It is entered from the next room (no. 9). Its north wall has a course at its base on the south side projecting 9 or 10 inches, which appears to be a sort of foundation course. Opposite the dividing-wall, 2 feet thick, between this room and the next, the masonry of this course is carried up to the full height of the wall (as now existing) forming a jamb 2 feet wide. West of this the wall is 6 inches narrower, and has a plinth round part of it, but some is broken away. A little lower down there is a projecting foundation course, extending a little way along the north side of the wall. In the north-east corner of the room there are remains of pavement, about 8 feet by 6 feet 6 inches, and there is also a single slab lying near and apparently *in situ*, but whether they were originally continuous I do not know. There is an opening in the east wall nearly a foot wide, beginning above the foundation course and continuing to the top of what remains of the wall, which is here seven courses high. I believe it has been supposed that a flue may have passed through it, or a drain from a sink, but the height of the opening seems to me to make the latter improbable.

The next room (no. 9), whatever may have been its original use, is now entirely filled up except at the entrance by a mound covering a vault which is entered from the middle room (no. 10). The mound leaves a rather awkward approach to the eastern room (no. 8), and certainly gives the impression of being no part of the original design. The space contained by the walls is 20 feet by nearly 17 feet. Both the doorways, like those of the remaining rooms, show traces of sills. The dividing walls between the doorways into the court (no. 7) all end in T-shaped blocks, with a plinth round the transverse end of the T.

The middle room (no. 10, fig. 8) is 20 feet by 19 feet, and contains more detail. In the middle of the room a flight of steps begins, and descends into the vault (figs. 9 and 10) which lies under the mound before described. The flight of steps is 3 feet wide, the steps irregular



Fig. 10.—STEPS LEADING DOWN TO 'AERARIUM,' CHESTERS.

in height and width, contained by flanking walls, the northern one of which is certainly a true wall at the top and not merely facing stones, and the southern one probably the same, but it has not been fully excavated. There is a large slab across the passage at the foot of the steps, marked 'cover-stone' on the plan.⁵ The dividing wall is broken

⁵ See also illustration facing p. 224 of these *Proceedings*, 3 ser. III), looking across the chambers, and shewing the entrance to this vault and the covering stone referred to.

away, but must have been carried across the passage. The floor of the vault is rather more than 4 feet below the level of the central room. There is a sill in the passage, and a socket in the stone against it. The vault is 9 feet 6 inches square, the floor paved with large flags. One has a deep hole in it, about 3 inches in diameter, apparently for drainage. Mr. Tailford said that formerly he could generally touch the water in it, but he had not been able to do so since deepening the excavation of the well in the paved court (no. 4). When we were there in September, 1904, the water in the well stood 7 or 8 inches below the pavement of the vault. The masonry of the vault consists of two arches built of single stones springing from the north and south sides of the vault, and the spaces between them filled up with stones stepped over. The highest part of the vault is 6 feet from the floor. Dr. Bruce mentions three true arches, but this is incorrect. The stepped masonry to the west of the second arch has given way at the entrance, but the rest is complete. There is a small pier against the west wall of the central room (no. 10), with a course 4 inches wide round its three exposed sides. On the jambs at the entrance to the room lie two large stones with bevelled tops which Mr. Tailford told me were not *in situ*, but were found hard by. Certainly they fit very well where they are. There is a peculiarity in the plinth of the east jamb; a piece of it has been cut away to let in the end of a sill-stone, about 3 inches thick. Inside the sill lies a large stone, evidently not *in situ*, but having a shallow depression cut in it, much like one at Housesteads, which is supposed to have been a moulded sill with sinkings for a parapet.

The next room (no. 11) is 20 feet by 16 feet 6 inches, and is entered by a doorway 11 feet wide. It has a piece of pavement 5 feet 6 inches by 6 feet near the middle, which I am told bore traces, when first excavated, of having been used as a hearth.

The western room (no. 12) is entered from the last. The floor is nearly a foot higher, and there must have been at least two steps at the entrance, but they have disappeared. It measures 20 feet by 12. The dividing wall is 2 feet thick, and the north wall rather thicker, with a plinth on its eastern end, and a slight projection on its south face near the doorway, not so deep as that in the eastern room, but much wider, instead of corresponding to the end of the opposite wall. Between this projection and the west wall of the praetorium is a layer of stones 12 inches wide, similar to that in the eastern room (no. 8), but a little wider. Near the middle of the room, but towards the northern end, is another piece of pavement which is also said to have shown traces of fire. It is roughly rectangular, measuring 7 feet by 6 feet 6 inches.

Thanks were voted to Mrs. Hodgson for her communication.

CORBRIDGE.

Mr. R. H. Forster gave a very interesting address, recounting the numerous and valuable discoveries made at *Corstopitum* during the current year. These included, besides the ruins uncovered, several inscribed and sculptured stones, pottery, fibulae, coins, etc., and near a furnace a massive piece of iron, 3 ft. 4 in. long, and tapering from seven to four inches square; this is of great interest to mineralogists.

The lecture was illustrated by a fine series of about forty photographic slides, the new lantern belonging to the society being used for the first time. Mr. Brewis very kindly attended to the lantern.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Forster by acclamation, on the motion of Mr. Dendy.

The full report of the discoveries will be printed in *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser. vi.

MISCELLANEA.

The following local extracts are from the *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Com. Report, xv, app. iv), continued from p. 124:—

Thomas Conyers to Robert Harley.

1710, August 25, Durham.—I find all our friends are getting into good posts. I hope I have as just pretensions as others, therefore desire your favour, and where to place me I leave to yourself, but shall be unwilling to live constantly in town. The church has joined Sir H. Bellasis to me, and I hope I shall bring him in though Nicolson spends very high. Sir H. begins to bleed very freely, if he had begun sooner it would have been much better. We shall have Sir R. Eden and honest William Lambton, I hope without opposition.

Lord Downe and Sir Arthur Kaye are safe, Sir William Hustler will be out at Northallerton, and if any will stand for Hull both will be out.

I hear the Duke of Somerset is now against us. I thought he was for us, therefore went twice to Newcastle to prevent their setting up another to throw out Lord Hertford, so if you would have him out be pleased to let me know, and I dare engage to remove him and with no expence to honest Tom Forster, but this must be known as soon as may be. I'm told that Sir W. Blackett being under age has given his interest to Mr. Wrightson who will join with Alderman Ridley, and will certainly turn out both the old ones. Westmorland and Cumberland will be much better, and I hope it will be so all over England, then my 'coyned health' cannot fail to a good Parliament, Mr. Bromley speaker and Dr. Sacheverell chaplain Amen:

I will not be further troublesome therefore shall only beg that you will be pleased to think of me in time that I may not have the trouble of a new election.

Postscript.—My hearty service to all fast friends. I hope you will recommend Mr. Newcomer to Mr. St. John. Sir M. Wharton may turn out Sir C. Hotham. [Page 575.]

General Hans Hamilton to Robert Harley.

1711, May 5, London.—The difficulties I lie under at present keep me from serving this campaign, the only one I have missed for two and twenty years, which I must own is no small uneasiness to me, but 'twould be a much greater mortification to serve upon the terms I must do. The government of Berwick being now vacant, 'twould be a favour never to be forgot if you thought me equal to it, and would recommend me to the Queen for it. [Page 685.]

BRUNANBURH.

In *The Scottish Historical Review* for October, 1909, (no. 25), is an able and valuable essay by Mr. George Neilson on 'Brunanburh and Burnswark,' in which the writer contends that all the evidences are in favour of Birrenswark being the site of the battle of Brunanburh.

FRENCH PRISONERS (p. 120).

At the meeting on the 28th Oct. last, Dr. Baumgartner exhibited a small model in bone of a fully equipped frigate made by French prisoners.

NORTH YORKSHIRE (p. 65).

About 1899 Dr. Burman of Alnwick had a number of old deeds relating to Stanwick, Melsonby, Kirkby Ravensworth, etc., including a lease, by Anthony Catherick of Stanwick, arm. to Leonard Smithson, of land at Stanwick.

HADDRICK'S MILL, GOSFORTH (p. 99).

Mr. F. W. Dendy has contributed the following note hereon :—

'On the deed of 24 Feb, 1539 (set out on p. 99), is endorsed a memorandum that on the 1st March following the grantor Sir Humfrey Lisle came before Robert Horsley and John Beadnell, justices of the peace for Northumberland, and requested that the indenture should be enrolled on the king's rolls in the custody of the said John Beadnell, clerk of the peace of the said county. The Latin wording of the indorsement is as follows :—

Memorandum quod Humfridus Lyle miles infra nominatus apud Felton in comitatu Northumbriae primo die Marcii anno regni regis Henrici octavi tricesimo venit coram Robertum Horslee et Johannes (*sic*) Bednell, justicios domini regis ad pacem in comitatu predicto et petit quod ista indentura sit irrotulata in rotulis domini regis remanentibus in jurisdictione (?) predicti Johannis Bednell clerici pax (*sic*) domini regis in comitatu predicto.

The enrolment was in pursuance of the statute of 1535 which enacted that freehold lands should not pass except by deed enrolled either at Westminster or before two justices of the county where the lands lay of which justices the clerk of the peace was to be one. As nearly fifty years elapsed before this restriction was circumvented by the device of Sir Francis Moore, who invented, about 1580, the alternative form of conveyance, known as a Lease and Release, which did not require enrolment, there must have been a large number of deeds inrolled with the *Custos Rotulorum* of each county; and it is singular that whilst those inrolled at Westminster are still accessible upon the Close Rolls no inrolled copies of deeds between those dates 1535-1580 appear to exist in the records either of Northumberland or of any other English county. Probably the facts that there was no record office in each county, and that the records were kept in the offices of the clerk of the peace for the time being, and that those offices were changed on each new appointment of a clerk of the peace, are accountable for the loss of these enrolments.

The following are notes of deeds in the possession of Dr. Burman of Alnwick :—

LAND AT SOUTH BEDBURN IN WEARDALE.

1625, May 3.—By indenture between (1) Sir Thomas Blakstone of Blakston in the county of Durham, knight, John Witham of Cliffe in the county of York, esq., Thomas Laton of Westlaton in the said county of York, gent., late deceased, and Luke Fenwike of East Shipley in the county of Durham, gent., and Ann his wife, and (2) William Atkinson of Brackenhill in the said county of Durham, joiner. It was witnessed that Blakstone, Witham, Laton, Fenwicke and Ann his wife, for diverse good causes, etc., did demise, grant, and to farm let unto Atkinson one close in South Bedboorne within the county of Durham called 'Newefeeld' or otherwise 'Clarke Banke,' late in the occupation of Henry Atkinson with common of pasture for all manner of cattle, horses, mares, sheep, and swine of the fells and moors in as large and ample manner to all intents and purposes as any other tenants or farmers in Shipley or 'Wardale' hath had and used, and all other easements, etc., To hold the same to Atkinson from the date thereof for 2000 years, yielding and paying therefor yearly to Blakstone and others on demand one penny of lawful money of England at the feast of St. Matthew in winter, and also paying to the bishop of Durham yearly 3s. 4d. at the feasts of Pentecost and St. Martin the bishop in

winter by even portions. Covenants by Blakstone and others for Atkinson to fell and take at his liberty sufficient wood growing within the said close for the maintenance and upholding of the hedges and ditches of the said close during the term, and for quiet enjoyment. Signed by 'Tho: Blakiston, John Wytham, Luke Fenwicke,' and 'Anne Fenwicke'; seals gone, except one fragment.

HOUSE AND LAND AT BILLY ROW, BRANCEPETH PAR.

7 April, 24 Charles I [1648].—By indenture between (1) Lyndley Wrenne of Binchester in the county of Durham, esq., and Barbary his wife, and (2) Bartholemew Marshall of Billy Raw, in the same county, yeoman, It was witnessed that Wrenne and wife in consideration of three hundred and three score pounds gave, etc., unto Marshall 'all that capital messuage commonly called and known by the name of the Wester ffarne situate at Billy Raw in the parish of Branspeth,' then in the occupation of Marshall, and all those parcels of meadow ground called Easter Burne containing 12 acres, Middlefield, containing 11 acres, 'the Stobes,' containing 7 acres, and the parcel of pasture ground called Cow close, containing 40 acres, with all houses, etc., To hold the same unto the sole and proper use for ever of Marshall to be held of the chief lord of the fee at the accustomed services. Covenants by Wrenne and wife that they were lawfully seised of the premises, had full power to bargain, etc., had good right to convey, for quiet enjoyment, against incumbrances, and for further assurance. Signed by 'Lindley Wren' and 'Barbery Wren,' and attested. Seals gone.

COTTAGE AND LAND IN ELWICK, CO. DURHAM.

By indenture of 21 Nov., 14 Charles I [1638], between (1) Robert Jackson of Dalton Peircy in the county of Durham yeoman and (2) Mathew Harison of Elwick in the same county weaver, after reciting that John Girlington of Ammerston, gent, Simon Lackenby of Shaudforth, gent, Mark Hall of Monckhassleden, yeoman, all in the same county, by deed of 2 March, 8 Charles I, in consideration of 5*l.* paid by Jackson, granted, &c., unto Jackson 'all that cottage with the appurtenances in Elwick in the occupation of Wm. Usher of the ancient yearly rent of 2*s.* 8*d.* and one acre of ground lying in Elwick West Corne feild adjoining upon Robert Hetts ground on the East upon the high street leading to broademires on the South on William Gallilies ground on the West and upon the parsons ground upon the North, and also three pasture gates in the moor Close whellom moor frier Crooke loaning and night Close in Elwick together with all houses, etc., to hold the same unto Jackson for ever, The said Jackson in consideration of 26*l.* paid by Harrison granted the same cottages and premises in as large and ample a 'manner and forme as our sayd souereigne lord king Charles by his letters patents sealed with the greate seale of England bearing date the five and twentieth day of September in the fourth yeare of his reigne did giue and grant the p'mises vnto John Ditchfield, John Highlord, Humphrey Clarke and francis Mosse there heires and assignes in fee farme and so fully frely, clerely and in as large and ample maner' as the said Ditchfield and others by their indenture of 29 November, 1430, granted the same to Girlington and others, To hold the same to Harrison for ever to be holden of the king as of his manor of east Greenwich by fealty only in free and common socage and not in capite nor in knight's service, paying therefore to the king at his Exchequer or to his bailiffs the yearly rent of 2*s.* 8*d.* at such terms as by the letters patent are appointed. Signed by Robert Jackson and attested. Seal gone.

LAND AT EVENWOOD, CO. DURHAM.

By indenture of 17 Jan, 1652, between (1) Bryan Downes of Evenwood in the county of Durham, gent, and (2) William Kay the elder of the same, yeoman, it was witnessed that in consideration of 34*l*. paid to Downes by Kay, Downes gave unto Kay all that his meadow close or parcel of ground known and commonly called by the name of the West Leazes containing eight acres or thereabouts situate in the township and territories of Evenwood, abutting upon the new ground on the north, the west field on the south, the Park meadows on the west, and the well garth on the east, the same now being in the occupation of William Kay, To hold the same to Kay for ever. Downes covenants for title. Signed by Bryan Downes, and attested. Charles Wren being one of the attesting witnesses. Seal gone. Mem. of livery and seisin endorsed.

By indenture of 10 March, 18 Charles II [1665], between (1) William Kay the elder of Evenwood in the county palatine of Durham, yeoman, and (2) Ann Downes and Margery Downes, spinsters, daughters of Lambton Downes of the same place gentleman, It was witnessed, that Kay in obedience to a decree of the Durham Court of Chancery obtained by Lambton Downes against Kay, granted unto Ann and Margery Downes all that messuage in Evenwood, called Evenwood Hall, and the houses, etc., belonging to it in manner following. 'two full third partes of the whole in three partes to be deuided of the said Eauenwood Hall, and foldgarth, and allsoe twoe partes, of twoe partes of searle wyfes croftes, or sherley close; the whole in three partes to be deuided, and lykewyse twoe partes of the moyety; or one halfe of the little flatt, the greate flatt, crofts and Calfe close, the said moyty or one halfe in thre partes equally to be deuided; as allsoe the said twoe partes of the said Eauenwood Hall, and fold Garth the same in three partes being equally diuided; allsoe twoe full third partes of searle wyfes croftes, or sherley close, the whole in thre partes to bee equally diuided; allsoe twoe full third partes of the little flat, the great flat croftes, and Calfe close: the whole in three parts to bee diuided' together with all ways, etc., To hold the same unto the said Ann Downes and Margery Downes as is set forth in the deed in terms of the decree. Signed by William Kay in the presence of witnesses. Endorsements on the deed, one a memo. that deed tendered for signature to Kay.

LAND, ETC., AT DRYBURNSIDE, WEARDALE.

By indenture of 1 June, 1732, between (1) Thomas Harrison of Dryburnside in the County of Durham, yeoman, sole executor and devisee of John Sedgwick late of the same place, gentlemen, deceased, and Elizabeth wife of the said Harrison, John Grinwell of Saint Sepulchres within the City of London, gentleman, cousin and heir of Peter Grinwell, late of Wolsingham, in the same county, yeoman, deceased, William Etterick of Sunderland near the Sea in the same county, esquire, eldest son and heir of Walter Etterick late of Sunderland, gent, deceased, and cousin and heir of John Sedgwick, deceased, and John Bowman of Stanhope in the same county tailor, and (2) Ambrose Simpson of Ravensworth in the county of York, gentleman, It was witnessed in consideration of 5*s*. the said Harrison and others bargained and sold all that messuage called Dryburnside and the several closes known by the names of the Holme-field and Gray Park situate in Dryburnside in the parish of Stanhope in Weardale, To hold the same for the term of one whole year at a pepper corn rent. Signed and

sealed by 'Thomas Harison, Elizabeth' Harrison, John Greenwell, W: Ettricke, John Bowman,' and attested.

PREMISES IN NORTHGATE, DARLINGTON.

Bond of 23 April, 13 Charles I, of Lawrence Dobson of 'Cockertann,' co. Durham, tanner, to James Johnson of Darlington, yeoman, in 53*l*. whereby it is recited that Dobson granted unto Johnson for ever the burgage with a garth adjoining on the east side thereof in Darlington in a street called Norgait in the occupation of Ralph and a house and garth adjoining on the back side extending itself towards the west, and in the occupation of Lawrence Hewitson, both tenements lying jointly together between a burgage of Richard Pattison towards the south and a tenement of Philip Wharton towards the north and purchased of one John Fawcett, and if the conditions of the bond are carried out the obligation to be void. Signed by Laurence Dobson and Annas Dobson.

MANOR OF BENTON MAGNA, CO. NORTHUMBERLAND.

By indenture of 30 August, 1654, between (1) Francis Anderson of Bradley, esq., Thomas Wraye of Bemish, esq., Francis Wraye of Bemish Milne, milner, all in the county of Durham, and (2) Richard Stote of Lincolnes Inn, esq. reciting that Sir Nicholas Tempest of Flatworth, co. Northumberland, knt., and Thomas Wraye and Francis Anderson for 1400*l*. had demised and granted unto Stote 'all those eight farmeholds and tenements and the full moyetic or half part of one farmehold and tenement with the appurtenances in Benton Magna als Mickle Benton,' co. Northumberland in the occupation of Roger Kitchin, John Lemman, William Chambers, Marcke Bell, Thomas Loraine, Ralph Cooper, Henry Pierson, Nicholas Pierson, Edward Rowell, William Thompson, and James Harop, and also 'one full moyety or one halfe of the mannor, lordshipp and towneshipp of Benton,' with the appurtenances belonging to Tempest, Anderson, and Thomas Wraye, and being in Benton Magna 'To hold unto Stote from 16th December preceeding for 'fower hundred and fower score yeares;' and reciting that 400*l*. part of the 1400*l*. was to remain in Stote's hands for four years, Stote paying 4 per cent. interest for the same, as security to Stote for the discharging of former estates, etc., of Sir Francis Brandling of Warkworth Castle, knight, deceased; and reciting that Stote for securing the 400*l*. until payment of such incumbrances did demise the same to Francis Anderson and others for 200 years, paying therefore yearly unto Stote twelve pence at Whitsuntide if demanded, provided that if Stote should, on the 30 August, 1658, 'at the now dwelling house of Leonard Carr, Merchant and Alderman in the Towne of Newcastle upon tyne,' repay the same to Anderson and others such demise to be utterly void and of none effect, it was witnessed that Anderson and others covenanted with Stote that the 400*l*. should remain a security in Stote's hands for four years for the payment of such estates, etc., made by the said Sir Francis Brandling, and Thomas Wraye covenanted to discharge the incumbrances within four years. Signed by 'Tho: Wraye' and 'Francis Wraye his m'ke,' and attested. Seals gone. Endorsement of production in Court of Chancery on 14 April, 1690, in a suit between Thomas Haggerston, bar.' plaintiff, and Robert Jennison and others, defendants.

CORRECTION:

P. 121, line 28, for 'continued from p. 110' read 'continued from p. 114.'

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1910.

NO. 17

The ninety-seventh anniversary meeting of the Society was held in the library at the Castle on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1910, at two o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. F. W. Dendy, one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

A letter from the president, the duke of Northumberland, K.G., was read, expressing regret at his inability to be present.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the Council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. Henry Archibald Jenkin, 13 Portland Terrace, Newcastle.
2. William John Sanderson, Eastfield Hall, Warkworth.
3. Wilfrid Reay Smith, West Avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From the Glasgow Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, I and II, 8vo., and 2 ser. I-V, sm. 4to. : and the Antonine Wall Report : all half bound.

(Special thanks were voted for this handsome gift, made to commemorate the joint visit to the Roman Wall in 1909, of the Glasgow Society and the Newcastle Society. It was agreed to present the Glasgow Society with the five published volumes of the third series of *Archaeologia Aeliana*).

From Mr. L. Johnson :—*Old Lore Miscellany*, nos. 16, 17, 20, and 21 (Viking Club publ.), 8vo.

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for December, 1909, and Jan., 1910.

From the Barrow Naturalists Field Club :—*Proceedings*, xvii, 8vo. cl.

From the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, U.S.A. :—*Bulletin* 37 and 38 ('Unwritten Literature of Hawaii,' and 'Tlingit Myths and Texts'), 8vo. cl.

Exchanges :—

From the Society of Antiquaries of London :—*Proceedings*, 2 ser. xxii, ii, (26 Nov, 1908, to 24 June, 1909), 8vo. bds.

From the Cambrian Antiquarian Society :—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, x, i, (Jan. 1910).

From the Powys-land Club :—*Collections, Histor. & Archaeol. relating to Montgomeryshire and its Borders*, xxxv, ii, 8vo.

From the Huguenot Society of London :—*Proceedings*, viii (title page, etc.), ix, i, and Bylaws.

From the Sussex Archaeological Society :—*Sussex Archaeological Collections*, lii ; 8vo. cl.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland :—*Transactions*, xxxix, iii.

Purchases :—Clay's *Medieval Hospitals of England* ('The Antiquary's Books'); *Official Year Book of Societies* for 1908-9: *The Visitation of Cheshire, 1613* (Hart. Soc. publ.); *Jahrbuch* of the Imp. German Arch. Institute, xxiv, iii: *The Scottish Historical Review* for Jan, 1910: *Notes and Queries*, 10 ser. 310-313, and 11 ser. 1-4; and Forty MS. plans (nos. 498-537) of Ancient Earthworks in Northumberland, by the Rev. Edward A. Downman, namely :—Norham Mains, Ring Chesters (Elsdonburn), Floddenhill, South Flodden, Upper Harehope (Akeld), Moneylaws, South East Horton moor, North West Horton moor, Horton moor, Kylee hills, Doddington moor, Reaveley, Ewehill (Reaveley), Brough law, N.E. Cochrane pike, N.W. Cochrane pike, Clinch-castle knowe, S.W. Knock hill, Chubden (Great kyle), Fentonhill, N. Castle Rough, S. Castle Rough, Callaly castle hill, Callaly North strip, Aydon forest, Newtown (Edlingham), Briscoe Road, Lemmington branch, Chester cottage, Hepburn wood, South Middleton moor, South Middleton, Rackside (South Middleton), Jenny's Lantern, Jenny's Lantern hill, Blawearie castle, Bewick hill, Titlington mount, Beanley wood, and Downham.

DONATION TO THE MUSEUM.

Thanks were voted for the following :—

From Mr. Wilson Thompson of Holywell :—The upper pyramidal stone, 12 ins. in diam. of a millstone grit hand-mill found near Berwick.

Mr. Heslop, in illustration, exhibited for Mr. L. Johnson, some meal recently ground in a similar hand-mill.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. Wilson J. Orwin of Gosforth :—A pewter lamp on a stand and base like a candlestick, apparently of recent date. The lamp itself is of the typical Roman form.

By R. Blair :—(i.) The original '*Insignia Edwardi Lawson de Brunton* in com. Northumbriae *Generosi. Entred* in the *Visitation of Northumberland at Hexham, 1 Sep: 1666*. By me Willm. Dugdale Norroy King of Arms.' The drawing, which is on parchment, gives the arms: *Quarterly; 1 & 4, per pale, arg. & sab., a chevron counter-changed, in dexter chief point a crescent gules. 2 & 3 arg. two bars azure, in chief, three hures. Crest: out of a cloud proper 2 arms embowed, habited ermine, holding in the hand a sun or*¹; and (ii.) Two long rolls on parchment giving the arms and pedigree of Witton of West Apsland. On one of them is written :—'Hee beareth quarterly the 1. his owne Paternall Coate by the name of Witton viz^t the feild sable a water budgett in fesse Argent, in Cheife 3 beasaunts.² The 2^d Argent on a fesse Gules a trefoile slipped Or inter 3 Bulls Heads Couped sable The 3^d as the second the 4th as the first wherewith hee Impaleth Argent a cheucon sable inter 3 thorne trees slipped at the Rootes propper by the name of Thorneton of Yorksheire.

The Crest appertaineinge to his said Coate (ensigned wth a Hellme fitting y^e Degree of a Gentleman) on a torce of his Colours, viz^t Argent & Sable an Owle standing at gaze Argent gorged aboute the necke wth a Crowne Or. Mantled Gule doubled Argent.'

'Richard Witton married Willford Lawson of Brunton in com: Northumberland, his son and heir Richard, married a Milner of Leeds.'

¹ For pedigree of Lawson and Witton, see new *County History of Northumberland*, II, 96.

² See same paternal arms in Dugdales's *Visitation of Yorkshire* (35 Surt. Soc. publ., 318), with the observation 'No prooffe made of these armes.'

NEWCASTLE BALLAST HILL BURIAL REGISTERS.

Mr. F. R. N. Haswell moved that it be a recommendation to the council of this society to consider the question of making application to the corporation of Newcastle for the transfer of these burial registers into the custody of the society, or to permit copies of them to be made for the society's library, and to allow access to the originals at convenient times.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) stated that he had already had some correspondence with the town clerk on the subject, and that Mr. Oliver had kindly undertaken to apply to the corporation for permission to make copies of the registers in question.

The motion, on being seconded by Mr. Dendy, was carried unanimously.

LIBRARY REMOVAL FUND.

The treasurer reported that the following additional subscriptions had been received or promised (continued from p. 129):—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Lord Joicey (2nd donation)	10	0	0	Brought forward	29	17	0
Frank Marshall	3	3	0	G. G. Butler	1	1	0
Philip Spence (2nd donation)	2	0	0	W. W. Gibson	1	1	0
L. W. Adamson	2	2	0	Miss Lightfoot	0	10	0
A. H. Higginbottom	2	2	0	Thos. Fairless	0	10	0
Miss Allgood	2	2	0	R. C. Oliver	0	10	0
T. W. Lovibond	1	1	0	Howard Pease (2nd donation)	0	10	6
Professor Baldwin Brown	1	1	0	Miss M. Fenwick	0	10	6
Thos. G. Gibson	1	1	0	Miss Gayner	0	7	6
H. F. Lockhart	1	1	0	R. B. Hepple	0	7	6
Dr. Blumer	1	1	0	W. Wyatt (2nd donation)	0	5	6
Miss Jessie Thompson	1	1	0	Dr. Bradshaw	0	5	0
Miss Harrison	1	1	0				
Col. G. Cuthbert	1	1	0				
Carried forward	£29	17	0		£35	15	6

The total amount received or promised to date was 279*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1909.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) then read the annual report, as follows:—

The Council of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries have the pleasure of submitting to the members their ninety-seventh annual report.

Since the last annual meeting, one of our members, Mr. Richard Burdon Sanderson, has passed away. Although not actually engaged in our pursuits, he was the representative of a local family whose interest in the history and antiquities of the district has always been sympathetic, and his loss is much regretted.

The Council also desire to join in the universal expression of respectful condolence which our noble president has received upon the recent death of his eldest son, Earl Percy.

The Council congratulate the Society upon the completion of a fifth volume of the third series of *Archaeologia Aeliana*, containing, as usual, a number of valuable papers in the various departments of archaeological investigation. Among them are an exhaustive account of excavations at *Corstopitum* in 1908, and details of discoveries near Haltwhistle-burn and at Alnwick castle. A fourth volume of the third series of our *Proceedings*, issued monthly to members, is in progress, containing the customary reports of meetings, excursions, etc., with a goodly number of contributions upon subjects

and objects of general interest. The excellent manner in which the Society's publications are prepared by our editor, Mr. Robert Blair, is again heartily acknowledged.

Excursions have been made during the year to the following places:— (1) Haddon-on-the-Wall, with Newburn and Ryton; (2) North Yorkshire, including Manfield, Stanwick, Forcett, Ravensworth, Melsonby and Piercebridge; (3) The Roman Wall, visited in conjunction with the Glasgow Archaeological Society; (4) Marine house, Tynemouth, by invitation of Mr. R. C. Clephan, V.P., to inspect his collection of Egyptian antiquities, arms, armour, etc.; (5) Brinkburn priory, with Long Framlington and Rothbury; and (6) Gilsland. The Council thankfully acknowledge the kindness and courtesy with which members and their friends were received by the owners and occupiers of the places visited.

Continuing what may be termed the structural improvements that have been undertaken by the Society of late years, the Council have given much attention to the oft expressed desire for a thorough and effective reorganization of the Society's library. The valuable books and manuscripts which have been accumulated in past years, to which additions are continually made, find no apartment in the Castle keep wherein they can be properly preserved, conveniently staged and rendered at all times accessible. Upon receipt of a special report from the librarian, Mr. C. Hunter Blair, on this serious defect in our arrangements, the Council applied themselves to the consideration of a remedy. A suggestion made by Mr. W. H. Knowles, to set apart and furnish, at a cost of about 300*l.*, the upper room of the Blackgate, in which, with the indispensable adjuncts of light and warmth, our literary treasures might be suitably displayed and conveniently utilized, met with general concurrence. A subscription list was opened, and under the impulse of our noble president, who offered to add ten per cent. to the sum collected, a large proportion of the necessary funds has been provided, and the work of adaptation has begun. It is hoped that the balance remaining will soon be obtained.

The operations of the Corbridge Excavation Committee continue to be the most important Roman research work carried on in the United Kingdom. During the past season Mr. R. H. Forster has been continuously on the site, while Mr. W. H. Knowles and Mr. H. H. E. Craster made frequent visits, and Professor Haverfield and other Oxford friends attended during portions of August and September. Among points of importance which have been established by these investigations, is the certainty of the occupation of the site by Agricola; a ditch, enclosing part of the area opened out on the north side may have some connexion therewith. In the expectation of finding carved or inscribed stones, the neighbourhood of the granaries was searched, and immediately in front of the south wall were found the bases of the columns of porticos that stood before the buildings, thus providing additional proof of the superior character of these erections. Most of the area investigated last year was apparently devoted to industrial purposes. One of the 'finds' was an unusually large mass of iron lying near a furnace, and that is now engaging the attention of metallurgists. A report of the season's work will enhance the value of the forthcoming volume of our *Archaeologia*.

On the south east of the camp of Housesteads, our members, Mr. J. P. Gibson and Mr. F. G. Simpson, have opened out a circular Roman limekiln. Further investigations, in the interior of the north east angle, disclosed foundations of an angle tower in the normal position, indicating that this tower had given place to another on the north

wall where the great *murus* joins the camp. The west angle turret has been excavated and found to contain the base of an oven similar to those recently discovered at Haltwhistle-burn and Castleshaw. Excavations farther west, on the line of the *murus* at Peel crag, have disclosed a remarkably fine stretch of wall masonry and a wall turret hitherto unknown. Messrs. Gibson and Simpson have also conducted excavations at the mile-castle commonly called 'the king's stables,' at Gilsland, but have not yet completed them.

At Tynemouth priory, the preservative operations of the Office of Works have been continued. Two items of considerable interest, hitherto unnoticed, have been revealed and noted by Mr. W. H. Knowles, who will exhibit explanatory drawings to the Society.

Useful restorative work has been effected at the vicar's pele, Corbridge, by our president, the Duke of Northumberland. His Grace has caused the accumulated rubbish, with the ivy and other injurious growths to be removed, and the walls and floors to be put into a proper state of repair. A simple stone roof has also been erected to protect still further this relic of the past, which retains, in an unusually complete form, many interesting features.

The churchwardens of St. Peter's at Wallsend having applied to our Society for advice on the matter of clearing the ruins of the old church of the Holy Cross in that town, and the graveyard, from the rubbish which encumbered them, Mr. Knowles and another member were deputed by the Society to visit the site, and following their report, the ruins have been enclosed, the site excavated, the plan revealed and the walls carefully pointed and covered with preservative material. Mr. Knowles, who had charge of the works, will no doubt communicate the result to the Society.

It is a pleasure to record that the keep and gateway tower of Etal castle have been put into thorough repair by our member lord Joicey, the owner.

Outside of the Society's operations, the Council note with satisfaction the publication, under Mr. H. H. E. Craster's editorship, of another volume of the Northumberland County History, forming the ninth of the series. The district included in this issue is that of Earsdon and Horton. Volume ten, under the same editorship, will deal with a more interesting locality, that of Corbridge and Dilston.

The interest which our fellow member, Mr. William Boyd, has shown in the preservation of old landmarks and the elucidation of past events in local history, is exemplified by his publication of Oliver's Map of Newcastle in 1830, upon which he has superimposed a map of the town as it exists to-day. To this useful production, Mr. R. O. Heslop, one of our vice-presidents, has contributed a historical foreword, which adds materially to its value.

The state of the Society's funds, the valuable additions made to the museum, and the books added to the library, find appropriate record in the respective reports of the Treasurer, the Curators, and the Librarian, hereunto annexed.

The treasurer then read his report, which stated that the membership of the Society stood at 367, that 23 ordinary members had been elected during the year, and that the loss from deaths, resignations and removals had been 22. This was followed by his balance sheet, which showed a balance of 69*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* in favour of the Society at the beginning of 1909; a total income for the year of 573*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and expenditure of 625*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, leaving a balance at the end of the same year of 15*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* The capital invested with dividends was 141*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* The receipts from subscriptions were 387*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.*, the Castle 122*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, the Blackgate

museum 32*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, and from books sold 28*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*. The expenditure was for printing *Archæologia* 185*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, and *Proceedings* 70*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* for illustrations 36*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.*, for new books 39*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, on the Castle and Blackgate museum 50*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, and for sundries 142*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*. The donations received and promised towards the cost of removing the library to the Blackgate amounted to 279*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*

The curators' and librarian's reports were then taken as read.

The Chairman (Mr. Dendy) moved the adoption of the report. He said that the Society's annual meeting was in most years presided over by their esteemed president, and the members universally regretted the sad cause of his absence that day, as expressed in the report. It would be seen that a balance was still required to complete the contemplated removal of the library to the Blackgate.

Mr. R. C. Clephan, V.P., in seconding the motion, said we regret the absence of the president to-day, and the more so for its sad cause. The untimely death of earl Percy leaves a great gap in the front rank of our most trusted statesmen. Alas! a fruitful and promising career cut untimely short. Our heartfelt sympathy is with the bereft parents and family. In congratulating the members on the new arrangements for the housing of our library, I may express a hope that with more comfortable conditions more use will be made of the books in the future than in the past. Our thanks are due to our warder Mr. Gibson for his unfailing courtesy and willingness to oblige in the issue of the books to the members. I have often tested him and never found him wanting. I have nothing more to add to the chairman's remarks, and now beg to second the resolution.

The report was unanimously adopted.

COUNCIL AND OFFICERS FOR 1910.

The Chairman then declared the following persons duly elected to the respective offices in terms of Statute V. viz.:—President: His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.S.A.. Twelve Vice-Presidents: Lawrence W. Adamson, LL.D., Robert Coltman Clephan, F.S.A., Frederick Walter Dendy, John Pattison Gibson, the Rev. William Greenwell, D.C.L., F.S.A., &c., Francis J. Haverfield, LL.D., F.S.A., Richard Oliver Heslop, M.A., F.S.A., Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L., F.S.A., &c., John Crawford Hodgson, M.A., F.S.A., the Very Rev. Henry Edwin Savage, M.A., Thomas Taylor, F.S.A., and Richard Welford, M.A. Two Secretaries: Robert Blair, F.S.A., and Richard Oliver Heslop, M.A., F.S.A. Treasurer: Robert Sinclair Nisbet. Editor: Robert Blair. Librarian: Charles Hunter Blair. Two Curators: Richard Oliver Heslop and W. Parker Brewis. Two Auditors: Herbert Maxwell Wood, B.A., and Charles Pearson Winter. Twelve Members of Council: Rev. Cuthbert Edward Adamson, W. Parker Brewis, F.S.A., Sidney Story Carr, Walter Shewell Corder, H. H. E. Craster, William Henry Knowles, F.S.A., Matthew Mackey, Arthur M. Oliver, Joseph Oswald, Henry Taylor Rutherford. F. Gerald Simpson, and William Weaver Tomlinson.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MISCELLANEA.

The Committee of the Newcastle public library has purchased the collection of deeds relating to Northumberland and Durham, belonging to the late James Coleman of Colchester.

The following are abstracts of old deeds belonging to Dr. Burman of Alnwick (continued from page 148) :—

BARNARDCASTLE.

Indenture of 23 December, 21 Elizabeth [1578] between (1) Thomas Rowlandson, the younger of Barnard castle gentleman and Sythe his wife daughter and only heir of Anthony Harwodde, and (2) John Mydleton, of Askeham, in the county of Westmorland, esquire, Witnesseth that for 400*l.* to Rowlandson and wife paid by John Mydleton, they granted to Mydleton and Anne, his wife, 'there Capitall and mansion house commonly called the Westehaulle and Eastehaulle' situate in Barnardcastle, on the north side of Newgate there and all their houses, barns, buildings, etc., in Barnardcastle by the names of Broodeclosse, Weuerclosse, Atkinendclosse, Hilleclosse, Doueacre, and the Easteclosse and all messuages, meadows, cattlegates, woods, &c., within the town, territories, lordship, or fields of Barnardcastle, being the inheritance of the said Anthony Hawodde, father of the said Sythe To hold the same to Mydleton and Anne his wife, free from incumbrances one lease of a burgage & a close adjoining made to Arthur Morgane for the term of 21 years, is reserved at a yearly rent of 10*s.*, one other lease of a rig of land, being in Galgate, for 21 years, made to John Glenton, at a yearly rent, & one other lease of certain ranes and rigends granted to William Sheppard and others at a yearly rent. Seals gone.

GREAT HASWELL AND FALLOWFIELD, CO. DURHAM.

Indenture of 17 August, 1704, between (1) John Martin of New Elvett in the county of Durham gen., and (2) Robert Gibson of Burnigill in the said county Witnesseth that Martin in consideration of five shillings paid by Gibson, sold unto Gibson 'All those Messuages or Tenements of him the said John Martin situate standing lying and being at Great Haswell and Fallow feild in the said county of Durham, by him held by the curtesie of England, with all houses Collieries Colemines, &c., to hold the same unto Gibson from the day next before the day of the date th'of for the terme of six months from thence next ensuing fully to be completed ended and run (if the said John Martin shall see long live) Yeilding and paying therefor at the end of the said terme a pepper corn only if the same shall be lawfully demanded To the intent and purpose only that by force and vertue of these presents and of the statute for transferring uses into possession. Gibson may be in the actuall possession of the premises and may be enabled to accept and take a grant and release of the reversion and inheritance thereof to Robert Gibson for and during the naturall life' of Martin. Signed by 'John Martyn,' and sealed. Attested by 'Dav. Dixon John Morgan.'

EVENWOOD, CO. DURHAM.

Indenture of 27 December, 20 Charles II [1668]. Between (1) William Key the younger of Evenwood, yeoman, and (2) Elizabeth Garth of Headlam, widow. Witnesseth that Key for 100*l.* paid by Garth granted all his close of meadow commonly known by the name of the Westfield containing 30 acres lying in the precincts and territories of Evenwood 'on the back side of the messuage or Seate house, wherein Key lives,' To hold the same for 999 years from the date thereof paying during the term a pepper corn rent. Signed by 'William Kay.' (seal gone) and attested by 'Wm. Garth, Abra: Hilton, Mat: Middleton.' Bond of Wm. Kay of same date in 200*l.* to perform conditions, attested by same witnesses.

HART, CO. DURHAM.

In the Name of God Amen, February 13th, in the year of our Lord God, 1724 25. Witnesseth that Thomas Herison being sicke and weak in Body but of Sound and perfect memory praise be given to God for the same and knowing the uncertainty of this Life on Earth and being desirous to settle things in order do make this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following (that is to say) First and principally I commend my Soul to Almighty God my Creator assured by believing that I shall receive full Pardon and free Remission of all my Sins and be saved by the pretious death and meritts of my Saviour and Redeemer Christ Jesus and my Body to the Earth from whence it was taken to be buried in such decent manner as my Executor hereafter named shall think convenient and as touching such worldly estate as the Lord in his mercy hath lent me my Will and meaning is the same shall be employed and bestowed as hereafter by this my Will. . . . and first I do revoke, renounce frustrate and make void all Wills by me formerly made and declare and appoint this my last Will and Testament Item I give and bequeath to my son William Herison his Heirs or Assigns all my Lands and all God hath endowed me with except such Parcels of Ground and Moneys which shall be hereafter nominated making William Executor of this my last Will and Testament I also bequeath unto Dorothy Herison my Wife the House which is in the occupation of Ann Adrington during her Life also I order my Executor to pay unto my Wife Fifty Shillings yearly during her Life his Heirs or Assigns Item I give to my son Matthew Herison all the high Mour Close which I bought of Robert Hett, out of which he or his Heirs must pay to his mother Doroty Herison Twenty Five Shillings yearly during her Life I also give or bequeath to my son Thomas Herison the Three East Cavals in Qualimour and the House and Garth which is in the Possession of Ann Laverick only he or his Heirs must pay to my wife Twenty Five Shillings yearly during her Life I bequeath also to my son Robert Herison the Two West Cavils in the same Qualemoor Close to enter upon the same at the age of Twenty Five years and if my Executor molest him for the same he must pay him for the same ground the sum of Thirty Pounds, also I give to Robert my son the House which is in the occupation of Ann Adrington and a back (?) house that joyns Adringtons House and a Parcel of Ground at the House End which joyns of James Specke to him and his Heirs after his mother's decease. Item. I give to Elizabeth Herison, my daughter. Twenty Pounds to be paid by my executor William Herison his Heirs or Assigns except that I pay it myself likewise I give to Ann Herison my daughter Twenty Pounds at the age of Twenty Eight years to be paid by my executor his Heirs or Assigns furthermore I give and bequeath to Mary Herison my Daughter Twenty Pounds to be paid by my executor when she attains to the age of Twenty Five years paid by him or his Heirs or Assigns Item I give and bequeath to Doryty Herison my Daughter Twenty Pounds to be paid by my executor his Heirs or Assigns when she attains to the age of Twenty Five years Likewise for the Household Goods I give them to my wife Doroty Herison to dispose of them as she please Thomas Herison his mark Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of us the day and year first written. Test. Chris. Sheraton, Robert Sheraton, Jane Sheraton her mark. Probate of the Will was granted on the 28 June, 1734. Endorsement that will produced in a chancery suit between Braems Wheeler, gent., complainant, and Ralph Trotter, esq., Defendant.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1910.

NO. 18

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of February, 1910, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. J. Pattison Gibson, one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

THE LATE EARL PERCY.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read a letter from the duke of Northumberland, president of the society, in which he desired him 'to express to the members of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne our deep sense of the kindness which prompted the message of sympathy with the Duchess' and himself, on the sad loss sustained by them, which they appreciated very highly.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. The Ashmolean Museum Library, per Messrs. Parker & Son, 27 Broad Street, Oxford.
2. William Brewis McQueen of Oakwood, Clayton Road, Newcastle.
3. R. N. Redmayne, Prudhoe Castle, Northumberland.

NEW BOOKS, ETC.

The following were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for February, 1910.

Mr. Blair also deposited with the society copies of the following parish registers in co. Durham, conditionally on their being placed in cloth cases, and that he should have the use of them at any time :—

Elcheater, vol. i, 1619-1731.

Stainton-le-Street, vol. i, 1561 to 1622 only.

Whitburn, vol. i, from 1579 to 1647 only.

Witton-le-Wear, vol. i, 1558-1745 (and a few entries of 1795);
vol. ii, 1746-1757.

Exchanges :—

From the British Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, new ser., xv, ii.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland :—*Journal*, xxxix, 4.

From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland :—*Proceedings*, XLIII.

From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire :—*Transactions*, new ser., XXIV.

From the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, U.S.A. :—‘Malaria in Greece,’ and ‘Excavations at Boghaz-Keni’ (overprints).

Purchases :—*The Registers of Mickleover and Littleover, co. Derby* (Par. Reg. Soc.) ; *Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes*, lief. 32 (Kastell Zugmantel, Kastell Jagsthausen, and Kastell Mainhardt. The first-named is one of the most important camps on the German *Limes* judging from prof. Jacobi’s able report, and the unusually numerous finds of all kinds. All the objects discovered are shewn in thirty plates, and in additional illustrations in the text) ; and *Notes and Queries*, II ser., nos. 5 to 8.

DONATIONS.

The following were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—

From Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A. :—Small brass scales for weighing sovereigns and half-sovereigns.

[Mr. J. A. Detchin and Mr. Oswald exhibited similar objects. Mr. Parker Brewis exhibited an earlier example for weighing guineas and half-guineas.]

From Mr. John S. Robson :—‘An oak table 4ft. 3½ in. long by 3ft. 0in. wide by 2ft. 6in. high in form an elongated octagon, supported by eight legs with under framing, the top of slate bordered by a wooden rim of rich inlaid work, the design of which includes the repetition of goats’ heads, possibly the crest of the original possessor. The workmanship is Flemish, and the date the earlier part of the seventeenth century. It is in excellent preservation. A similar piece of furniture is in the national collection at the Victoria and Albert museum, South Kensington.’ Mr. Robson ‘would like it to be placed in the new library, where it will be both useful and seen to good advantage.’

From R. Blair :—A prehistoric stone axe ; and an iron borer (?) in a staghorn handle roughly carved in shape of a bird, but with head gone.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. J. P. Gibson, V.P. :—‘A bronze axe recently found in a field near the Spital at Hexham.

Mr. Gibson thus describes it : ‘In making the new golf course some excavation was needed, and this celt was found lying at a depth of three or four feet from the surface. It is of the socketed type with loop, used in the latter portion of the bronze age. It bears traces of wear and of rough usage, but it is beautifully patinated. Its ornamentation consists of a double moulding around the mouth of the socket, and of three vertical ribs extending from the moulding about half way down the faces of the blade. The handle was probably formed of a stick having a natural elbow at right angles to the stem. This projecting elbow would be fitted in the socket and secured in its place by a thong of hide passed around the handle and secured in the loop. As a tool it could have been used as an axe or an adze according to the way in which it was attached to the handle. With a short straight handle it might have been used as a chisel. As an efficient weapon it would seem to have required a heavy wooden block behind it to give weight and emphasis to its blow. In Evans’s *Ancient Bronze Implements* seventy-seven illustrations of socketed celts are given. That found in Reach Fen in Cambridgeshire, and shewn in figure 124, is almost exactly similar

to that exhibited to-night in size, shape and ornamentation. At the November meeting of 1902 (*Proc.*, 2 ser. x, 358), Mr. E. Wooler of Darlington, exhibited, with other bronze objects found in a hoard at Stanwick near Darlington, one of the same type, having three vertical ribs, and at the February meeting in 1904, Mr. T. J. Bell of Cleadon (*Ibid.*, 3 ser. i, 118), shewed another, almost exactly similar, purchased by him in Darlington, which had probably also belonged to the Stanwick hoard. In the example shown a slight projecting rib running down each side of the interior of the socket seems to indicate that the core used in making the casting was in two portion, the rib representing the junction of the halves. According to the late Mr. Grant Allen, celts were, during the bronze age, used commercially in China in the place of coin, and there are still to be found there, thin imitations of them, which at a later period served as currency, but which could be of no use as weapons or tools.' Mr. Gibson also exhibited a styca of Vigmund, archbishop of York, 831-854 A.D., made by his moneyer Coenred. On each side in centre is a cross, and it reads on one side + VIGMUND REX, and on other + COENRED. He said 'it was one of a hoard of about ten thousand found at Hexham nearly eighty years ago, of which the Blackgate museum has about a hundred fine examples. They were contained in an ornamented bronze bucket, having a capacity of about half-a-gallon, and had probably been buried at the time of the Danish invasion under Halfdene in 875 A.D. The value of the styca was one-eighth of the sceatta, a small Saxon coin. Full accounts of the discovery were published in vols. 25 and 26 of the *Archaeologia*, a reprint being published in *Archaeologia Aeliana*. 1st ser., III, pp. 77-108.'

Thanks were voted for the exhibits.

ON THE RECTORIAL, OR GREAT, TITHES OF LONG HOUGHTON.

A portion of the following paper was read by Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) in the absence of the writer, Mr. J. C. Hodgson, M.A., F.S.A. :—

'The chapel of Long Houghton appurtenant to the church of Lesbury, with all things belonging to it in the way of tithes and other endowments, was given, with Lesbury, between the years 1143 and 1152 by Eustace fitz-John, lord of the barony of Alnwick, to the abbot and convent of Alnwick. The canons of Alnwick were charged with the duty of providing for the spiritual wants of the chapelry, and discharged this obligation by appointing stipendiary curates. Shortly before the dissolution of religious houses, and under the shadow of the impending change, in the time of William Herrison, the last abbot of Alnwick, the chapelry was severed from the mother church and constituted a vicarage, the ordination of which has not been found. The patronage of the vicarage was granted by Philip and Mary to Thomas, earl of Northumberland, and has remained in his successors. For some time before the dissolution, the abbot and convent of Alnwick appear to have been making arrangements for the coming event. The abbot himself conformed to the conditions required by the Reformation Statutes and became vicar of Lesbury; he married, and founded a family there. John Beadnell, an officer, or steward of the house, founder of the family of Beadnell of Lemington, obtained leases of sundry of the convent estates. Amongst other advantages, he, with John Roddam of Little Houghton, took a lease of the corn tithes of Long Houghton. So things remained until 1605 when James I, on December 20 of that year, granted to Henry Stanley of London, gent., and John

Standish of London, stationer, one moiety of the grain tithes of Long Houghton, in free socage, at the reserved rent of 5*l.* per annum. The remaining moiety was granted on the 11 May, 1608, to George Johnson, of London, merchant tailor, and John Grimesditch, gent., at a similar reserved rent.¹

THE FIRST MOIETY.

As to one half thereof, or one quarter of the whole.

The moiety granted in 1605 to Stanley and Standish was, at the time of the grant, held by George Beadnel and John Salkeld as lessees from the Crown, and Beadnel seems to have purchased the fee simple of his interest almost immediately. On the 11 July, 1611, George Beadnell, then of Lemington, in the parish of Edlingham, in consideration of 330*l.*, conveyed his right and interest to his neighbour Roger Huntridge of Abberwick, and Edmund (*query* Edward) Huntridge. On the 9th of June, 1671, Roger Huntridge and Elizabeth his wife for 152*l.* conveyed their portion to John Chesman, described as of Hulne Abbey. The purchaser was probably a kinsman of the vendor, for Edward Huntridge of Abberwick in his will, dated 4 May, 1675, names his 'brother John Chesman.' The latter may be identified, with much probability, with the person of that name, described as of Bolton Wood-hall, to whom Sir Henry Widdrington of Black Heddon in 1656 conveyed a messuage in Abberwick. He and Cuthbert Chesman were amongst the mounted volunteers who assembled on Bockenfield moor, 29 Jan., 1660, under William, lord Widdrington.

'Mr. John Chesman of Long Houghton' was buried there on the 27 November, 1690, being succeeded by his son, Cuthbert Chesman, who was buried on the 13 August, 1729; being described in the register of burials as of Long Houghton, gentleman. By his will made on 11 July previously he charged his quarter of the grain tithes of Long Houghton with the payment of 3*l.* per annum to be distributed yearly, at Whitsuntide, amongst the poor, by the vicar and wardens; subject thereto he gave the said tithes to his brother John Chesman with remainder to his grand nephew, John Henzell, son of his nephew Joseph Henzell. The last named John Chesman married, 5 November, 1700, Mrs. Helen Ord of the parish of Warkworth. In the register the bridegroom was described as 'one of our principal farmers,' whilst the bride was apparently a daughter of the ancient Roman Catholic family of Ord of Sturton Grange. They had issue a son John, and a daughter, Elizabeth, both of whom died in their father's life time. John Chesman was buried on the 7 of January, 1730-1, and this portion of the tithes then came to his nephew.

On the 31 July, 1671, William Tyzack of the West Glass-house, in the parish of All Saints, Newcastle, broad glass maker, had a licence to marry Ann Chesman of Alnwick, the bondsman being Moses Henzell of the West Glass-house aforesaid, and there can be little doubt that John Henzell, who succeeded to his great uncle's share of the Long Houghton tithes, was related to one, if not to all of these persons.² The tithes so acquired were given, by John Henzell, to Isabella Henzell, and she by deed made 21 June, 1744, conveyed them to Mary Forsyth and Joseph Spoor and Ann his wife, who in their turn on the 30 December, 1746, for the sum of 240*l.*, conveyed to Ralph Clark of North Shields, who purchased in trust for John Lowes, whose son, Ralph

¹ These two fee farm rents of 5*l.* and 5*l.* were sold in 1652 to John Sweeting of London, citizen and stationer. Subsequently they were purchased as part of the endowment for Edward Colston's almshouses at Bristol.—*Proceedings Newcastle Society of Antiquaries*, 2 series, vol. 111, p. 388.

² 1671, Nov. 28. Peregrin Henzell of Newcastle upon Tyne, and Margaret Chesman, married.—*Alnwick Registers*.

Clark Lowes, of Newcastle, voted at the election of Knights of the Shire on 1774, and subsequently conveyed to Messrs. Murray of Long Houghton Low stead.³

James Murray voted at the great contested election of Knights of the Shire in 1826, and died in 1835, leaving an only surviving child who married first . . . Grey, and second William Lonsdale. Under the Tithe Commutation Act there was awarded to William Lonsdale, in 1842, a tithe rent charge of 140*l.* in lieu of tithes. This rent charge was purchased in 1879 by the duke of Northumberland and earl Grey whose successors now hold it in certain proportions.

As to the second half of the first moiety, or one quarter of the whole.

As has been already mentioned that Edmund (*query* Edward) Hunt-ridge, in 1611, acquired a proportion of the tithes from George Beadnell of Lemington. Seemingly in the possession of Margaret Huntridge circa 1724,⁴ this share is probably that advertized in the *Newcastle Courant* of the 30 June, 1744 :—

To be sold, a fourth part of the corn tythe of the township and parish of Long Houghton. Enquire of Mr. John Roddam, attorney at law, in Westgate, Newcastle.

and subsequently acquired by — Neal of Alnwick.

By his will dated 25 February, 1814, Stanton Neal of Alnwick charged his fourth of the tithes of grain and corn in Long Houghton with the payment of 10*l.* per annum to be distributed on Christmas day by the vicar and wardens amongst the poor of Long Houghton, and, subject thereto, he gave the same to Mr. Luke Hindmarch of Alnwick. The testator,⁵ dying three days after making his will, the charitable devise was void and of none effect. In 1842 a rent charge of 140*l.* per annum was awarded, under the Tithe Commutation Act, to Mr. William Hindmarch in lieu of tithes, and this rent charge still belongs to his representative, Mr. W. T. Hindmarch of Alnwick.

THE SECOND MOIETY.

The moiety of the grain tithes of Long Houghton, granted in 1608 to Johnson and Grimsditch was immediately sold to Robert Brandling of Felling who, about the same time, purchased Alnwick abbey and its demesne lands. His grandson (Charles) Brandling in 1663 was assessed at 40*l.* per annum for half of the tithes of Long Houghton, but after the death, in 1681, of his son Robert, the Alnwick estate of the Brandlings was dismembered and mostly alienated.

Certain parcels of tithes, comprising, it would appear, a moiety of those of Long Houghton were purchased in 1700 by John Lamb of West Herrington, co. Durham, whose third wife was a sister of the last named Robert Brandling. His grandson, Mr. William Lamb, rector of Gateshead from 1733 to his death in 1769, voted at the election of Knights of the Shire in 1748. He left two sons, John Lamb of Gateshead, a captain in the Army, and reputed lay rector of Alnwick, and William Lamb, vicar of Kirknewton. Neither of them left issue, and Captain Lamb, who survived his brother, by his will dated 14 December, 1787, made his kinsman Anthony Story, the younger, of New-

³ To be sold at the house of Hugh Brodie, Turk's Head, Newcastle, a quarter of the freehold corn tithes of Long Houghton, now let to William Taylor of Dunsheugh, in Long Houghton, farmer, for 60*l.* per annum. It is subject to a fee farm rent of 2*l.* 10*s.* and 3*l.* per annum to the poor of Long Houghton. The tithes will increase on the division of Long Houghton common, of which there is a prospect.—*Newcastle Advertiser*, 1 October, 1791.

⁴ *Proceedings of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries*, 2 ser., vol. III, p. 388.

⁵ Stanton Neal's quarter of the tithes was advertized to be sold by auction on the 8th September, 1818; application to be made to Mr. William Hindmarsh, tanner, Alnwick.—*Newcastle Papers*, August, 1818. Stanton Neal was baptized 8th August, 1759, as son of Mr. William Neal.—*Alnwick Registers*.

bottle, his heir; who in the *Newcastle Advertiser* of 20 January, 1791, advertised for sale his purparty of the corn tithes of Long Houghton.

At that time, or subsequently, this moiety was purchased by Mr. John Clark of Bebside, a native of Long Houghton, who had realized a considerable fortune as a roper and shipowner at Blyth, part of which fortune he invested in the purchase of an estate at Sheepwash. Dying on the 29 May, 1809, he was buried at Long Houghton; and, subsequently, his trustees inserted an advertisement in the *Newcastle Courant* that they would offer for sale by auction on the 27 February, 1810, a moiety of the Long Houghton corn tithes then let for 210*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

It was acquired by earl Grey, to whom, in 1842, a rent charge of 280*l.* per annum was awarded in lieu of tithes, which rent charge is still in the possession of his successor, the present Earl Grey.

The writer has not sufficient material to trace the descent of the tithes of the smaller townships of Little Houghton and Boulmer which, with the township of Long Houghton, are comprised in the parish of Long Houghton.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Hodgson.

WALLSEND OLD CHURCH.

Mr. W. H. Knowles then read his paper on the discoveries made during the recent reparations by the churchwardens of St. Peter's church, under his direction. The paper was illustrated by plans and sections and by photographs. It will probably be printed in *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser. vi.

Mr. Knowles, in the course of his remarks, stated that the size and form of this little chapel was unusual in the district, the only other instances he could call to mind being at Gosforth and Jesmond.

The chairman remarked that there were the remains of similar chapels at Tuggal, Lilburn, Chewgreen, etc. Some remarkable discoveries were made at Chewgreen a few years ago by Mr. Hodges, who would perhaps say a word about them, as they had not yet been placed on record.

Mr. Hodges stated that in 1883 he was engaged by the late Mr. R. Carr-Ellison to conduct excavations on the site of the Roman camps at the head of the river Coquet, with the view of finding Roman antiquities. In this, however, he failed, but he found instead the remains of a chapel of about the same size and period—the Norman—as that at Wallsend. Amongst the sculptured stones unearthed were several having the dental moulding, probably part of the south doorway. In the following year he made a plan of the building, of which little stonework remained, as doubtless being in a poor and stoneless country the people thinly scattered about the neighbourhood had taken the stones away for their own purposes. The walls of Norman churches are almost invariably three feet thick, while those of Saxon buildings are not so thick, being two feet seven inches only.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Knowles by acclamation on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Dendy, who pointed out that the authenticity of the two early charters quoted by Mr. Knowles in his paper was doubtful.

In connexion with Wallsend, Mr. R. Blair read a letter he had received from Mr. John T. Greener, now of Hull, but a native of Wallsend. The following are extracts from it:—

'Seeing the mention in the *Weekly Chronicle* concerning the Old church (Holy Cross) and churchyard at Wallsend, I cannot refrain from mentioning to you an incident that I have never forgotten,

though I have not seen the dear old spot for nearly forty years. Born at Wallsend in 1837, I well remember my mother taking me to witness the last burial that took place in that old churchyard, which was in the summer of 1842. She took me on to the waggonway bridge, so that we could get a good view while they were carrying the corpse up the old stone steps, and then we proceeded towards the grave. The deceased was an elderly lady named Cavers, who died in a self-contained house adjoining the old 'Red Lion Inn' at Willington Quay, at that time kept by Mrs. D. Scott, mother of the late Mr. John O. Scott. There were then two portions fenced off by iron palisadings close to the south entrance to the burial ground, and the deceased was interred in the first enclosure. I believe that portion was claimed by the Henszell family, whether the deceased had been a relative, I could not say. Now at that time, and a good many years after, there still remained the church door, and that was at the south side of the porch, although it was partly off its hinges, it was too heavy for us boys to move, the four walls of the porch were still extant, a little higher than the door, but in a dilapidated state, and the foundations of the walls were still visible. Among the many gravestones (and there were a great many) there was one I think very few of the whole parish ever went into the ground without visiting it, it stood right at the east side of the ground, and on it was a verse we all had off by heart, it was thus : —

'Remember Man, as thou pass by,
As thou art now, so once was I :
As I am now, so must thou be :
Prepare thyself to follow me.'

Since that time certain officious persons in the village fenced the old place in to keep horses, cows, etc., in, and tried to prevent the public from using it. Then the place soon went to wreck and ruin. It was the prettiest spot for scenery at that time between Newcastle and Shields.'

ANCIENT POTTERY.

Mr. R. C. Clephan, F.S.A., then gave an interesting address on the 'Rise, Progress, and Decline of the Ceramic and Plastic Arts of Ancient Greece.' He traced the influences which contributed to their development, in the works of the earlier civilizations of Egypt, Crete, Mycenae, Phoenicia, and Etruria; and he illustrated the various art periods and phases involved, by a series of objects from his fine collection.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Clephan by acclamation on the motion of Mr. Heslop, seconded by the chairman, who referred in terms of eulogy to the Wedgewood cameos, from Flaxman's designs.

Mr. Clephan said as he had a set, he would, if members wished, exhibit them at the next meeting of the society.

MISCELLANEA.

The following is from Dr. Burman's collection (continued from p. 148):—

LANGLEY, NEAR DURHAM.

In the name of God Amen I Richard Wright of Langley near y^e City of Durham in y^e county of Durham yeoman being in good health of body and alsoe of perfect mind and remembrance [I thank God for y^e same] but desirous to make my last Will and Testament and thereby to settle y^e Estate I have I doe therefore make and declare this my last Will and Testament as followeth And First I bequeath my Soule to God who gave it me hoping by y^e meritte of Jesus Christ

his onely Sonne and my alone Saviour, and through y^e Intercession of y^e same Jesus that after this Life is ended & I shall with him enjoy everlasting happyness and glory And my body I give to y^e ground out of w^{ch} it was taken to be decently buryed where and as my Executors hereafter named shall think fitt. Item. I give devise and bequeath to my Sonne Thomas Wright and y^e heires of his body lawfully begotten my Messuage or Tenement att Broom calld and knowne by y^e name of Hunters banck and Huntersfields I give and devise [the same] with all and singular other the premisses to my Sonne Peter Wright and to y^e heires of his body lawfully begotten and faileing such Issue then doe I give the same to my Sonne John Wright and to the heires of his body lawfully begotten and faileing such Issue I doe will that y^e same shall come to y^e next lawfull heires of me y^e said Richard Wright, Nevertheless I doe hereby order and appoint that y^e said Thomas Wright and all and every other person and persons to whome my said Tenem^t and Lands att Broom shall happen to come shall and doe pay or cause to be paid to my loveing wife Syth Wright dureing her n^rall Life y^e s^ume of twenty pounds yearlye and every year according to an Agreem^t and certaine Ar^les thereupon made att our intermarryage and that y^e said yearlye Sume of twenty pounds be well and truely paid her by two equall parts and portions att two times or dayes in y^e year [that is to say] Whitsontide and Martinmas or withlin twenty dayes next after either of the said feasts The first payment whereof my will is shall begin and take effect the Whitsontide or Martinmas [wheth^r (*sic*) shall first happen] next after my death. And after y^e death of my wife I doe give forth of y^e s^d Tenem^t and Lands att Broom to my Sonne John Wright his Executors and Administrators y^e s^ume of two hundred pounds to be paid within three yeares next after my wife's death together wth Interest for the same after the rate of six pounds per Cent. untill it be paid as afores^d. I doe furth^r give devise and bequeath to my loveing wife Syth Wright dureing her n^rall Life my Messuage or Tenement att Langley afores^d together with y^e Lands and Grounds thereto belonging and after her death I devise y^e same to my Sonne Peter Wright and to y^e heires of his body lawfully begotten and faileing such Issue then to my Sonne John Wright and to y^e heires of his body and faileing y^e Issue of the said John then to my Sonne Thomas Wright and to the heires of his body lawfully begotten and faileing his Issue then to the right heires of me y^e said Richard Wright. And my will and mind is and I doe hereby give to my said Sonne John Wright his Exec^{rs} and Adm^{rs} the Sume of one hundred pounds to be paid forth of my said Lands att Langley within three yeares next after y^e death of my said wife and doe appoint that the interim and untill y^e said Sume of one hundred pounds be paid my said Sonne Peter Wright or whatsoever other person or persons shall happen to have and enjoy my said Lands att Langley in right of y^e s^d Peter shall and doe pay or cause to be paid to y^e said John Wright his Exec^{rs} Adm^{rs} or Assignes y^e s^ume of six pounds yearlye and every yeare for y^e Interest money of y^e said Sume of one hundred pounds. And Lastly I doe nominate constitute and appoint my said Loveing wife Syth Wright and my afores^d Sonne John Wright Co-Executors of this my last Will and Testament and doe give to them y^e s^d Syth and John all my goods chatells and creditts whatsoever equally betwixt them. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seale y^e sixteenth day of March Anno R. R^e Caroli Sede . . . Annoq. Dni 1677—Richard Wright—Signed sealed declared and published for my last Will and Testament in p^sence of us—John Burdus, Gab: Swainston, Tim: Pye. Probate was granted on 6 Oct, 1684.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1910.

NO. 19

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of March, 1910, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. F. W. Dendy, a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBER was proposed and declared duly elected :—

The Rev. Francis Gwynne Wesley, Hamsteels vicarage, co. Durham.

The following NEW BOOKS, &c., were placed on the table :—

Present :—

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for March and April, 1910 (vol. vi, nos. 3 and 4).

Exchanges :—

From the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, xxxii, i, 8vo.

From the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Proceedings*, 3rd ser., xv, 8vo.

From the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Journal*, xxxii, 8vo.

From the Royal Numismatic Society :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4th ser., ix, iv (no. 36), 8vo.

From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, xxvii, sec. C, nos. 1 and 2 (February, 1910), large 8vo.

From the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, N.S. II, i, 8vo.

From la Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville :—*Bulletin Trimestriel*, 3 and 4 (1909), 8vo.

From the Smithsonian Institute, U.S.A. :—'The Choctaw of Bayou Lacomb, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana,' (overprint), 8vo. cl.

Purchases :—*Mittheilungen* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, xxiv, 1 and 2; *Notes and Queries*, 11th ser., nos. 9-13; and *The Pedigree Register*, i, 12 (March, 1909), large 8vo.

THE MUSEUM.

The Chairman of the Stewards of the Incorporated Companies of Newcastle (Mr. J. D. Walker) deposited with the Society paintings (1) of the Royal Arms, (2) The arms of the Pewterers, &c., (3) the portrait of a former officer of the Company, &c.

Mr. Walker was thanked by acclamation, on the motion of Mr. Heslop, seconded by Mr. Brewis.

Mr. Walker has sent the following note :—

'On the sale last year to the corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by the Company of Plumbers, Glaziers, Pewterers, and Painters, of

their ancient meeting-house, the Morden tower, situate upon the West Walls (granted to them by the town under the mayoralty of Sir Peter Riddell in 1619) with a view to its preservation as a historic relic, the two coats of arms, the portrait in oils, and the framed notice, which constituted almost the sole furniture of the hall, were retained by the company, and have now been placed in the custody of the Society of Antiquaries. The large square coat of arms bears the date 1669, and represents the royal arms. There is no trace in the company's minutes of the occasion on which it was made; nor is it mentioned in the account books. It would seem, therefore, not to have been raised by subscription, but was probably presented by one of the wealthier members to the company. The long panel contains three coats of arms which appear to be those of the component guilds of the company. Of this there is no trace in the minute books, nor does it bear any evidence of date on its face. There is, however, an entry in the cash book, October 4th, 1824, 'Paid for the armorial bearings and book 10s. 6d., which probably refers merely to cleaning or repairing. The portrait also cannot be identified, although another entry in the cash book, dated 25th March, 1811, mentions, 'Cash paid for bringing Henry Haddock's picture to meeting house 0l. 2s. 0d.' He seems to have been a pensioner of the company at 2s. a week, and it is difficult to imagine that *his* portrait should have been painted and preserved.'

EXHIBITED:—

By Mr. R. C. Clephan, V.P. :—A fine collection of Wedgwood cameos in a case.

By Mr. Maberly Phillips, F.S.A. :—A small collection of 'furniture lifts' or 'false feet,' some Scotch snuff mulls, and battledores printed by Davison of Alnwick.

Mr. Phillips very kindly presented two of the battledores to the museum, for which he was thanked.

In some explanatory notes Mr. Phillips said:—

1. 'Mock feet,' or furniture lifts. The object in using them was to raise a piece of furniture a few inches from the ground so that the good housewife could remove the dust from underneath. (I) A man's head in bold relief. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, to rest 3 in., at base 4 in. by 4 in. Of these I have a full set of four. They are made in dark glazed earthenware. I procured them about ten years ago from a curiosity dealer in Berkhamsted, he had recently got them from an old lady residing in the alms-houses there. (II) A man's head and neck. This is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, to rest 3 in., at base 3 in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. In white china, highly coloured in red, blue, and green. I have only one of this set. It came from Ashbourne, Derbyshire. (III) A woman's face in lustre ware. It is probable that the dwarf legs for furniture now in vogue were not in use in former days, but that the plinth rested on the floor.

2. Two Scotch snuff mulls made of horn, with bone spoons, the small bowl being perforated to enable the user to draw up the snuff more freely.

3. Several 'battledores,' published by W. Davison, Bondgate, Alnwick (two of these Mr. Phillips presented to the museum). The 'horn book,' the early children's lesson book, was made in the shape of a battledore. These early books went out of use about 1800, and were succeeded by a card with letters and simple words printed on, they were about 8 in. by 5 in., folded into three and obtained their name from the shape of their fore-runners.

4. Two 'Coasters,' pieces of hard flat wood, about 5 in. square, with short handle, they were used in old inns, to place a glass of beer or spirits upon, to save the polished table from being stained. Those exhibited came from Christchurch, Hants.'

THE NEW LIBRARY.

The following recommendations of the council were unanimously agreed to :—

1.—That Dorothy Telford be paid 7s. 6d. a week, beginning on the 1 March, as assistant in the library.

2.—That coals and lights be provided for her and her mother.

3.—That the Castle Warder (Mr. Gibson) be paid two guineas, and Miss Telford one guinea, as gratuities for extra work caused by the removal of the books from the Castle to the Blackgate.

4.—That the new library be open from ten to six in summer, and from ten to five in winter, and that in addition it be opened on the Wednesday of every week until nine o'clock from 1 October to 31 March.

5.—And that various necessary small articles of furniture be purchased.

The treasurer reported that additional subscriptions to the library fund had been received since the last meeting of the society from His Honour Judge Greenwell 2*l.* 2*s.*, and from James Scott and John Weddle 10*s.* 6*d.* each.

DISCOVERIES PER 'LINEAM VALLI.'

Mr. F. Gerald Simpson read his report on the discovery of a Roman watermill at Haltwhistleburnhead. He said they called the mill a Roman water mill. That was a somewhat bold statement, though he hoped to prove it was not a foolhardy one. Hitherto a Roman water mill had never been discovered in this country, and it had never been definitely ascertained that any mill was of Roman date. It was rather difficult to suggest that it was a Roman mill, unless there was some fairly good evidence to back it. He described how the mill was discovered, saying that in 1907 they were tracing the military way, and, in cutting trenches, came upon what was supposed to be the east abutment of a bridge. But, on excavating, they found it was a square building, with a rampart and ditch on the land side; and they had to find some other explanation. The walling-stones were all typically Roman, and none appeared to have been used before. Among the stones were found several pieces of large millstones, in one case the pieces indicating a complete mill, 30 in. in diameter and 12 in. high. These were far too heavy for anything but a power mill, and, in addition, there were eight handmills. Many pieces of pottery were found. There was no doubt the place had been a mill. It would be necessary to dam the river, in order that the water might be had for the mill-stream; and it seemed likely that at the foot of the existing weir, damming the stream for sheep-washing, were some large blocks of whinstone placed there by the Romans. In the middle of the building they found a coin, which was much corroded, and appeared to have been much worn before it was lost. It was a coin either of Hadrian or one of the early emperors. Nothing was found which was not Roman. The discovery of *mortaria* of the 'hammer-head' section put the date not earlier than 250 A.D., while the good quality of the masonry seemed to indicate a date not much later than the end of the third century.

He also stated that Mr. Gibson and himself had discovered the site of another mile castle, a little to the west of Caervoran and on the brow of the hill which falls to the river Tippalt. It is on a different site from that suggested by Horsley, but it fits exactly into its place as regards its distance from the mile castles on each side. MacLauchlan failed to locate a mile castle here, and concluded that the nearness of MAGNA rendered a castellum unnecessary.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Simpson by acclamation.

The full report will probably be printed in an early volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

MISCELLANEA.

HADDRIK'S MILL, GOSFORTH, p. 145.

The following note is from Mr. Dendy:—"Mr. Craster writes to me as follows: 'Enrolments of records of bargain and sales at the office of the clerk of the peace pursuant to 21 Hen. VIII, c. 16, are not so uncommon as we thought. In the report of the Local Records Committee, 1902, p. 271, it is stated that these enrolments are generally the earliest documents to be found in the custody of the clerk of the peace. Those for Norfolk commence in 1562, and are almost complete. A calendar of them has been published in the transactions of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society. The practice of enrolment lasted on well into the seventeenth century. The Warwickshire series of enrolments only begins in 1612; and among the Greenwich Hospital deeds which I am now examining is a bargain and sale of 27th Oct., 1631 (15 K. 31) with the following endorsement—Duodecimo die Aprilis. Anno Dni 1632. irrotulatur in libro irrotulacionum die et anno supradict' per me Errington cler. pac. Evidently the deeds were enrolled in a *liber irrotulacionum*, and evidently also this is lost in the case of Northumberland. As you will see by reference to the very full list of classes of documents preserved at the Moot Hall, printed in the 1837 report of the Record Commissioners, Northumberland has nothing earlier than 1680—except the criminal cause-book *temp.* Eliz. and James I, about which I think I told you."

The following is from Dr. Burman's collection (continued from p. 164):—

BISHOP MIDDLEHAM ESTATES: SPEARMAN MARRIAGE ARTICLES.

Articles made 16 May, 1741, between (1) George Spearman of Bishop Midlam, co. Durham, esquire, (2) Ann Sneyd of Lichfield, spinster, and (3) Charles Howard of the Close, Lichfield, gentleman, and Robert Spearman of Oldakers, co. Durham, esquire, reciting an agreement for marriage between George Spearman and Ann Sneyd, it was witnessed that for making a comfortable provision for Ann Sneyd in case of her survival, and for the younger children of the marriage, the eldest son of George Spearman being already provided for by the will of Robert Spearman his grandfather, it was declared that in consideration of the marriage portion of 3000*l.* which George Spearman would receive with Ann Sneyd, he covenanted with Howard and Robert Spearman to convey to them all that the impropriate rectory of Bishop Midlam and all the freehold, copyhold, and leasehold messuages, etc., of which he is seised in the town, township, parish, precincts, or territories, of Bishop Midlam, To hold to Howard and Robert Spearman on such trusts as are therein set forth. Signed (and sealed) by the said 'George Spearman' and 'Anne Sneyd' and attested. Memo. of Elizabeth Sneyd, widow of Ralph Sneyd and mother of Ann Sneyd, that she consented and agreed to the marriage of her daughter with George Spearman. Memo. of Elizabeth Sneyd, admitting that she had sufficient assets in her hands to answer her daughter's portion of 3000*l.*

CORRECTIONS:

P. 151, line 16 from bottom, for 'actually' read 'actively.'
Mr. F. Raimes writes—"In *Arch. Acl.*, 1st series, vol. IV, is a list of Muster rolls for 1538. Should not this be 1539? The 30th year of Hen. VIII was from April 22, 1538, to April 21, 1539. See fol. 159, the 17 and 18 day of April, in the 30th year, would then be 1539. Also see fol. 170, the same applies. Also see fol. 173, where evidently XXXI is a misprint for XXX. Have these errors ever been corrected? I see in *Arch. Acl.*, 3rd series, vol. V, fol. 17, that Mr. J. C. Hodgson still alludes to the *Musters of 1538.*'

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1910.

NO. 20

The ordinary meeting of the Society was held in the old library at the Castle, on Wednesday the twenty-seventh day of April, 1910, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, and one or two others, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBER was proposed and declared duly elected :—

J. Everard Lamb, Scotby House, Carlisle.

NEW BOOKS, ETC.,

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) announced that the following had been received since the last meeting :—

Present :—From himself :—*The Antiquary* for May, 1910.

Exchanges :—

From la Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles :—*Annales*, XXIII, iii and iv.

From la Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord :—*Annales* for 1908-9.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland :—*Journal*, XL, i.

From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Transactions*, 3rd ser., x, i.

From the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, U.S.A. :—*Papers*, v, no. 3.

From the Clifton Antiquarian Club :—*Proceedings*, VII, i.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 6 ser., x, ii.

From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A. :—*Annual Report of the Board of Regents for 1909*.

Purchases :—*Jahrbuch des Kaiserlich Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*, XXIV, part 4; *The Scottish Historical Review*, no. 27; Index to the *Pedigree Register*, i; *Notes and Queries*, 11 ser., nos. 14-17 : and *The Oxford English Dictionary*, VIII (Rib to Ryz.).

DONATIONS TO MUSEUM, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. P. A. Porteous :—An old brass pin with the head and stem of separate pieces.

From Mr. W. Parker Brewis :—A 'tally iron' of brass.

THE BARRAS MILL, NEWCASTLE.

Mr. J. D. Walker, in presenting to the society a grant of the 16 Jan, 1502-3, by the mayor and commonalty, with the authority of the whole guild, of the mill and close at Barras bridge, read the following note :—

'Much speculation has taken place from time to time among various sections of the public of Newcastle who interest themselves in the town moor as to how Eldon place, Eldon street, Claremont place, and Framlington terrace, came to be built upon the town moor, and many guesses have been hazarded as to whether the land was honestly come by. The document which I produce to-night will at any rate clear up the question so far as Eldon place and Eldon street are concerned, and prove conclusively that the land was not pilfered, but was obtained in an absolutely legitimate and honest manner. The document is a grant dated 16 January, 1503, by the mayor and commonalty of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with the assent of the authority of the whole guild of the 'Barrers' mill and the close adjacent thereto :—

PRESENT INDENTURE made between George Car Mayor of the Town of Newcastle upon Tyne and the Commonalty of the same Town of the one part and Thomas Penreth of the other part. WITNESSETH that the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty with the unanimous consent and assent of the whole Guild held in the Guildhall of the same town on Monday the sixteenth day of January in the 18th year of the reign of King Henry the Seventh after the conquest of England have DELIVERED granted and to fee farm demised to the aforesaid Thomas a certain water corn mill called Barrers Mill near the Hospital of the Blessed Mary Magdalene without the walls of the aforesaid town with one close adjacent to the same mill on either side of the rivulet running down to the aforesaid mill with the appurtenances as it lies in breadth between land belonging to the Chantry of the Holy Trinity in the Church of Saint John in the aforesaid Town and the close lately of Agnes Rodes formerly of Robert Whelpington on the south and the common way lying between crosses called 'le Cowerode' on the north and extends itself in length from the King's highway on either side the Barrers Bridge on the east as far as the Way called Spetallgayte otherwise called Castle field way on the west. TO HAVE and to hold the mill and close aforesaid with the appurtenances to the aforesaid Thomas Penreth his heirs and assigns for ever of the Chief Lords of the Fee by the services therefor due and of right accustomed. YIELDING thence annually to the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty and their successors twenty shillings of lawful money of England within fifteen days next after the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel annually upon the audit of the computing officers of the aforesaid town of the outgoings and income of the same Town and to the right heirs and assigns of John Carlell Esquire fourteen shillings annually. AND if it happen that the aforesaid Rent of twenty shillings should not be paid to the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty within the aforesaid fifteen days then it shall be lawful for the same Mayor and Commonalty and their successors upon the Mill and Close aforesaid with the appurtenances to distrain and the distresses thence taken to detain until out of the same rent with its arrears if any thing be not fully paid up it may be satisfied and paid. AND if it should happen that the aforesaid rent of twenty shillings shall be behind in part or in whole for forty days after the aforesaid feast of Saint Michael in any year no sufficient Distress being found on the said mill and close with the appurtenances. THEN it shall be lawful for the same Mayor and Commonalty and their successors into the mill and close aforesaid to re-enter and to expel and put out the aforesaid Thomas Penreth his heirs and assigns and to have the same as of their former estate and hold for ever this present Indenture notwithstanding. AND the aforesaid Thomas his heirs and assigns will at their own proper costs repair the said mill and enclose the said close. AND the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty and their successors the mill and close aforesaid with the appurtenances to the aforesaid Thomas Penreth his heirs and assigns in manner and form and for the rent aforesaid against all people will warrant for ever. IN witness whereof to this part of this Indenture in the possession of the aforesaid Thomas his heirs and assigns remaining we the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty our common Seal of the aforesaid Town of Newcastle have put. But to the other part of the same Indenture in the possession of the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty and their successors resting the aforesaid Thomas has put his seal. Dated the day and year above written¹

¹ The following is printed from a transcript made by the late Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe:—

[Endorsed] 'The Barres Mille be yer xxs to the towne.'

[Inside the fold] 'This pertains to Edwarde Penreth.'

[Chirograph formula] 'IHESUS MARIA.'

PRESENS INDENTURA facta inter Georgium Car maiorem villae Novi Castri super Tinam et communitatem ejusdem villae ex parte una et Thomam Penreth ex parte altera. TESTATUR quod predictus Maior et Communitas eorum unanimi

It will be observed that the grant was with the assent and authority of the whole guild, held in the guildhall on Monday, 16 January, 18 Henry VII. The corporate body at that time consisted of the mayor and free burgesses, but there was no executive, the common council not being constituted until the reign of Elizabeth consequently, the affairs of the town were managed by the free burgesses or freemen, who met three times a year, at Christmas, Easter, and Michaelmas, in open guild in the guildhall. The grant was undoubtedly made at the Christmas guild, which has always been held on the first Monday after the 13th of January, and still is to the present day.

George Car, the mayor mentioned in the grant, was a merchant and a member of a family which has always been connected with the Merchant Adventurers' Company and the civic and commercial life of the town. Another point of interest is the mention of the name of Agnes Rodes, who was then the owner of land on the south. This lady was the widow of Robert Rodes, so intimately connected with Newcastle, which he represented in parliament in the years 1427, 1428, 1432, 1434, and 1441, and who is generally supposed by Bourne and other historians to have built the beautiful steeple of St. Nicholas's church. He died without issue on 1 April, 1474, and in such estimation was he held that in 1500 the corporation assigned a tenement for a priest to live in, whose duty it was to pray for the souls of Robert Rodes and Agnes his wife.

consensu et assensu de auctoritate totius Guildae suae tentae in Guyhalda villae predictae die Lunae Sextodecimo die Januarii anno regni Regis Henrici Septimi post Conquestum Angliae Decimo Octavo [1502-3, Jan. 16. Monday.] TRADIDERUNT concesserunt et ad feodi firmam dimiserunt prefato Thomae QUODDAM molendinum bladousum aquaticum vocatum Barrers Mylne juxta Hospitale Beatae Mariae Magdaleneae extra muros villae predictae cum uno clauso eidem molendino adjacente ex utraque parte Rivuli decurrentis ad molendinum predictum cum pertinentiis sicut jacet in latitudine inter terram pertinentem Cantariae Sanctae Trinitatis in Ecclesia Sancti Johannis in villa predicta et clausum nuper Agnetis Rodes quondam Roberti Whelpyngton ex parte australi et communem viam jacentem inter cruces vocatum le Cowerode ex parte boreali Et extendit se in latitudine a via regia ex utraque parte le Barrers Bryge ex parte orientali usque ad viam vocatam Spetallgaytte aliter vocatam Castelfeldway ex parte occidentali HABEND. et tenend. molendinum et clausum predicta cum pertinentiis prefato Thomae Penreth hereditibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitiis inde debitis et de jure consuetis REDDENDO inde annuatim prefatis Maiori et Communitati ac successoribus suis viginti solidos legalis monetae Angliae infra quindecim dies prox. ante festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli annuatim super auditum computorum ministromm villae predictae de exitibus et proficiis ejusdem villae Et rectis hereditibus ac assignatis Johannis Carlell armigeri quatuordecim solidos annuatim Et si contingat predictam firmam viginti solidorum prefatis Maiori et Communitati infra predictos quindecim dies minime solutam Tunc bene licebit eidem Maiori et Communitati ac successoribus suis in molendino et clauso predictis cum pertinentiis distringere et distractiones exinde captas detinere donec de eadem firma cum suis arreragiis siquae fuerint sibi plenarie fuerit sibi satisfactum et persolutum Et si contingat predictam firmam viginti solidorum arreto fore in parte vel in toto nonsolutam per quadraginta dies post predictum festum Sancti Michaelis aliquo anno nulla sufficiente districtione in molendino et clauso predictis cum pertinentiis inventa Tunc bene licebit eidem Maiori et Communitati ac successoribus suis in molendino et clauso predictis ingredi et reintrare ac predictum Thomam Penreth heredes et assignatos suos inde expellere et amovere et illa in pristino statu suo rehabere et tenere impetuum presentis Indentura non obstante Et predictus Thomas heredes et assignati sui molendinum predictum ad custos suos proprios reparabunt et clausum predictum includent Et predicti Maior et Communitas et successores sui molendinum et clausum predicta cum pertinentiis prefato Thomae Penreth hereditibus et assignatis suis modo forma et pro redditu predicto contra omnes gentes warrantizabunt imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium parti hujus indenturae penes predictum Thomam heredes et assignatos suos remanenti nos predicti Maior et Communitas sigillum nostrum commune dictae villae Novi Castri apposuimus Alia vero parti ejusdem indenturae penes ipsos Maiorem et Communitatem ac successores suos residenti dictus Thomas sigillum suum apposuit. Dat. die et anno supradictis.

One of the crosses mentioned in the description of the mill is in all probability the one which stood in front of the chapel of St. James, and which, according to Bourne, was 'destroyed as a piece of idolatry at the time of the great rebellion by the fanatical John Pig, the town surveyor.' This is the same gentleman who erected on the north side of the Three Mile bridge a square stone pillar 12½ feet high, which bore three sundials, and was covered with scraps of holy writ. He was in the habit of walking every morning from his house there and back, and is said to have raised this column as a token of gratitude for the health and pleasure which he received in his daily promenade, and to have inscribed it with moral lessons for the benefit of travellers on the road.' The pillar was standing in 1828, but no longer exists. From a note in Richardson's *Table Book* the situation of the mill would appear to have been very picturesque, it there being described as embosomed among lofty trees a few yards west of Barras bridge, and having in front a large piece of water (which apparently would occupy the present site of Eldon place). An incident is also mentioned by Richardson* that a child named Robard Fenwick was drowned in the 'Bares Myldam, where he went to swim on the Saboth day' and was buried 24 October, 1662, in St. Andrew's church. The exact site of the mill is at the corner of Eldon place and Percy street, and I understand its foundations are still to be seen in the cellar of the shop forming the corner. The miller's house stood some 40 or 50 yards to the westward, and was pulled down only 21 years ago. The close or mill field apparently extended from the Barras bridge to the present entrance to the castle leazes, and it is interesting to note that the name given to the large double house built at the westernmost end of Eldon street is 'Millfield house.' The more modern description given by Mackenzie in his *History of Newcastle* (1827) is as follows:—'On a small eminence opposite Barras bridge stands St. James's place, formerly 'the Sick Man's House.' Before the bridge was rebuilt and widened, Barras millfield contained a deep dell and several bold hillocks, but the Bailey burn is now covered over, the mill pond filled up, and inequalities levelled, and the whole constructed into gardens which are attached to a neat row of houses called Eldon place. Villas are to be erected between the east end of the row and the turnpike road, and at the west end it is contemplated to form a bold crescent. The old mill is also to be pulled down, and the houses on the south side to be extended parallel with the villas. All these buildings have been prepared and partly executed by the proprietor of the ground, Mr. Cuthbert Burnup, whose persevering interest in improving this rugged ground is truly meritorious.'

In conclusion, an evident error in Bourne's *Newcastle* is proved by this document. On page 153 he states 'In the account of the wards of the town mention occurs of the 'Water Mill beside St. James' Kirk.' The Barrows Mill belonged to the Black Friars, and in the year 1558 paid a rent to the town of Newcastle of 2s. per annum.' Penreth, however, had the mill granted to him in 1502-3, and he and his successors in title held it and the mill field until it eventually came into the hands of the late Cuthbert Burnup, who pulled down the mill and turned the field into a building estate, upon which Eldon place and Eldon street are now built.'

Thanks were voted by acclamation to Mr. Walker for his gift, and for his note on the mill, on the motion of Mr. Dendy, who said that 'when the excavations were being made about ten years ago for the new buildings at the corner of Eldon street and Barras bridge, the banks of the stream (the Pandon dene burn), and its course were clearly

* *Hist.* 1, 286.



STONE AXE HEAD ($\frac{1}{2}$) FROM DENTON, CO. DURHAM.

(See opposite page)



OLD CHEST IN WORKHOUSE, DARLINGTON

(See page 176)

visible. The John Carliol, to whose heirs and assigns a rent of 14s. was reserved by the deed, had died by 1486. His daughter Johanna was his heir. She married Christopher Thirkeld and the Marmaduke Thirkeld, who afterwards redeemed the rent charge was her grandson' (see *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., vol. i, p. 159). In the Northumberland Assize roll of 1256 the Pandon dene burn which flows under the Barras-bridge is called the 'rivulum de Baronia' (88 Surt. Soc. publ. p. 82).]

EXHIBITED :—

By Dr. Burman (per Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A.) :—A rare tract by William Lithgow, on the seventeenth century siege of Newcastle, See reproduction, on page 174, of its title page. Dr. Burman remarked that Brockett, in the preface to the reprint issued by the Newcastle Typographical Society in 1820, says it was printed from a unique copy lent by Sir Walter Scott, but as you will see from Mr. Welford's letter, Lowndes mentions other original copies; at any rate the fact that he has been collecting local books for the past thirty years, and has not even seen much less been able to secure a copy proves the rarity of the tract, and may constitute one good reason for its exhibition to our society.

By Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A. :—A pre-historic axe of polished stone, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long, $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. wide at cutting edge, and $2\frac{3}{8}$ ins. at narrow end, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. round middle, and weighs 2 lbs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., recently found at Denton, about two miles north of Piercebridge. It is shown on plate facing p. 176. There are extensive earthworks at Denton.

COUNTRY MEETINGS, ETC.

The following recommendations of the council were unanimously agreed to :—

1. To subscribe for Mr. James Curle's account of *The Fort of Newstead*, about to be published by Maclehose & Sons, under the auspices of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, if this society be not entitled to it by way of exchange.

2. That the following country meetings be held during the season :—

Whole days :—(i) Alnwick castle and church; (ii) Ford, Etal and Flodden, starting from and returning to Beal, with Dr. Hodgkin as guide; and (iii) Croft, driving thence by Eryholme, Dinsdale, Sockburn, and Hurworth, back to Croft or Darlington.

Half days :—(i) On Saturday, 28 May, leaving Newcastle by the 1-18 train for Gilsland, to visit the Roman mile castle, and if time permit, the early church at Over Denton; (ii) At *Cor-stopitum* late in September; and (iii) Whickham, Friarside, and Hollinside.

RULES FOR NEW LIBRARY, ETC.

The following recommendations of the council were unanimously agreed to, on the motion of Mr. Dendy, seconded by Mr. C. H. Blair :—

1.—That a deed box be purchased for the society's deeds.

2.—That a notice to the following effect be printed and placed on the library table :—

On each visit to the library members are requested to sign their names, with the date of such visit, in the book provided for that purpose.

The library is open to members every week day (except New Year's Day, Christmas Day, and Good Friday), from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. from April 1st to September 30th, and from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. from October 1st to March 31st. It is also open every Wednesday until 9 p.m.

No volume is to be taken out of the library until the title of the volume and the name of the borrower have been entered by the attendant in the book provided for that purpose. A catalogue of the library, price 1/6, may be had from the attendant.

A TRUE
 EXPERIMENTALL
 AND
 EXACT RELATION
 UPON
 That famous and renovvned Siege
 OF
 NEWCASTLE,

The diverse conflicts and occurances fell
 out there during the time of ten weeks
 and odde dayes :

And of that mightie and marveilous storming
 thereof, with Power, Policie, and
 prudent plots of Warre.

Together with a succinct commentarie upon the Battell
 of *Bowdon Hill*, and that victorious battell of *York* or
Marston Moore, never to bee forgotten.

By him who was an eye witnesse to the siege of
 NEWCASTLE,
 WILLIAM LITHGOVV.

EDINBURGH,
 Printed by ROBERT BRYSON. 1645.

Cum Privilegio.

3.—That the labels to be placed inside the books be altered to read as follows:—

The library is open to members every week day (except New Year's Day, Good Friday, and Christmas Day), from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. from April 1st to September 30th, and from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. from October 1st to March 31st. It is also open every Wednesday until 9 p.m.

Each member is entitled to borrow from the library such books as he may require, but so that there are not more than three volumes issued to him and unreturned at any one time. No volume may be kept by a member for more than four weeks without the previous consent of the council.

Members keeping books longer than the time allowed, shall pay a fine of one shilling per week for each volume so kept.

All books must, for the purpose of examination, be returned to the library on or before the Wednesday preceding the annual meeting, under a fine of two shillings and sixpence per volume, payable to the society by the member in default. All books shall remain in the library from the Wednesday preceding the annual meeting until after that meeting.

Manuscripts and books of special value are not allowed to circulate without the previous permission of the council, to obtain which application should be made, in writing, to the librarian.

A volume lost or injured must be replaced or restored, or its value paid to the society by the member so losing or damaging it.

4.—That the librarian shall catalogue, stamp, and place on the library table all transactions and other periodicals as they are received, and they shall remain there until after the then next monthly meeting of the Society. A label shall be placed by the librarian on each cover, stating that such transaction or periodical is not to circulate.

5.—The librarian shall supply the senior secretary at each monthly meeting with a list of the transactions and periodicals received during the preceding month.

GEORGE THORP, LIEUTENANT R.N.

The chairman read the following note, for it and for the letter he was thanked:—

'The writer of the following letter, addressed to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Robert Thorp of Alnwick—preserved amongst the family papers of the Rev. William Tudor Thorp of Charlton hall—was George Thorp, fourth son of the venerable Robert Thorp, archdeacon of Northumberland, successively vicar of Berwick, rector of Gateshead, and rector of Ryton. He was born on 9 September, 1777, and entering the Royal Navy, became first lieutenant in 1796 of H.M. frigate 'Terpsichore,' and was killed, with his captain Bowen and many others, by grape shot at the Mole Battery, Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, June, 24, 1797.

'Victory' off Genoa, April 18th, 1798.

My Dear Sister,

If you could imagine the pleasure I received at the receipt of yours you would never neglect any opportunity of writing. I shall regularly trouble you every month with an account of whatever happens here. Since my last, by the care and attention of my good friends, I have got into the 'Victory' on promotion, and hope in a few months to alter my Uniform. I am to pass at our return into Port. Capt. Gray is very attentive, and I could scarce feel more at leaving Northumberland than at parting with Capt. Hood, the whole of his conduct has been more like that of a father than an Officer. I hope to have it in my power some future day to be one of his Lieuts. Hall is likewise in the 'Victory' and has passed, and I hope will soon be promoted. He is very well, and desires me to remember him to you and all at Goswick². I must wish you joy of your heiress³; how happy I think my brother is. I should wish to partake it with him; however the War will not last long. I am no Politician—the French it is conjectured will soon be obliged to quit Italy, so pray favor me with your remarks on it, which is here considered of great consequence as to Naval Politics. Things

² The writer's maternal relatives, the Alders, at that time resided at Goswick, in Islandshire.

³ The heiress was Mary, the eldest child of the writer's brother. She afterwards married John Davidson, B.D., sometime prebendary of Worcester.

begin to wear again their old appearance—Toulon is blockaded, there being always some Frigates off while the Admiral keeps at hand to protect them. The French are 14 Sail strong, besides what are at Cadiz, where Admiral Mann keeps them blocked. The 'Cirai,' the only remains of Adml. Hotham's action which might have been improved to a victory, was unfortunately burnt at Fiorinza by accident, and two or three I am afraid perished in the Flames. It was a most beautiful sight, and fortunately she had no powder on board. 'L'Aigle' has captured a small Dane; the share of the inferior officers is so small as scarce to be worth mentioning.

I hope my Uncle and Aunt at Goswick are well and my Cousin; send them my best love, likewise to all at Ryton. I have only just heard they have deserted Gateshead. I hope the situation is pleasant. Give Charles⁴ a great scolding as if his father had nothing to do—he gets him to write his letters. I should like to send a longer letter, but am stinted for time.

I hope all I have not enquired after are well. Give my love to Aunt and Uncle Charlton.⁵

I remain, your very aff. brother, Geo. Thorp.

Capt. Hood has taken command of the 'Zealous.' Direct your letters to the 'Victory.'

ROMAN STATION, SOUTH SHIELDS.

The Rev. C. E. Adamson read the following note, for which he was thanked:—

'The discovery of a well in this Roman camp has proved to be a very much smaller matter than I anticipated when I mentioned it to Mr. Blair, and yet it is perhaps right that it should be noted in our *Proceedings*. When I was in the station a week or two ago, the caretaker, Mr. McKeith, called my attention to a well which he had discovered whilst trimming the grass. The position was just $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the south east corner of the 'forum' in a line with the southern side, close to the remains of a wall, which is marked on the plan in *Arch. Ael.*, x, 250. It is lined somewhat roughly with squared stones to the depth of about one yard. The diameter is an ellipse of 27 in. by 20 in. The bottom is soft, but the caretaker said that when he emptied the well, he found traces of a cement bottom and of virgin clay beneath. It is a natural spring of no very great capacity. Other information about the water supply to the South Shields camp is gathered from the inscription found in 1893 on the site of the junior school in Baring Street, which states that water was brought into the camp for use of the soldiers of the fifth cohort of the Gauls, under the direction of Marius Valerianus, *propraetor*. The date is of the emperor Severus Alexander 222-235 (*Arch. Ael.*, xvi., 157). Whence the water was led is a mystery, as the Lawe would, in those days, be practically an island, but our senior secretary has pointed out to me that in the Barhill camp on the Antonine Wall there is a plentiful supply of water on the very top of a hill. In 1896 a well was found at the foot of the Lawe, of which I find no notice in our *Proceedings*. It is described by Mr. G. B. Hodgson in his *History of South Shields*, as consisting of a circular shaft lined with Roman bricks in an excellent state of preservation, and yielding a regular flow of pure water. It was buried the next year during some operations at the Marine Park.'

Mr. J. P. Gibson remarked that similar shallow wells had been found in other Roman camps.

OLD OAK CHESTS AT DARLINGTON.⁶

The following notes by Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A., of Darlington, were read, in his absence, by Mr. R. Blair, one of the secretaries:—

'I exhibit to-night illustrations of three old oak panelled chests of

⁴ The writer's brother, Charles Thorp, afterwards archdeacon of Durham.

⁵ George Charlton of Gateshead, who died 4 Dec., 1801, aged 79, married Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Alder of Horncliffe.

⁶ See plates facing this page and page 118.

great interest. For some time past I have been making enquiries on behalf of the Darlington Corporation with a view of recovering possession of the ancient borough books of Darlington, which Boldon Book records was a borough in 1180. Mr. Leach, barrister-at-law and clerk to the Darlington Union, casually mentioned that there were three old chests at the Darlington Workhouse which might interest me. I lost no time in going to the workhouse and there discovered three oak chests, all of which were, no doubt, used for the same purpose, viz., keeping the borough records. One was easily identified, as it bears an inscription and a coat of arms. The chests measure 5ft. 10in. by 1ft. 9½in. by 2ft. 6in.; 4ft. 11in. by 1ft. 11in. by 2ft. 6in.; 5ft. 3in. by 2ft. by 2ft. 1½in. On the lid of one are the arms of Eure with crest of a tiger (?). The arms are quarterly *Or and gules on a bend sable three escallops argent*; on the front of this chest is carved 'The Right Worshipful Ralph Eure the elder, 1573.' The question naturally arose, who was this Ralph Eure, and how did the chest get to the workhouse? About 1180 bishop Pudsey built a manor house on the south side of St. Cuthbert's church⁶, and in 1806 it was purchased by the borough of Darlington for the purpose of being used as a poor-house. In 1870 the present workhouse in Yarm Road, Darlington, was built, and the manor house was sold for 2000*l.* to the late Mr. Richard Luck, who converted it into dwellings, and is now known as Luck's Terrace, and when the workhouse was removed, the chests were taken to the present workhouse. Ralph Eure was bailiff of Darlington in 1561. As I have stated, Darlington was then an ancient borough and governed by a bailiff, and no doubt the bailiff, who was appointed by the bishop of Durham, had his office in the old manor house. The pedigree of the Eures will be found in the third volume of Hutchinson's *History of Durham*.'

Thanks were voted to Mr. Wooler for his communication.

ANGLIAN NORTHUMBRIA.

With the approval of the chairman Dr. Bradshaw announced that at the Armstrong College on Friday, the 29 April, a lecture would be given on the Anglian Kingdom of Northumbria by Prof. Mawer, and he invited members to attend.

⁶ Mr. Wooler exhibited a photograph of this, from a water-colour drawing in his possession.

MISCELLANEA.

NEWCASTLE CASTLE.

The following are some extracts from the public records, kindly sent by Dr. Gee through Mr. Dendy, relating to the repair of the castle of Newcastle in 1336, which do not appear to have been known to Mr. Longstaffe, and as they form an interesting addition to his otherwise exhaustive account of the castle in *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., iv, 45, they are here printed:—

'Pipe Roll, 17 Edward III, mem. 27. [Abstract.] A.D. 1336[7]-1338.—Account of divers receipts and works in the King's castle in the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, from 25 February, 10 Edward III. [A.D. 1336-7], to 7 July, 12 Edward III. [A.D. 1338], by John de Thynden.

Account of John de Thyngden, clerk, as well of his receipts as of divers works by him done in the King's castle; because divers houses and certain bridges and turrets within the said castle had

become ruinous, and were in great need of repair, and because certain other houses there which the king ought to repair and amend, for default of good keeping, had become ruined, the king assigned the said John surveyor of the works, for the repairing and amending of the said houses, bridges and turrets, and [making] other houses in the place of the houses ruined. [Abridged].

From 25 February, 10 Edward III. [A.D. 1336-7], to Michaelmas next following [A.D. 1337].—The accountant renders account for timber, namely, beams, 'cheverons,' 'wyndebemes'; and other necessities, as well for repairing and mending the king's chamber as for the chapel and belfry and the kitchen called 'Dressorium,' in the king's chamber, 19*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* In laths, boards, 'tign de fyr,' and empty barrels bought for repairs in the said chamber, chapel and belfry and kitchen, and for making windows, doors and 'louvres' for the same, 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and in iron for ironwork and nails for making the doors and windows of the said chamber, chapel and kitchen, and lead bought for roofing the chapel, 9*l.* 15*s.*, and for stone, lime and mortar and plaster bought for repairing and making the walls of the aforesaid chamber, chapel and kitchen, 113*s.* 4*d.* For glass for the two great windows of the aforesaid chapel, of which the glass (*verrura*) was altogether wasted and destroyed, 66*s.* 6*d.* For the carriage of the stones and digging of the sand, with the carriage of the same, 40*s.* 5*d.* For divers men, roofing the said chapel and the chamber of the queen called 'le Mantell'; the passage (*interclausi*) between the king's chamber and 'le Mantell'; and the kitchen called 'Dressorium,' with the stones thereof; and the king's chamber, with lead as well bought as in store, and covering, pargeting (*perjaccione*), and daubing (*dealbacoe*) of the said 'Mantell,' and the king's chamber aforesaid, 13*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, And for the wages of divers plasterers, carpenters and plumbers, to repair and effect the defects of the said chapel and houses, 23*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*

From Michaelmas, 10 Edward III. [A.D. 1336] to the Michaelmas next following [A.D. 1337].—The same accountant renders account for timber for making and repairing the king's hall in the castle aforesaid, and covering the same hall with empty casks beneath the lead, for Eastland boards for the windows, doors and 'louvres' of the same hall, 8*l.* 10*s.* For stone for the *velsura* in the hall and for repairing and amending other defects in the same hall, and for mortar and plaster for pargeting the same hall, 32*s.* 8*d.* And in iron for making the ironwork, nails and other necessities for the same hall, and for *stagnat* nails for the windows of the said hall, 103*s.* 4*d.* And in ten cart loads of lead for roofing the said hall, 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, i.e., for each fother, 53*s.* 4*d.* And in the wages of divers masons and carpenters, making and repairing the same hall, and for sawing the timber for the same hall, 57*l.* 10*s.* And in the carting of the aforesaid timber, as well by water as by land, from the wood called Chapwel Wode, where it was felled, to the castle aforesaid, 26*s.* 8*d.* And for a certain plumber for founding (*fundando*) lead, and covering the said hall with the same, together with 20*s.* to a certain plasterer for plastering the aforesaid hall with plaster, 17*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

From Michaelmas, 10 Edward III. [A.D. 1336] to 7 July next following [A.D. 1337].—The same accountant renders account for timber, as well for repairing and making a certain chamber at the head of the hall above the offices and a certain turret beyond (*ultra*) the outer gate of the Castle, as for a certain new chamber there for the king's wardrobe, 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* And in lathes, boards and beams for making the said chamber and turret, 101*s.* 6*d.* And in stone and mortar and plaster

for repairing the aforesaid turret and chamber, and iron for making the ironwork thereof, as well for the aforesaid chamber and turret as for the doors and windows of the same, 16*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* And for making a certain chamber above the said chamber at the head of the hall, for plaster for the same, and for covering with slates the aforesaid chamber, and two other chambers above the principal gates of the keep (*turris*), and for pargeting (*perjactand*) with plaster of the same chamber and cellar, 7*l.* And in two casks, one bucket, and four masts of fir, for making thereof two stairs (?)⁷, 12 flails(?)⁸, and 3 iron shovels, 3 'pycois,' 1 large table, and 2 small tables, bought for founding the lead upon, 16*s.* 10*d.* And in wages of the carpenters, masons, plumbers, sawyers and other workmen, for the works and repairs of the aforesaid chambers and turrets; and for gutters during the time aforesaid, 44*l.* 17*s.* And to a certain smith for . . . (?), bellows (*sufflett*), hammers, and other utensils and necessities hired from the same for making ironwork for the same works, 6*s.* 8*d.* Paid for 10 chaldrons of sea-coal bought for the said works, 56*s.* 8*d.* And in fees of the same smith and his boy, for making all the ironwork, and the nails for all the works aforesaid, and for repairing the tools of the masons and other workmen, for 470 working days, 11*l.* 15*s.*, namely, to the smith 4*d.*, and his boy 2*d.* a day. [Account of the victualling follows].

Foreign Account. 17 Richard II. Roll H. [Abstract].—A.D. 1392-1394.—Account of Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland, of the cost, etc., of the repair of the King's chapel within the castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and other buildings there, from 15 May, 15 Richard II. [A.D. 1392] to Michaelmas next following.

The accountant renders account for lathes, nails, stone called 'sklact gemewes,' sand, earth and other necessities bought for the works, and carriage of the same to the said castle, and wages of the workmen, 6*l.* 13*s.*

From 1 June, 17 Richard II. [A.D. 1394] to the Michaelmas next following.—The accountant renders account for expenditure on divers defects in the bridge and gates of the castle and on the roofs (*tectur*?) of divers houses within the said castle:—For timber, sand and gemewes, bought and provided for the aforesaid works, with the wages of the carpenters, tilers and other labourers.'

Mr. J. C. Hodgson has favoured the editor with the following extract from the *Calendar of State Papers, Venice*, vol. xiv, 1615-1617, p. 550:—'Edinburgh, 1617, July 16. Giovanni Battista Lionello, Venetian Secretary in England, to the Doge and Senate:—'With regard to the country, I found that England at a distance of from forty to fifty miles from the frontier, and especially the county of Northumberland, was very poor, uncultivated, and exceedingly wretched, while for many miles on the other side of the frontier I seemed to be travelling through uninhabited deserts. This proceeds from the sterility of the ground and also from the perpetual wars with which these nations have savagely destroyed each other.'

THE ROMAN WALL.

'At Portgate, half a mile north west of Hexham, there are great ruins of ancient buildings, and a square tower is still standing and converted into a dwelling house. . . . From Halton-Sheels, for two miles farther east, the whole breadth of the wall is still standing,

⁷ *Scalis*.

⁸ *Tribul*.

and the ashler front of the wall is very discernible all the way to Walltown, which stands 8 m. from Newcastle, and about half-a-mile south of the wall. From Walltown to Newcastle, the wall runs over a great deal of high ground, and thro' variety of fine corn land . . . and from the foot of Benwell hill to the end, being about 2 m., it runs along the high road to Westgate in Newcastle. . . . A military stone causeway seems to have run at 20 or 30 yards distance from the Wall on the south side, which between Portgate and Carrow, a small village lying eastward of Seavenshale, is but little decayed.'—*The Beauties of British Antiquity*, by John Collinson, (London. Printed for the author and sold by T. Longman, Pater Noster Row, MDCCLXXIX), pp. 129-131.

The following abstracts are from local deeds in Dr. Burman's possession (continued from page 168):—

ST. OSWALD'S PARISH, DURHAM.

Lease for a year, of 19 October, 1716, whereby Simon Peacock of Burnhall, in the county of Durham, esq., Son and Heir of Simon Peacock late of Burnhall, his late Father deceased, granted to Posthumus Smith of the city of Durham, esq., at a pepper corn rent, five several closes commonly known by the names of Middlefeild, the Nookfeild, Palmers Closes, and the Moor ffeild in St. Oswald's parish in the county of Durham containing thirty acres or thereabouts, and now in the occupation of Michael Pickering, Richard White, and Richard Reah, as tenants thereof, at the yearly rent of thirty pounds or thereabouts. Signed by Simon Peacock and sealed, and attested by Wm. Lee, Wm. Midford. Ed. Bunting.

TENEMENTS AT SOWERBY, NEAR THIRSK.

By indenture of 7 May, 1752, between (1) Thomas Mewburn of Blackwell in the county of Durham, gentleman, and (2) John Mewburn of Darlington, and John Denison of Hutton Rudby in the county of York, gentleman, It was witnessed in consideration of 5s. paid to him Thomas Mewburn bargained and sold the messuage situate in Sowerby under Coteliff in the county of York occupied by George Walker and several closes at the same place known by the names of Winter-Chester, Summer Chester, Winter Garth, Summer Garth, Leazes, Horseclose, and Paddock, also in the occupation of George Walker, To hold the same for the term of one year at a pepper-corn rent. Signed and sealed by Thomas Mewburn and attested.

GAINFORD.

Probate of the 4 Aug, 1824, of the Will of 8 March, 1812, of Philip Raine of Gainford, in the County of Durham, Gentleman, whereby he gave his sister Alice Raine all his household Furniture Plate and Linen and Horses of every description, to his Godson John Daly his Gold Watch and Guns, all the rest of his real and personal estate subject to the payment of his debts and funeral expenses to his Godson John Daly the younger son of John Daly of Upper Thames Street, London, Ironmonger, subject to the payment of legacies of one hundred pounds apiece to his sister Alice Raine and his sister Elizabeth Watkins within one month after his decease, And to the payment of an annuity of 200l. per annum unto his said sisters Elizabeth Watkins and Alice Raine for their joint lives and the life of the Survivor and he appointed John Daly the elder and John Daly the younger joint Executors.

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NO. 21

The usual monthly meeting of the Society was held in the old library at the Castle, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1910, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. J. Pattison Gibson, a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended to the society for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBER was proposed and declared duly elected :—

Joseph Macdonald Baily of 94 Osborne-road, Newcastle.

The secretary (Mr. R. Blair) reported that the following NEW BOOKS, etc., had been received since the last meeting :—

Presents, placed on the table, for which thanks were voted :—

From the Colchester Museum of Local Antiquities :—*Report of the Museum and Muniment Committee for 1909*.

From Mr. James Thomson, of Shawdon cottage, Coatham, Redcar :—*Archaeological Researches at Carnac in Brittany*, by James Miln, 4to. cl.

From Robert Blair :—*Heraldic Miscellanies*, containing the lives of Sir William Dugdale and Gregory King, and an exact copy of the third part of 'The Boke of St. Albans,' demy 4to.

Exchanges :—

From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society :—*Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, part 80. and *Catalogue of Library*, part iii.

From the British Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, xv, iii.

From the Rhode Island Historical Society :—*Proceedings* for 1906-07 and 1907-08.

From the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History :—*Proceedings*, XIII, iii.

From the Powys-land Club :—*Collections, Hist. and Archl. relating to Montgomeryshire and its Borders*, XXXV, iii.

From the Namur Archaeological Society :—*Annales*, XXVIII, i and ii, large 8vo. (part i contains a very valuable and interesting account of the public fêtes at Dinant, including passion, morality, etc. plays of guilds, etc., which may be consulted to advantage by those interested in the subject).

Purchases :—*Mittheilungen* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, XXIV, iii; *Notes and Queries*, 11 ser., nos. 18-21; *The Parish Registers of England*, by J. Charles Cox ('Antiquary's Books'); and *The Visitation of Surrey, 1662-68* (60 Harleian Society publ.).

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The following was announced, and thanks voted to the donor:—

From Mr. F. W. Dendy, V.P.: A shed antler of a stag of prehistoric date, imperfect, dredged out of the Tyne at King's Meadows island, near Newcastle, in 1852.

Mr. Heslop (one of the curators) placed on the table, for comparison, a complete antler, from the same place, belonging to the society.

EXHIBITED:—

By the Rev. Canon Walker, rector of Whalton:—A curious hand-mangle, made apparently of mahogany, which had been given to him by a native of that village.

Mr. Brewis (one of the curators) thus writes:—‘A hand mangle was formerly considered one of the essential domestic objects for all young housewives, and one often given by the bridegroom to the bride, carved with their joint initials, much in the same manner as a knitting sheath. The under surface of these mangles is quite smooth. They were used to drive a roller over the clothes, before the introduction of the ordinary flat-iron. The backs of many are carved in geometrical form, copied from seventeenth century Dutch examples. There are five in the Edinburgh University museum, and several in Horniman's museum, London. There is an interesting article on Norway hand mangles in the *Reliquary*, 3 ser., x, page 15.’

By Mr. F. W. Dendy:—A pair of wool carders.

[Mr. Gibson, the castle warden, remarked that he had used similar objects.]

By the Rev. C. E. Adamson:—A bronze medal, said to have been found at Haltwhistle or neighbourhood, similar to those exhibited at a former meeting (see pages 18 and 80) by Mr. R. S. Nisbet and Mr. C. H. Blair, and obtained from the same neighbourhood. This is of pope Paul II [1464-1471], and bears the inscription on obverse, PAVLVS VENETVS PAPA · II, with the pope's head to left, on his shoulders a cowl. On reverse: LETITIA MONASTICA, a female figure standing between two children.

By Mr. F. G. Simpson:—A second brass coin of Hadrian in poor condition, the reverse being illegible, discovered by him in the Gilsland mile-castle.

By Mr. C. H. Blair:—(i) The matrix of the seal of William de la Lie; (ii) a leaden *bullæ*; and (iii) two leaden seals.

NEWCASTLE IN 1515.

Mr. R. O. Heslop, a vice-president, in the absence, owing to the death of his sister, of Mr. F. W. Dendy, the writer, read a very valuable paper ‘On the struggle between the Merchant and Craft Gilds in 1515.’

Thanks were accorded to the writer by acclamation, on the motion of Mr. Heslop, seconded by Mr. J. S. Robson, and supported by Mr. Oliver and Mr. Craster.

It was resolved to print the paper in *Archæologia Aeliana*.

ARCHÆOLOGIA AELIANA (3 ser. VI).

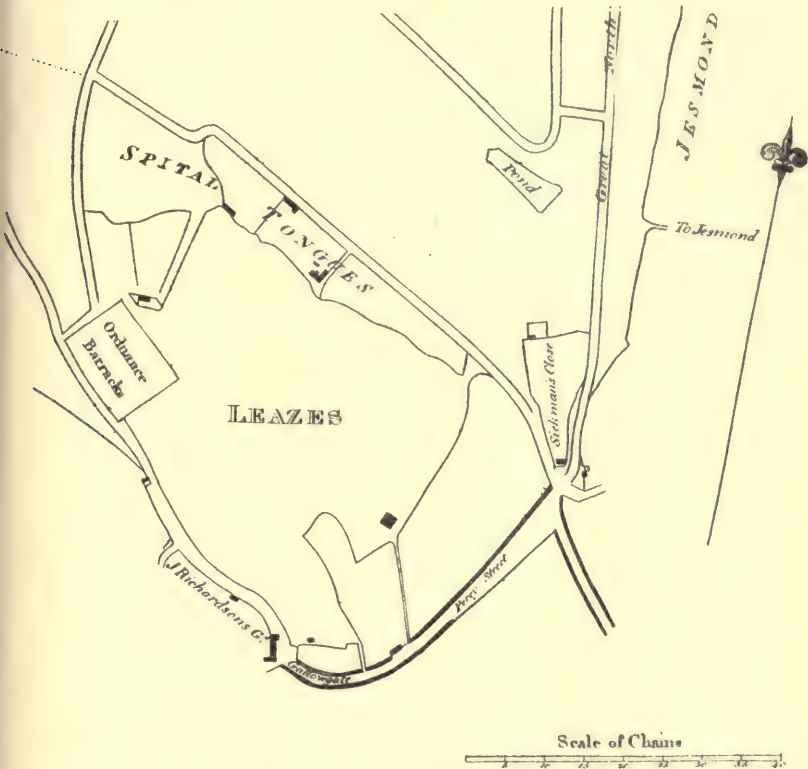
Mr. Flair (editor) placed on the table this volume, of which all the material in hand, to the extent of 203 pages, was in type, and of which 125 pages were already printed off. He stated that the index was now being prepared. He hoped to have the volume ready for issue to members by the end of June.

JUNE MEETINGS.

As in previous years, it was decided not to hold meetings of the society or of the council in June.

MISCELLANEA.

'PLAN | OF THE | TOWN MOOR, | CASTLE LEAZES, | AND | NUN'S
MOOR.' (See p. 169.)



Mr. W. W. Tomlinson has kindly drawn the editor's notice to an old plan of the land about the Barras mill; it acts as a sort of frontispiece to some pamphlets on the town moor, etc., though it does not appear to have any connexion with them. A reproduction of a portion of the plan is given above. The pamphlets are all bound at the end of *The Northumberland and Newcastle Monthly Magazine for the year 1812*, vol. 1. in the library of the Lit. and Phil. Soc., Newcastle. They consist of (i) 'Report of the Select Committee, appointed by the Incorporated Companies of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and authorized by them to act, on their behalf, in preparing a Bill to be passed into an Act for the Improvement of the Town Moor, Castle Leazes, and Nun's Moor. This is followed by (ii) 'An Act for confining to the Resident Freemen or Burgesses and Resident Widows of deceased Freemen or Burgesses of the Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, their full Right and Benefit to the Herbage of the Town Moor, Castle Leazes, and Nun's Moor, within the Liberties of the said Town, for Two Milch Cows each, in such Manner as has been used: and for Improving the Herbage of the said Town Moor.

Castle Leazes, and *Nun's Moor* respectively' [14 Geo. III.]; and then comes (iii) 'A Bill to alter and amend an Act passed in the Fourteenth year of George the third.

'GAMBADOES.'

At the meeting of the society, on the 30th March, 1910 (p. 166), Mr. Phillips stated that he had recently purchased a pair of 'Gambadoes,' large heavy postillion boots open down the outer side with wooden soles. They appear to have been strapped on to the saddle and thus formed a stirrup. If any member could give any particulars regarding 'Gambadoes' he would be obliged.

Mr. Blair remarked that he remembered a book named 'Gambado's Horsemanship,' or something of the kind, perhaps the name of the boot had its origin in the name of the writer of that book.

The following abstract is of a local deed in Dr. Burman's possession (continued from page 180):—

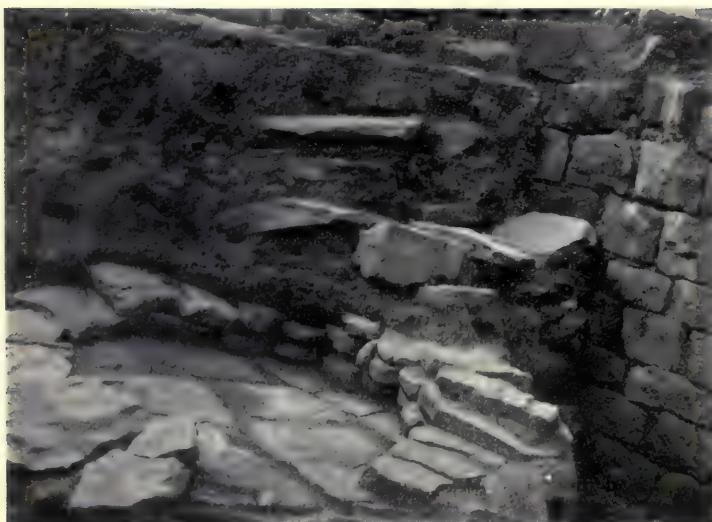
HILTON, CO. DURHAM.

Indenture of 4 May, 1661, between (1) William Marley of Hunstanworth in the County of Durham gentleman, and Jane his wife, and (2) John Wall of the Wester Harupp in the Parish of Wolsingham, yeoman. Witnesseth that in consideration of 300*l.* paid to them by Wall they sold to Wall 'All that Messuage or Mansion house now or late in the possession of William Hall and lately in the possession of John Chambers the two little Eastmost garthes as they lye upon the back of the said house from the Westside of the Espy garth unto the West end of the said house the garthes being now in the possession of Henry Hawdon one parcell of meadow ground called the Espy garth now or late in the possession of one John Dent, one Close commonly called or known by the name of the Westleside now or late in the possession of Christofer Robinson and others, and one close of meadow called by the name of Hutchinsons Close now or late in the possession of John Hutchinson and all houses, &c., which premisses are situate lying and being within the Manne', Towne feilds or Territories of Hilton co. Durham, To hold the same unto Wall his heires and assigns for ever, To be holden of the chief Lord or Lords of the ffee or ffees thereof by the Rentes dutyes & services therefore due and of right accustomed without interruption of them Marley and Jane his wife & Dame Elizabeth Forster of Blanchland in the County of Northumberland widow, and Wall was indemnified from the yearly rent of 550*l.* issuing out of the 'Mannors of Bradbury and Hilton and payable to the King's Majesty,' a deed of 15 February 1660 made between Henry Marley of Hilton in the County of Durham Gentleman of the one part and William Marley of the other part is covenanted to be produced; and Marley appointed his 'trusty & well beloued freinds' Cuthbert Marley and Henry Hawdon yeoman both of Hilton to be his Attorneys to take delivery & seisin, &c. Signed by William Marley (seal gone) and attested by 'Chr. Mickleton, Robt. Aisley, R. Colthirst, Anthony Lodge Se', Christopher Orde, Thomas Wilkin-son.' Livery & Seisin in presence of 'Henry Marly, Rowland Had-docke, Rowland Johnson, William Hall, John Thirkeld his mark, Abr: Hilton.'



THE NORTH GATEWAY FROM THE INSIDE.

The steps to the rampart are shewn to the right of it



THE 'OVEN,' NORTH-WEST CORNER.

ROMAN MILECASTLE, GILSLAND.

From photographs by the Rev. W. G. Bird, Vicar of Gilsland.

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The first out-door meeting of the season was held on the afternoon of Saturday, the twenty-eighth day of May, 1910, at

GILSLAND.

The day was not altogether favourable, so far as the weather was concerned, there being a dull sky with occasional showers of rain, but it did not in the least mar the pleasure of the numerous members who travelled to Gilsland by the 1-18 p.m. train from Newcastle to inspect the remains of the recently excavated mile-castle on the west bank of the Poltross burn, the boundary between the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland, and to visit the picturesque little church at Over Denton.

Amongst those present were :—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. and Master Tomlinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Newbiggin, Miss Grogan (Rome), Messrs. J. P. Gibson and R. O. Heslop (vice-presidents of the society), A. M. Oliver, S. S. Carr, J. Irving, P. Brewis, W. S. Corder, H. H. E. Craster, M. Mackey, and W. Philipson, Rev. C. E. and Master Adamson, Rev. W. and Miss Welby, Rev. E. J. Taylor, Mr. Kirwan, etc.. etc.

The party was met at Gilsland station by Mr. F. Gerald Simpson, who conducted them to the Roman mile-castle, and pointed out the chief objects of interest discovered by him. He said there had been apparently three occupations. The first was probably in the time of Hadrian, or about the year 120; the second perhaps at the time of the restoration by Severus, A.D. 207; and there is evidence that the third occupation was somewhere about the end of the third century. The Romans were driven out from time to time, and the castle was ruined. The excavations have been going on for six weeks this year, and were actively in progress for five weeks last year. That the ruins were there has been known for many years, slight excavations having been made in 1886 by the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological and Antiquarian Society. It is the first mile-castle in which internal buildings have been found. A flight of steps to the ramparts and a series of ovens have been unearthed. Some of the walls are in a good state of preservation. Among the articles discovered were fourteen coins, ranging from Trajan to that of Constantine II, and in addition a much worn legionary *denarius* of Mark Antony; four of them were of the second century, and eight of the third. There are also pieces of scale armour of two sizes, six brooches (*fibulae*), of different dates, all bow-shaped, pieces

of horse-trappings, various iron objects, including a pick-axe, a mason's hammer, spear heads, etc., two *intagli* in red jasper, of late date,—one a female figure holding a cornucopia and a rudder, and a quantity of pottery. No inscribed stones have been found. The work of excavation will be finished in about a fortnight, and after that the remains will be covered up again. The highest piece of wall in the mile-castle is nearly nine feet high. The site is about a mile and a half east of Birdoswald.

Under the guidance of the vicar the company afterwards proceeded to the pretty little church of

OVER DENTON,

a mile and a half away, and on the south bank of the Irthing, immediately opposite to Birdoswald, from which place, doubtless, the stones were brought to build the quaint little edifice.

The vicar (the Rev. W. G. Bird) explained that the east, north, and south walls of the church were the ancient parts of the building. The west end was not ancient, but was built probably in 1701. Two months ago, he said, when burying a person three yards from the present west end of the church, they came across the foundations of the old west end. The date of the church had not been ascertained, but it was of very great antiquity, and was believed by some to have been built before the Conquest. He could not tell them the date absolutely, but he could tell them that in 1169, which was very soon after the Normans came into Cumberland—they came in 1154, *temp.* Henry II—the church was ancient. When Lanercost priory was founded in 1169, the patronage of the church of Over Denton already existed, and its rich endowment was conveyed to Lanercost. In the deed of 1169 the church was called the 'old Denton.' They could, he thought, have no more conclusive proof of its high antiquity. The chancel arch, the south doorway, in addition to the walls, appeared to be the most ancient. On the north side of the nave was a deeply splayed round-headed window high up in the wall. The window on the south side of the chancel was an Early English lancet. On the north side, very near to the chancel arch was a curious niche, square in form and of small size. When the church was last renovated, human skeletons were found underneath the floor of the chancel. Bruce went up the valley in 1314, after Bannockburn, and did a lot of damage at Lanercost and other places, and it was supposed that the people had been defending the church and were slain in it. It seemed as though a pit had been roughly dug in the chancel, and the bodies thrown in. The old font belonging to the church was outside in a garden. It had been examined very carefully, and it was believed that it had been hollowed out of a Roman pillar. The church was in the diocese of Durham until 1701. This gave colour to the opinion of the vicar, that this was the place where St. Cuthbert's body rested, and not Nether Denton as is generally supposed, where the modern church, which replaced an ancient one, bears the name of St. Cuthbert, the saint name of Over Denton church being lost in the mists of antiquity.

Mr. J. P. Gibson moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Bird for his interesting description. He thought, however, that the church was more likely to be an early Norman structure than Saxon. The walls were too thick for a Saxon church. There was an absence of 'long and short' work at the corners, which they would expect to see if the church had been Saxon. The only thing which might be Saxon was the south door. He added that he moved the vote of thanks with great pleasure, although they might differ as to whether the church was Saxon or Norman.



INTERIOR LOOKING EAST.



EXTERIOR FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (OLD 'VICARAGE' TO EAST)

OVER DENTON CHURCH.

From photographs by the Rev. W. G. Bird, Vicar of Gilsland.

Mr. Robert Blair, in seconding, remarked that not only had he given especial attention to the church but Roman antiquaries were under a great obligation to the vicar for the unremitting care he had taken of the interesting fragment of the Roman Wall which runs diagonally across his garden.

This was agreed to.

The vicar acknowledged the vote of thanks, and said he differed from Mr. Gibson as to the period to which the church belonged, and so did his (the vicar's) predecessor, who had made a life study of the building.

The inspection concluded by a perambulation of the exterior of the church under the vicar's guidance.

The party returned to Gilsland, where most of them had tea at Orchard House at 5-15. They then made their way to the railway station, which at 7-13 they left for their respective destinations, after a pleasant and instructive afternoon.

More may be learned about Gilsland and Over Denton from a little *Guide* by the vicar, recently published at 6d.

MISCELLANEA.

CORBRIDGE.

Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson sends the following local note from the *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1354-1358, p. 30 :—

1354, April 14, Pardon to Thomas de Anderstowe, of Corbrig, Northumberland, of the king's suit, for the stealing of a pig, worth 3s., whereof he is indicted, or appealed, and of any consequent outlawry.

STAINDROP PATENS.

The curate of Staindrop (Mr. Romans) has drawn the editor's attention to an error in *Proceedings*, 2 ser, iv, 248. He states that the year mark on the patens is courthand B for 1639, and not as there stated, courthand K for 1647. The former date 'would agree with the history of the patens, as there is an old register describing their purchase in the time of Nathaniel Ward, vicar from 1635 to 1644, who was killed at the siege of Millom Castle in 1644.'

The following abstracts of local deeds are from the large collection belonging to Dr. Burman (continued from page 184):—

ELWICK, CO. DURHAM.

Indenture made 8 May, 9 Charles I (1638), whereby John Girlington of Amerston, Simon Lackenby of 'Shaudforth' and 'marke Hall of munckheselden' gent. granted to 'Mathewe Herreson' of Elwick, yeoman, the cottage in Elwick in the occupation of William Herreson, father to Mathewe, at the ancient yearly rent of 2s. 9d. and one acre of ground in Elwick West corn field adjoining upon another acre of ground in the possession of Luke Swalwell on the East upon the high street leading to Broad myres on the South and upon another acre of ground in the possession of James Cornar on the West and the parson's ground upon the North and the 3 pasture gates in 'ye moore Close, little whellow moore freire crooke Loaninge, and Night close in Elwick. as of his manor of East Greenwich' by fealty only in free and common soccage and not in 'capetie' or by knight's service at 2s. 8d. rent, Signed and sealed (seal gone) by 'John Girlington, Simon Lakenbi, Mark Hall.' Among the witnesses are 'John Tweddell, William Thomlingson, clarke, John Lakenby, Henry Lakenby.'

SOUTH SHIELDS.

Will of 18 Feb, 1813, of William Pyle of South Shields, master mariner, by which he left to his wife Martha Pyle his household goods, furniture, etc., and a legacy or sum of 500*l.* and an annuity of 70*l.* while his widow; the rest he gave to his friend George Poad of the Glebe, near South Shields, shipowner, in trust, 20*l.* thereof to be paid to his wife, and the residue to his mother Isabella Pyle for her life, then equally between his brothers and sisters if his said wife should marry or die in the lifetime of his said mother, then the whole interest to be paid to his said mother from that time forth. And he appointed George Poad sole executor.

PELTON, CO. DURHAM.

By indenture made the 27 March, 1660, William Hall of Pelton, in the Parrish of Chester, in the county of Durham, yeoman, for 40*l.* granted to Thomas Wheldon of Pelton, yeoman, the close or parcel of meadow ground commonly called Stelley Loaneing in Pelton, in the possession of William Halls assignes.

Dr. Burman has also recently come into the possession of a large number of letters of local interest, written to and by Mr. John Bell of Gateshead. They begin in 1841 and end in 1852. The following are amongst them:—

1.—23 August, 1841, addressed Mr. John Stanton, Cumberland Row, Newcastle.

‘Mr. J. Y. Akerman of London, Author of several Numismatic Works, and who is now busy with a Second Edition of his ‘Coins of the Romans’ struck in, or relating to Britain,’ and also his Work on ‘Ancient British Coins,’ thinking that the Cabinets of the lovers of Coins in the North may contain what would add both Value and Interest to his new editions, has written to me for assistance, if you should happen to have a Coin, or Coins, of either of the above classes, or of Tradesman’s Tokens which were issued between 1652 and 1666, and would either favour me with a sight of them for a few moments, or with impressions of them in sealing wax to send to Mr. Akerman, it would both oblige him and myself. The Roman Coins, with the exception of the Hadrians famous one with ‘Britannia’ on the reverse have all of them the letters ‘BRIT’ at the end of the legend on the obverse, and to lead you more readily to the British Coins. I enclose you the impression of one out of my Collection, which coin Mr. Akerman has Engraved and Published in the Number before last of the ‘Numismatic Journal,’ and of the little old Tradesman’s Tokens, you will find them noticed at page 494, and engraved at page 385 of Brand’s ‘History of Newcastle,’ vol. II, and throughout England, when they were in vogue, there were above 2000 of them struck, but those most particularly wanted in the present moment are those which were struck in the Counties of Durham, Northumberland, and other Northern Counties, of which there would be near one hundred in the five Northern Counties. There will be a new copy of the Statutes of the Antiquarian Society published by the next meeting night.’

2.—24 August, 1841. Mr. Stanton’s reply:

‘I have not one British Coin such as you describe. Of the Farthings: Arms of Bristol, 1662, CB; Arms of Tetbury, 1669, John Fry, *obv.* a hand, *rev.* two Pipes. 1664; William Hutchinson, Newcastle, *obv.* one of the Townsgates, *rev.* 4 | WH | 1669; Henry Sneaton, *obv.* Arms of Whitby, *rev.* his halfpenny. The above five are all the coins of that description in my possession, and I have no doubt they are already in your hands.’

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1910.

NO. 23

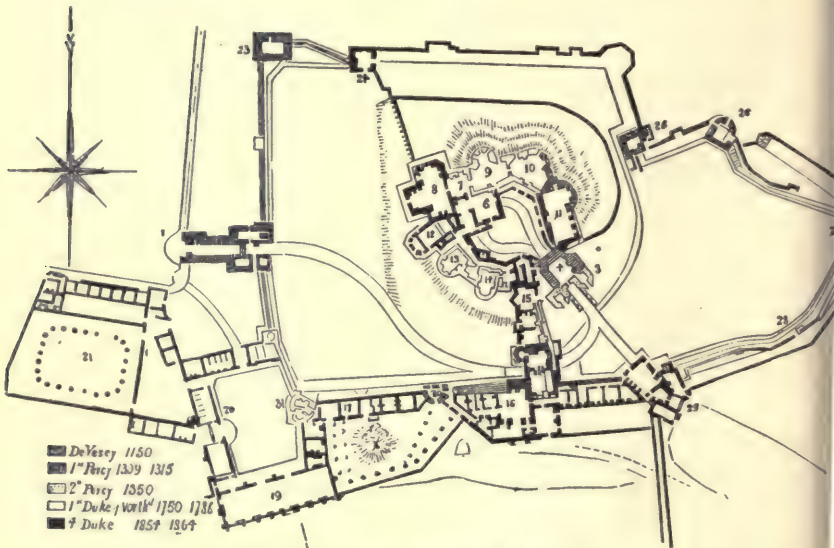
A summer meeting of the society was held on Thursday, the sixteenth day of June, 1910, at

ALNWICK.

Members and friends, to the number of about ninety, assembled at Alnwick railway station at 1.22 p.m., on the arrival of the 12.12 express from Newcastle. They were met on the platform by Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., a vice-president of the society, and Mr. R. Kyle, the constable of the castle, the guides during the day. Permission to visit the castle, including the state rooms, had been kindly given by the duke of Northumberland, K.G., the president of the society, a favour infrequently accorded. A pleasant prelude to this was a walk through the gardens, the beauty of which was enhanced by the bright sunshine of a perfect June day. To many of the members the exterior of the fine Norman pile was familiar, though not a few found interest in some of the features which were pointed out by the guides.

Amongst those present were Mr. Parker Brewis, Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, Mr. Wyatt, Mr. and Mrs. Lishman, Dr. Page, Mr. H. Soden Bird, Prof. and Mrs. Duff, Mr. and Miss Rowell, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Weddell, Mr. J. A. Dotchin and the Misses Dotchin, Mr. J. B. Bailes, of Newcastle; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Blair of Harton; the Rev. A. W. Jackson and Mr. Stanley Jackson, of Hull; the Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Adamson and Miss Adamson, Dr. and Mrs. Drummond, of Westoe; Mr. W. A. Armstrong, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. T. Reed and Misses Wilson and Reed, of South Shields; the Rev. T. Stephens and the Misses Stephens, of Horsley, and Miss Mitford, of Old Town, Redewater; Mr. and Mrs. John Oxberry, of Gateshead; Mr. and Mrs. T. Dowson, of Morpeth; Mr. James Cooke and Miss Cooke, of Corbridge; Dr. Burman and Mr. G. G. B. Cresswell, of Alnwick; the Rev. Geo. Reed and Mrs. Reed of Killingworth; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Tomlinson of Monkseaton; Mrs. C. H. Blair of Gosforth; Miss Richardson of Sunderland; Mr. and Miss Thompson of Whickham; Mr. and Mrs. T. Williamson and the Misses Williamson of North Shields; Mr. Thorburn of Bishop Auckland; Miss Morrison of Valparaiso; Mr. R. W. Vick, Mr. Vick, jun., and Miss Vick of West Hartlepool; Mr. J. T. Ridley and Mr. Wm. Turnbull, of Rothbury; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bain of Sunderland; Mr. H. H. E. Craster of All Souls' College, Oxford; and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gibson of Gateshead.

It was in the less known interior of the castle that the party found much to interest them. Beautifully decorated and furnished, and with the walls laden with fine works of art, the state rooms excited general admiration. In a series of family portraits, is one of the late duke Algernon, who restored the castle some sixty years ago, and another of the present duke, painted by Poynter, and exhibited in the Royal Academy last year. A portrait of the duchess, by the same artist, was also noticed at the head of the staircase, and there, also, naturally attracting much attention, were bronze busts of king Edward the Seventh and queen Alexandra, presented by their Majesties to the duke of Northumberland on the occasion of their visit to Alnwick in 1906. Other objects of note were two large vases, presented to the late Earl Percy, when he was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by the ex-Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid.



PLAN OF ALNWICK CASTLE.

In the library are more than 30,000 volumes. One of the chief treasures is the beautifully illuminated missal on parchment which formerly belonged to Sherborne abbey in Dorset. It is preserved in a glass table-case in the library. Amongst the manuscripts is a volume of treatises in the handwriting of Sir Francis Bacon. A short halt was made at the chapel, quite a modern structure with walls lined with marble mosaic, before leaving the interior of the castle.

Outside Mr. Hodgson drew particular attention to some shields on the octagon towers—a series, of which there is another example in the county in the front of the not far distant gatehouse of Bothal castle. He read some notes by Mr. C. H. Blair, in which the writer said that these shields were not put up out of 'family pride or to represent phantom ancestors,' but living men, and were all actually borne in the middle of the fourteenth century. Henry Percy, the



GENERAL VIEW FROM THE NORTH.



THE BARBICAN.

ALNWICK CASTLE.

From photographs by Dr. D. H. Stephens of North Shields.



builder, was a fighter, a man of war and of affairs, and from his youth employed almost continuously in fighting the Scots and in administering the northern march. He was scarcely the man to speculate in genealogical myths or to seek to commemorate phantom ancestors. These shields, therefore, represent the great commanders in Scotland and the North, the lords and knights associated with him in his life work on the northern march.'

The museums were next visited. In them are stored many Egyptian and Roman relics, some of the latter found on the estate and in the neighbourhood. From the battlements members enjoyed the fine view of the Aln rippling gently beneath the walls and sparkling in the sunlight, with a back-ground of rich green trees. The Alnwick parks are reputed to comprise nearly 3,000 acres and to contain between 40 and 50 miles of carriage roads and drives. Portions of the park are situated in the townships of Denwick, Bassington, Bolton, and Shipley, and the park wall extends 9 miles.

On entering the barbican, members descended to the drawbridge pit, 11 feet by 10 feet, discovered about two years ago when some repairs were being made to the paved road through the barbican. This showed that the bridge had been worked from below the level of the causeway, and not as usually from above, by chains, levers, and counterpoises.¹

On 25 Sept, 1316, the king commanded that the prior and convent of Farne should have yearly as before five quarters of wheat from Tughill and Swinhoe manors appurtenant to Alnwick castle, then in the king's hands.²

An account of one of the sieges of the castle is given in *Warkworth's Chronicle*, where it is said that queen Margaret and others had kept certain castles in Northumberland, including Alnwick, which they 'hade vytaled and stuffed bothe with Englischmenne, Frenschmenne, and Scottesmenne by whiche castelles thei hade the moste party of alle Northumberlond.' Edward IV, and his council, sent into the south and west country 'and hade of them gret money, wyth the whiche menne made redy,' and besieged the same castles in December, 1461. The Scotch under 'Sere Peris le Brasylle, knyght, of Fraunce, and the best warrer of alle that tyme,' came toward Alnwick and the other castles. But they withdrew from fear and 'also thei came oute of the castelle and lefte them opene' and so afterwards king Edward's host 'enterde into alle the hole castell, and kept it, and so kynge Edward was possessed of alle Englonde' except Harlech Castle.³

On 26 June, 1545, Hertford and others apprized Henry VIII of the death of Sir Cuthbert Ratclif, the constable of Alnwick castle, and learned steward of all the king's lands in Northumberland, formerly the earl of Northumberland's. The office included the leading of the men of the lordship. It had been given to Ratclif when he was warden, and Sir Robert Bowes, their informant, desired the office. The writers thought that thus the same would be well employed.⁴

According to the certificate of the Chauntries of 14 Feb, 2 Edw. VI, of 'The Chauntrys or Stypendaryes founde in one chapell within the Castell of Alnwyke . . . William Harryson, Roger Bednell and Richard Raynolds were incumbents, all were well learned, of honest conversation and qualities. W^m Harrison had a pension of 20s. a year besides his chantry, the others had no other living. There were no lands.

¹ See *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., v, p. 286, for a full account with illustrations of this discovery.

² *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, IV, 142.

³ Camden Soc. publ., 3; see also p. 37.

⁴ *Letters and Papers, For. and Dom.*, Hen. VIII, XXI, 500.

Among the tombstones in the churchyard is one 'erected by friends and admirers of Thomas Coward, musician, the last of the 'Waits' of the Ancient Borough, who died on the 6 of Feb, 1845, aged 61 years.

Mute is the Music, motionless the Hand
That touch'd with Magic Bow the trembling Strings;
But Memory hath embalm'd those Viol Tones
Which fill'd the enraptured ear and charm'd the Soul.

According to the old taxation of 1306, the rectory of Lesbury, with the chapels of Alnwick, Houghton, and Alnmouth, was worth 105 marks, the tax being 35s.⁷ In bishop Barnes's *Clavis Ecclesiastica* no value is given to Alnwick, but it is said to be served by a stipendiary priest.⁸

According to the chantry certificate already referred to there were lands and possessions belonging to the use and stipend of two priests, the one master of a grammar school, the other of a 'synge scoole' in Alnwick, named Wm. Hudson and Thomas Thompson, each 54 years old, well learned, of honest conversation and qualities, the former having a pension of 100s. a year besides his stipend, the latter having no other living but the stipend. They kept two schools, one for grammar the other for 'synge.' There were 1500 houseling people in the parish. The clear yearly value of these stipendiaries was 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* There were neither plate nor goods.⁹

At a visitation in Alnwick church on the Thursday after the feast of the Conception 1501, *d.* Thomas Riddell, *d.* Robert Harrison, *d.* John Hather, *d.* John Alnewicke, *d.* Wm. Algude, *d.* Edward Mackson, and *d.* Thomas Archer were present, as were also Wm. Nadll, John Beckemont, George Blackden, 'parochiani,' who said all was well.¹

At the time of the chancellor's visitation of 29 Jan, 1578, Cuthbert Anderson was unlicensed curate of Alnwick chapel, John Stanton, parish clerk, and John Stanton and Relph Gray, unlicensed schoolmasters. They all appeared personally. At the visitation of 30 July of the same year it was stated that Cuthbert Anderson, the curate, performed 'the task.'²

At the church members were met by the Rev. R. R. Mangin, the vicar, who conducted them round the exterior and afterwards into the interior. The various interesting features were pointed out by him. The existing building is chiefly of Perpendicular date though there are remains of the original Norman church which stood on the site with alterations in later periods. The chancel and nave are of the same width and on the same level, rather an unusual feature. The duke of Northumberland, as impropiator keeps the chancel in repair. The communion plate and registers were exhibited in the vestry by the vicar, who concluded by pointing out a remarkably fine pre-reformation chest with its front carved with nondescript animals and scroll work, also the beadle's staff of black oak with a silver head having on it the letters *IL* below a gem ring, the mark of John Langlands, a well-known eighteenth century Newcastle silversmith.³ They ascended the narrow spiral staircase of the unique turret on the south side, from which a fine view of the surrounding country was obtained. This turret, the vicar said, was 'probably used for a double purpose, at one time by a chantry priest and at another by a guard. There had been a beacon on it, he said, addressing the gathering

⁷ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, III, 96.

⁸ *Ecl. Proc. of bishop Barnes* (22 Surt. Soc. publ.) 5.

⁹ *Ecl. Proc. of bishop Barnes*, lxxxiii.

¹ *Ibid.*, xxxii.

² *Ibid.*, 38. 76.

³ See *Arch. Ael.* (2 ser., xv, 303), for a description of the chest by Mr. Hodges.

in the church, which was connected with another beacon at Heiferlaw.⁷

The vicar also drew attention to certain marks on the buttresses. Some people, he observed, 'attributed these to Cromwell's troops in shooting prisoners; others took the more prosaic view that they were caused during Napoleonic times by townspeople practising shooting against the walls of the church.'

Much information may be obtained about the church, and the chantry in it, from Tate's *Alnwick* (II, pp. 70-72). Amongst the documents given in that work being the following, which may bear upon the curious tower at the south-east angle of the structure. This may not improbably have had relation to the chantry of St. Mary immediately below. Tate says that one of the chaplains taught singing, so that a room for the song school may have been provided near to the chantry chapel:

Westminster, July 6, 1448.—Licence for Henry, earl of Northumberland, William, bishop of Lincoln, Henry Percy, knight, lord of Ponynge, and John Lematon, skilled in the law, to found a chantry of two chaplains to celebrate divine service daily at the altar of the Virgin Mary within the chapel of St. Michael, Alnewyk, in the diocese of Durlham, for the good estate of the king and founders, and all who grant lands, rents and possessions, to maintain the chantry and chaplains, or otherwise assist the same, and for their souls after death, one of the chaplains to teach poor boys in grammar without payment and do other works of piety, to be called the chantry of St. Mary, Alnewik, and each chaplain to be perpetual and capable of suing and defending in any court, and of acquiring lands, rents, reversions, services and other possessions. They shall be nominated by the burgesses of Alnewik to the said earl and his heirs, and presented by the earl and his heirs to the ordinary of the place, and the founders shall make statutes for the governance of the chantry. Licence also for the chaplains to acquire in mortmain lands and rents to the value of 40*l.* a year, not held of the king by knight service, as well for the exhibition of poor boys to learn grammar there as to maintain the charges of the chantry.⁴

'By an *Inquisition ad quod Damnum*, 39 Hen. VI, No. 25 (P.R.O. List and Indexes, vol. No. 22, p. 759), also given by Tate, it was found it would not be to the king's loss for Henry, earl of Northumberland, Thomas Hunter, clerk, and Emma Aspion, widow, to grant messuages in Alnwick, Warkworth, and Ellington to the chaplains of the chantry of St. Mary, Alnwick, retaining messuages in Alnwick.'

Members, after leaving the church, proceeded by way of the charming dairy grounds to Abbey cottage, where they were most hospitably entertained to tea on the lawn by Mr. J. C. and Miss Hodgson.

At the conclusion of the repast a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the duke and duchess, for their permission to visit the castle, to Mr. and Miss Hodgson for their kind hospitality and attention, and to Mr. Kyle, for so pleasantly acting as guide to the castle, on the motion of Mr. Heslop, a vice-president of the society.

Then Mr. Kyle conducted the party to the gateway tower of
ALNWICK ABBEY,
and the other slight remains of that once important foundation.

⁴ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1446-1452, p. 170.

In 1260 the abbot was witness to an ordinance relative to Felton vicarage.

On 24 July, 1312, the king confirmed the grant by William de Vesey for his own soul and those of his father, Eustace and mother Beatrix, etc., of Chatton church to the church of St. Mary at Alnwick. Galfrid, chaplain of Alnwick, and Galfrid, chaplain of Alnwick castle, are among the witnesses.⁵

On 3 Oct., 1313, the church of Wooler, with Fenton, was appropriated to Alnwick abbey; and on the 9th the abbot and convent were 'instituted.' On the 17th they granted a yearly pension of four marks to the bishop. In the same year the convent was assessed at 40s. for the fifteenths granted by the clergy to the king. As rector of Lesbury the abbot was assessed at 100s.⁶

The abbot was parson of the churches of Chatton, Chillingham, Fenton, Shilbottle, Alnham, and Lesbury.⁷

On the 31 July, 1331, the abbot and convent obtained leave from the bishop of Durham to present their own monks for the future, if they had any in deacons' orders, to the vicarages of Shilbottle, Lesbury and Alnham, they having previously been held by secular priests; no arrangement was made as to their payment, however.

On the 30 Oct, 1335, several persons were admitted to the first tonsure by the bishop in the church of the convent of Alnwick.⁸

On 10 July, 1340, the newly elected abbot John de Alnwick, was presented to the bishop by the prior and convent of Newsom, co. Lincoln. On 12 Jan, 1341, licence was given to the bishop at Durham by the chapter of York, *sede vacante*, to confer benediction in York diocese on the newly elected abbot; and he professed obedience to the bishop in the church of the Friars Minors at York.¹

Amongst the canons mentioned in Kellawe are Alan de Heppiscotes, Henry de Baumburgh, Walter de Heppescotes, Walter de Mitford, Thomas de Staynton, and Nicholas de Alnwick.

Henry, lord Percy, among other bequests left, on 13 Sept, 1349, to the abbot of Alnwick, 10 marks. Alan de Alnewyk, a goldsmith, settled in York whither he had migrated from Alnwick, where his mother was living, 30 Sept, 1374, the date of his will, among other bequests left his mother 10 marks, payable by instalments, by the hand of the abbot of Alnwick.²

Two silver ring brooches of fourteenth century date were found near the foundations of Alnwick abbey bridge when demolished about 1820, one inscribed IESVS NAZAR, the other IHESUS NA.³

After a short walk in Hulne park, many of the members partook of dinner at the Star hotel at 5-30, a fitting ending to so pleasant a day. They then left for the south at 6-35 p.m.

In 1338 Geoffrey Wandesforde was granted lands in the 'Percy's town of Alnwick.'⁴

On 25 Feb, 1545, Lancelot Carleton and Margaret Heron, late wife of John Heron, deceased, were granted the offices of common bake-houses with toll and stallage of the markets and fairs within the town

⁵ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, I, 337; IV, 105.

⁷ *Ibid.*, II, 873, 899, 925, 943.

¹ *Ibid.*, III, 324, 326, 327.

² *Test. Ebor.*, I (Surt. Soc. publ.), 58, 60, 61, 91.

³ *Arch. Jour.*, XXIV, 82.

⁶ *Ibid.*, I, 443-449, 568, &c.

⁸ *Ibid.*, III, 165.

⁴ *The Ancestor*, no. 10, p. 98.

of Alnwick, and of bowbearership of all the king's parks and outwoods within the lordship.⁵

In 1587 there were several raids of Scots at and near Alnwick. At a warden court held at Alnwick in April of that year 'dyvers persons bothe Englishe and Scots were convicted for marche treason and executed for the same.'⁶ Amongst the middle-march bills of 1588 were those of Heughe Forster of Edderstoun and Adam Mowe of Roddam against Davie Pringle of Over Chatto, Wattie Pringle of Hownam, Thome Rotherforde of Neather Chatto for 'reaving' 11 oxen at Alnwick fair in that year. There were other 'bills' one by Wm. Graye of Alnwick for 4 'stotes and whics' stolen from Shilbottle wood on 13 Feb. 1587-8.⁷

On 13 March, 1589-90, the plague was ceasing at Newcastle, but was especially bad at Alnwick, and 'men in a marvelous fear.' On 27 Feb. 1594, Sir R. Carey dined at Alnwick with the lord warden.⁸

In an undated letter of about 1827 to Sir David Smith, the commissioner, Ralph March, the bailiff, wrote 'I am very sorry that I can give you little information respecting the claim of Lesbury township to be exempt from payment of toll to Alnwick market. All I know is that toll has never been paid within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the place, nor do I think that it has ever been demanded until within these few weeks. The Lesbury people plead the custom of watching the July Fair at Alnwick as an exemption, there is also the sum of 3s. paid annually by the township to His Grace's bailiff at Alnwick Castle, but in what account I know not, possibly as a consideration in lieu of those tolls.'

In March, 1897, the late Mr. Geo. Skelly reported to the society that workmen, in laying a sewer in Rondgate, had discovered portions of the town wall of Alnwick.

⁵ *Letters and Papers, For. and Dom.*, Henry VIII, xx, i, 674.

⁶ *Cal. of Border Papers*, i, 262, 3, 255.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 361.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 345, 549.

MISCELLANEA.

NEW BOOKS.

Dr. R. Brown of Chorley, has just published a new edition of his *Concise Guide to Hexham and Neighbourhood*, etc., sm. 8vo. cloth, published by Menzies & Co., Edinburgh, at 6d. It is a useful little guide to the district of the Roman Wall and the country generally between the Tyne and the Solway, consisting of many pages of closely printed pages of letterpress, and a large number of illustrations, including pictures of some of the recent discoveries at *Corstopitum*. There are also two good plans. The guide has been brought quite up to date. The frontispiece is the reproduction, by permission, of the north elevation of the priory church from Mr. Temple Moore's plan.

In the *Antiquary* for July, p. 269, Sir Charles Robinson gives a description of a fine Anglo-Saxon circular brooch of Northumbrian work of the tenth century in his possession. The illustration accompanying the letterpress shews it 4½ ins. across.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1910.

NO. 24

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of July, 1910, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. F. W. Dendy, one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

NEW MEMBER.

The following ORDINARY MEMBER was proposed and declared duly elected :—

W. S^t Ledger Crowley, 25 Osborne Terrace, Gosforth, Newcastle.

NEW BOOKS, ETC.

The following books, etc., have been received :—

PRESENTS, for which thanks were voted :—

From the publishers, Andrew Reid & Co., Ltd. :—*Paris in 1814, or a Tour in France after the first fall of Napoleon.*

From Mr. A. M. Oliver :—*The Mayoralty of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, (overprint of a lecture delivered before the Municipal Officers' Society.)

From the Dean and Chapter of Durham :—*Revue Archéologique*, new ser., I to XLIV; third ser., I to XLI; fourth ser., I to VIII, 92 volumes in all (2 parts of 3rd ser., XXVIII missing).

From Mr. Thomas May, the writer :—*The Roman Pottery in York Museum*, parts i and ii (overprints from the Yorkshire Philosophical Society's publ.)

From Robt. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for June, July, and August, 1910.

Special thanks were voted to the Dean and Chapter of Durham for their donation.

Exchanges :—

From the Royal Numismatic Society :—*Numismatic Chronicle*, 4th ser., no. 37.

From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—*Proceedings*, no. LV.

From the Société Archéologique de Namur :—*Rapport* for 1908.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, LXVII, nos. 265 and 266. (No. 265 contains a long and

- well-illustrated paper by Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., on 'The Priory Church of St. Mary and St. Oswin, Tynemouth.')
- From the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, ix and x, new ser., 8vo. cl.
- From the Royal Historical Society of Norway :—*Transactions*, xxiv, ii.
- From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, sixth ser., x, iii.
- From the 'Historisch-Philosophischen Vereine zu Heidelberg' :—*Jahrbücher*, xvi, ii.
- From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Transactions*, 3rd ser., x., ii.
- From the 'Vereins für Thuringische Geschichte und Altertumskunde' :—*Zeitschrift*, xix, ii, and xx, i.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of London :—*Archaeologia*, 61, ii., (contains long and important monograph on the evolution of the bronze spear head, by the Rev. Wm. Greenwell, D.C.L., etc., and W. Parker Brewis, F.S.A.)
- Purchases* :—Plans of earthworks, etc., by the Rev. E. A. Downman ; these 33 original drawings (538-570) completing the county of Dorset, are as follows :—Banbury Hill, Bussey Stool (large), Bussey Stool (small), East Chelborough, Chidecock Castle, Church Hill, Coney's Castle, The Rings (Corfe Castle), Corfe Castle, Dungeon Castle Hill, Flowers Barrow, Fontmell Down, Knowle Hill, Lodge House Castle, Melbury Beacon, Nettlecombe Tout, Newton Castle, Okeford Hill, Ower Heath, Owermayne Court, Pilsdon Pen, Pimperne Do Pimperne Long Barrow. Round Pound, Shaftesbury Castle Hill, Sherborne Castle, Skipton Hill, Stourpaine Manor, Tarrant Hinton Bushes, Tarrant Hinton Down, White Nose, Woolsbarrow, Bindon Dyke, introduction 3 sheets, title, order of place, and 3 blank sheets ; *The Pedigree Register*, II., no. 13 ; *Jahrbuch* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, xxv, i ; *Notes and Queries*, 11 ser., nos. 25-30 ; and *The Scottish Historical Review*, VII, no. 4.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The following were announced, and thanks voted to the donors :—

From Mr. Dryden (per Messrs. A. M. Oliver and P. Brewis, F.S.A.) :—
A pre-historic drinking cup found at Ilderton in June, 1910 (see upper illustration on opposite plate).

Mr. Brewis thus describes the vessel :—'The cup is eight inches high and five-and-a-half inches in diameter at the lip. It is of the form known as a drinking cup, a name based on Sir Richard Colt Hoare's assumption that these vessels were intended to hold liquid, though it is now generally believed that they were not actually used for drinking, but for the deposit of solid food for the dead. They differ, however, from the form usually known as food-vessels in that they are of thinner substance and of much superior workmanship. They are hand-made, i.e., not turned on the wheel, and as a class are the earliest pottery found in Britain of the bronze culture. There is a paper by Mr. J. P. Gibson in *Archaeologia Aeliana* for 1906 (3rd. ser. II.) on a find of drinking cups at Dilston, but the best known article on the matter is that by the Hon. J. Abercrombie in the *Proceedings* of the Anthropological Institute, xxxii.

From Mr. W. Wyatt :—Four large photographs by himself of the different sides of the pre-conquest cross standing in Gosforth churchyard, Cumberland. (The cross is described in the *Transactions* of the Cumberland Society, O. S., VI, 373.)



ANCIENT BRITISH URN FROM ILDETON, NORTHUMBERLAND. (8-ins. high)

(See opposite page)

From a photograph by Mr. W. P. Brewis, F.S.A.



OLD FONT OF OVER DENTON CHURCH,
apparently made out of a Roman Altar, now in a garden at Over Denton.

(See page 186)

From a photograph by the Rev. W. S. Bird, Vicar of Over Denton.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. F. W. Dendy, V.P. :—Original counterpart of a grant, dated 20 June, 1529, of lands in Kelsale and other places in Suffolk, by Thomas, third duke of Norfolk, to Henry Percy, sixth earl of Northumberland, and Henry Stafford, son of Edward, duke of Buckingham. Attached are the signatures of the earl of Northumberland and lord Stafford, with two fine seals, one the rampant lion of the earl of Northumberland, the other the letters H S.

By Mr. Edward Wooler, of Darlington :—A pre-historic stone axe found near Cauldron Snout, in Teesdale.

The following notes by Mr. Wooler were read :—

I have the pleasure of exhibiting this evening a highly interesting polished stone axe found by Mr. Joseph Maughan, of East Pastures, Skelton, in Cleveland, whilst fishing in the river Tees, on the Durham side, about 200 yards above where the falls start out of the Wheel at Cauldron Snout, on the 9 May, 1910. It was found embedded in dark coloured clay, between 5 and 6 feet below the surface. The thick end was in the clay and the pointed end was projecting out of it about three inches, at the side of the river. The axe has been polished and measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. broad at one end tapering to the other. Its thickness in the middle is $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. and sharp at the edges all round, and weighs $12\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. So far as I can ascertain no similar specimens have been previously found in England, although several of a similar character are recorded in the *Proceedings* of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries (See vol. ix, 346; x, 600; xvii, 382, 383, and 384; xxiii, 272; xxvi, 175; and xxviii, 322 and 329. The most southerly limit recorded previously of the finding of a similar axe is Berwickshire. The axe is interesting, on account of the material—Jadeite—of which it is constructed. Jade is a name applied scientifically to a definite mineral species known as nephrite, and the term refers to the reputed value of the mineral in renal diseases. True jade or nephrite is a natural silicate of calcium and magnesium which may be regarded as a compact or crypto-crystalline variety of hornblende, and may be referred either to actonolite or to tremolite according as its colour tends to green or to white. The specific gravity of jade varies from 2.91 to 3.06. The mineral is remarkable for its toughness. The colour of jade is subject to great diversity—some varieties presenting almost every shade of green while others are yellowish, grey, white. No jade has ever been detected *in situ* in Europe. The mineral is said to occur in the drift at Potsdam near Berlin, Corsica and Turkey have also been recorded as jade localities. While true jade has not hitherto been found *in situ* in Europe it is a very suggestive fact that neolithic celts and scrapers have been found among the relics of several of the ancient pile dwellings in the lakes of Switzerland. The principal localities have been the stations of Lüscherz and Schaffis on the lake of Bienne, Meilen on the lake of Zurich, and Robenhäusen on the lake of Pfaffikon, yet no jade has been discovered among the rocks of the Swiss Alps neither have any chippings been found which might lead us to suspect that the stone was worked in Switzerland. As it seems beyond doubt that the jade must be a foreign material, it becomes an interesting question to determine whether such objects were obtained by barter or had been brought by the ancestors of the old lake dwellers from their primitive abode in the east and preserved generation after generation during their migration westwards. Jade celts have been found among the relics of the oldest cities of Hissarlik. A Jade celt engraved with a Gnostic formula in Greek characters is preserved in the Christy collection.

ADDITIONAL INSCRIPTIONS IN HOLY CROSS CHURCHYARD, WALLSEND.

Mr. William Richardson of Willington, read the following :—

For several reasons this seems to be an opportune time to supplement the notes of Mr. J. C. Hodgson on the 'Epitaphs of Wallsend Old Churchyard,' which were read before our Society on May 29, 1907, and are printed in *Proceedings*, 3 ser., III, 58. One reason is that at last, the church and churchyard have been put into proper order by the churchwardens at the expense of the overseers, and that, during the excavations three most interesting stones have been discovered in the chancel, and others bared, as already mentioned by Mr. W. H. Knowles in his paper read in February last (*Arch. Aei.*, 3 ser., VI, p. 191). Another reason is that a careful list of 'Grave stones in the old Churchyard (of Wallsend) copied November 28, 1813,' has come to light. This list was found in a manuscript book preserved by the late Mr. Robt. Richardson Dees, one of our oldest fellow members, and it was kindly lent to me by Mr. Robt. Irwin Dees, his nephew. This list gives the inscriptions of fifty stones and two tablets: of these, thirty-four are given in Mr. Hodgson's list, which includes five not given in the record of Mr. Dees. Referring in the first place to Mr. J. C. Hodgson's list, the interesting stones of 'Edward Henzell, brod glasmaker,' who died in 1721, and of Moses Henzell, which were reported missing (see foot-notes 3 and 4) are both there. They are a little to the east of the church, and the inscription on the stone of Moses is quite plain, but that on the stone of Edward, which lies immediately to the north of that of Moses, is now barely decipherable. As regards foot-note no. 7, the missing inscription recording the death of 'Mrs. Mary Pate' and others, was not on an ordinary stone, but on a tablet on the west gable of the church, but in 1829; John Bell, the well-known land surveyor, records that the tablet was then 'standing in a dilapidated state within the porch.' The stone to William Sheppard (foot-note no. 9) is still there, fresh and complete, to the east of the church. The stone to 'Thomas Spours' also overlooked, is about ten yards east of the porch. The inscription is barely decipherable, but confirms Mr. Hodgson's correction concerning the date of the death being 31 March, 1675. until the excavations, this was the oldest stone to be seen. It will thus be noted that all the stones mentioned in the list preserved by the Rev. John Hodgson are still there, except the tablet to Pate and the stones of Pelham and Thos. Swan, of Wallsend, although many of them are now broken and incomplete, or difficult to decipher. We can, with the help of Mr. Dees's list, fill up several blank spaces which Mr. Hodgson could not make out, and from the stones themselves make one or two corrections.

HENZELL—Joshua, the son of Moses Henzell was 63, not 68.

MANN—Hannah Mann, who died April 23, 1793, was 'aged 77 years.'

MOFFITT—the missing year is '1797'—then followed 'Deborah Moffitt, died January 30th, 1803, aged 70 years.'

PYE—Aaron Pye departed this life 22nd August, 1762, not in June, 1793.

REEDHEAD—(not Readhead) Elizabeth was aged 53, then follows 'also the above William, departed 11th March, 1781, aged 76.'

RICHARDSON—Margaret died 17th June, not 14th, 1799, 'aged 58 years.'

SMITH—Sarah, died 1789, not 1780.

Before leaving the Rev. John Hodgson's record, I may add that the Dees manuscript has a copy of the Bonner stone, and it gives the age of Joseph as 62, and of Elizabeth, his wife, as 60 (see Mr. Hodgson's note no. 1.) Returning to the three very interesting stones discovered

in the chancel, which are fully described in the foot notes to Mr. Knowles's paper, I may be permitted to add something concerning the persons mentioned. The oldest of the three memorials relates to 'George Raine, Clarke and Cumtime Minister of this Church,' and to his wife and daughter.

This George Raine was elected perpetual curate of Wallsend in succession to John Todd, on 4 October, 1620, but his curacy was a short one, as he was succeeded on May 13, 1628, by Joseph Cradock, A.B. As regards his wife's family, her father, Richard Stott, was one of the merchant adventurers of Newcastle, and her mother was Eleanor, daughter of Edward Bertram, who also belonged to the Newcastle Guild of Merchant Adventurers. Prior to the dissolution, the Stotts were holding lands in Wallsend as tenants of the monastery of Durham, and they continued to do so for many generations.

The next chancel stone, in point of age, commemorates one of the oldest and most important families in Wallsend. The inscription is quoted by Mr. Knowles, and, as you will remember, it is to: 'Richard Hindmarsh, who dyed y^e 12 day of November, 1667. Elizabeth, his wife, dyed y^e 6 day of January, 1675. Elizabeth y^e wife of John Hindmarsh¹ who departed this life the 16 day of Aprill Anno D^m, 1702. John Hindmarsh He dyed y^e 1st of November, 1707, Aged Ninetie yeeres. Ritchard Hindmarsh, Esq., who departed this life y^e 15 of Aprill, Anno Dni, 1703, aged 58 years.' The Hindmarshes had been landholders in Wallsend for at least 128 years prior to the earliest date mentioned on the stone, but, in 1628 a 'Richard Hindmarsh, gent., of Wallsend,' was taking legal proceedings against John Butler, esq., and others. This John Butler was a neighbour of Richard Hindmarsh, and he, at this time, was in a bad way financially. Proceedings for outlawry for debt, had been taken against him at the suit of Thomas Martinfield, of the castle of Newcastle. He is described as 'John Butler of Grey's Inn, and Wallsend, gent.' and a jury, after due inquest, reported 'on oath, that the said John Butler was seised 1st May last, of one tenement and appurtenances at Wallsend of 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. clear annual value, and also two stacks of hay standing on the premises, value 4*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. and nothing more.' In the absence of any church records we cannot say whether this is the Richard mentioned on the stone, or whether it was his father. However, 32 years later, we come across both this Richard Hindmarsh, who 'dyed y^e 12 day of November, 1667,' and his son John, who died on 1 November, 1707. In a record made in 12 Charles II., of 'Proprietors of Lands in Wallsend' we find that each of them held one farm and fine, to the dean and chapter of Durham of the value of 140*l*. In 1673-4, six years after Richard was laid to rest in the chancel, we find that his son had taken his father's land and increased his own holding, so that he was then by far the largest landholder in Wallsend. It is somewhat curious that there is no mention of Ann, the wife of Richard the grandson, on the stone, as she died in May, 1682, 20 years before the date of the last inscription. The third stone in the chancel is, you will also remember, surmounted by the family coat of arms, and marks 'The Burial Place of George Hewbanke, Master and Mariner, and Elizabeth his wife. She departed this life September ye 24, 1710, in the 57 year of her age. He had issue by her, 7 children, three where of survived her, (viz.) John, George, and Sarah.' This family lived in Cousins house (afterwards Carville hall), and they owned it and the adjoining estate. After John Cosyn died in 1661, the estate, as is probably known to you all, became the

¹ 1645, John Hindmarsh of Walsend generosus, et Elizabeth Bainbrigge de eadem vidua married July 17. — *Earsdon Registers*.

property of Sir Wm. Lawson, who sold it to the Hewbanks. This stone does not mention the date of the death of George Hewbanks senior, but the Wallsend church registers show that it took place in April, 1718, and he was buried on April 22nd. Of the surviving sons mentioned above, John married one of his neighbours, Margery Hindmarsh (daughter of Richard Hindmarsh) in the old church on September 23, 1703, and had a large family. George married Sarah Hambleton, of Shields, in the same place on January 9, 1709-10, and he died at Cossins house, and was buried at Holy Cross on 7th October, 1720.

In addition to the stones quoted in Mr. Hodgson's list, and those mentioned in Mr. Knowles's paper, there are still existing, either in whole, or in part, the following:—

BELL.—In memory of Thomas Bell, mason of Howdon Pans, who departed this life April 9th, 1781, aged 57 years, also John, his son, who died in infancy. Henry, his son, died December 29th, 1795, aged 26 years. (Flat—east of Bonner's.)

SCOTT.—In memory of Mary, wife of Mark Scott of Willington, who died January 18th, 1806, aged 62 years. Mickle Scott, died April 12th, 1793, aged 5 years. Mark Scott, Junr., died September 9th, 1793, aged 17 years. Thomas Scott, died November 23rd, 1795, aged 17 years. Mark Scott, Coal Viewer, died August 27th, 1808, in the 66th year of his age. He lived esteemed and died respected. (A large stone now on the west side of the path, only top line and 4 bottom lines now decipherable.)

NEWTON.—John Newton of Howdon Pans, who died 17th April, 1778, aged 62. Elizabeth, his wife, died April 13th, 1795, age 88 years. Barbara, daughter of John and Sarah Walker, died August 18th, 1780, aged 4 years. (Upright, near west railings, barely decipherable.)

RICHARDSON.—The children of Ralph and Jane Richardson, of Winton Key. Dorothy died the 24 Feby., 1726. Jane died the 3 May, 1731. William died the 27 March, 1736. (Upright, near church door, partly decipherable.)

MANN.—Thomas Mann of Wallsend, Farmer, died June 10th, 1806, aged 38, also Maria, his daughter, who died in infancy.

WILSON.—Ann, wife of Joshua Wilson of Wallsend, carver, who died 16th May, 1803, aged 47. (Top of stone is ornamented with cherubs, is west of the church.)

WADDELL.—In memory of James Waddell, late of Willington, who departed this life December 16th, 1808, aged 55 years. May he rest in peace and rise in glory. Also two children who died in infancy. (Only two small fragments of this remain.)

There are also two or three pieces which I have not identified. One concerning 'Barbara the Wiffe of ————, May ye 20 day, 1690,' and one to the memory of 'Elizabeth Gotherie, who departed ye 25 of February, Anno Dni———.'

Finally, Mr. Dees's manuscript gives us four inscriptions of which I can find no trace:

BEWICK.—Jonathan Bewick, of Wallsend, who died November 17th, 1797, aged 3 years. Also of William Bewick, who died October 22nd, ..., aged 26 years.

MARSHALL.—Ann, wife of James Marshall, of Howdon Pans, shipwright, who died July 29th, 1790, aged 30 years. Also six of their children who died in their infancy.

ROUS.—John Rous, Mariner of South Cove in Suffolk, who died January 23rd, 1778, aged 20.

The following was on a tablet at the east end of the church:—To the Memory | of Richard Bell | Master and Mariner | obit June 15th, 1775 | aged 75 | Ann, widow of | Richard Bell died | January 31st, 1797 | Aged 86 years.

To sum up the present position, when Mr. Hodgson's paper was read, only thirty-six stones were recorded as existing. We can now identify fifty-two, though several of these are fragmentary, and the inscriptions very incomplete.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Richardson.

MEMORIAL BRASSES IN DURHAM COUNTY.

Mr. J. E. Hodgkin of Darlington, read the following notes on brasses, of which he exhibited rubbings, in Middleton-in-Teesdale and Longnewton churches :—

In vol. xv of the 2nd series of *Archæologia Aeliæna* there are given details of 34 monumental brasses still existing in the county of Durham. The descriptions, many of which are illustrated with reproductions of excellent rubbings, are from the pens of Messrs. J. G. Waller, Maberly Phillips, R. Blair, and J. R. Boyle. In the course of a series of visits recently paid to most of the churches in the county, two other brasses have come to my notice, and a note of them should, I think, be added to the previous record in order that this may be as far as possible complete.

(1) MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE.—A brass in two pieces now mounted in a small stone slab in the north wall of the chancel, but in the old church—destroyed 1880—lying 'within the rails of the altar table' (Hutchinson, *Durham*, III. 278). The lower plate is inscribed as follows :

IN PIAM MEMORIAM SIMONIS COMYN
AR. REGESTARII DECANI ET CAPITVLI
DVNEL^{MT} AVDITORIS EPISCOPATVS DVNEL'
AVDITORIS ETIAM ARCHIEPISCOPATVS
EBORACENSIS TIMOTHEVS COMYN
FILIVS SVVS HOC MONVMENTV' POSVIT
QVI ANNO 1620 13^O DIE APRILIS
VITAM CVM MORTE COMMVTAVIT

The upper plate bears the arms of the deceased :—*Azure, a chevron ermine between three garbs or*, and the crest :—*two arms couped at the shoulders, habited ermine, holding in the hands proper a garb or*.

In Foster's *Durham Pedigrees* we find that these arms were granted to Simon Comyn at the suit of his son Timothy by Richard St. George at the visitation in 1615. From this it would appear that though the arms are very similar to those borne by the great Scottish family, Simon Comyn was of humble descent, or at least could not trace back his pedigree, otherwise it would have been given by his son when applying for the grant of arms. This view is endorsed by Mr. J. Horace Round, who has closely investigated the pedigree of the Scottish house and published his results in *The Ancestor* vol. x. Burke gives these arms as borne by the family of Comyn of Durham and Essex. The position held by Comyn must have been fairly lucrative and influential. Lapsley (*County Palatine of Durham*, 267) says the first mention of an audit of the bishop's accounts was in 1312, when three persons were appointed to the duty, one of whom Robert de Brompton, was also the chancellor and receiver-general. In later years as many as five auditors were appointed, and their remuneration appears to have amounted in the fifteenth century to from 8*l.* to 10*l.* in addition to expenses. Stubbs (II 612) states that the audit of the royal exchequer was 'rather an expedient for punishment and warning than a scheme for enforcing ministerial good behaviour.' In later years the annual audit developed into more of a function and special preparations by way of hospitality are noted in the episcopal records. Whether the office of 'auditor' included any of the duties and emoluments of a chief justice, as is the case to-day where 'auditor' is one of the titles of the judge of the ecclesiastical court, might be an interesting point to investigate. (See illustration facing page 204.)

(2) LONG NEWTON.—Brass in floor of the chapel on north side of chancel used as private mausoleum for the Vane family. The brass

is referred to by Hutchinson, *Durham*, III, 168; Surtees, *Durham*, III, 216, and Boyle, *Guide to Durham*, 648. As several errors in the transcription by Hutchinson are repeated by Surtees it is evident that the latter had not seen the brass, or did not take the trouble to copy it for himself. The correct reading (the letters are plain capitals $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high) is:—

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF S^R GEORGE VANE INTERRED
MAY THE FIRST 1679 SECOND SON OF S^R HENERY
VANE SOME TIME PRINCIPALL SECRETARY OF STATE
TO KING CHARLES THE FIRST. HE MARRIED ELIZABETH
THE HEIRESSE OF S^T LYONELL MADDISON OF NEW
CASTLE VPON TYNE BY WHOM HE HAD THIRTEENE
HOPEFVLL CHILDREN VIZ FOVRE SONS AND NINE DAVGH^{TRES}
HIS HONOV^R WONNE ITH FEILD LIES HERE ITH DVST
HIS HONOV^R GOT BY GRACE SHALL NEVER RVST
THE FORMER FADES THE LATTER SHALL FAILE NEVER
FOR WHY HE WAS S^R GEORGE ONCE BVT S^T GEORGE EV^{ER}.

Even Mr. Boyle's transcription is wrong in three particulars.

THE LAST RELIC OF STOCKTON CASTLE.

Mr. Hodgkin also read the following note:—

In the garden of Elton hall, near Stockton, there lies the only remaining relic of Stockton castle, for about three centuries a residence of the bishops of Durham. It is a sandstone corbel about four feet long and fourteen inches square. The projecting portion has been carved to represent two lions, the body of one of them being shown in low relief on the side of the stone. Brewster, in his *History of Stockton*, 1829, gives a wood-cut of this stone built into a wall on a farm at Hartburn, whence it was removed by the owner, the late George Sutton of Elton, to its present position. From what part of the castle the stone came it is impossible to say, though the work seems to be fourteenth century in charater and might be due to bishop Kellawe who held the see from 1311 to 1316, and is recorded to have 'rebuilt the castle on a beautiful plan.' This is the first actual record of the existence of the castle, though its presence may be inferred from earlier references to the 'Hall Toft' in Boldon Book, and to the stay at Stockton of the bishops at various dates, and of king John in 1201 and 1214. The castle played a part of some importance in the civil wars, being first held for the king, then taken for the parliament by the earl of Callender and a Scots army in 1642, and finally dismantled in 1647 by order of parliament, apparently for the sole purpose of getting rid of an unwelcome garrison of Scots who found the quarters much to their taste. In Brewster's *History* is an engraving of the castle taken from an old drawing, the authenticity of which is uncertain; but until the middle of last century the moats on two sides at least could be traced, and some vestiges of foundations also appear to have remained. Now, all that is left is a memory of former glories in the names of 'Moat' and 'Tower' streets. (See opposite illustration.)

Thanks were voted to Mr. Hodgkin for his papers.

THE LATE REV. JOHN WALKER.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., read an obituary notice of Mr. Walker, which is printed in *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser. VI, 273.

Mr. Hodgson was thanked for his paper.

The chairman moved that the condolence of members be sent to Mrs. Walker, this, on being seconded, was carried.



IN PIAM MEMORIAM SIMONIS COMYN
 AR. REGESTARII DECANI ET CAPITVLI
 DYNELM AUDITORIS EPISCOPATVS DYNEL
 AUDITORIS ETIAM ARCHIEPISCOPATVS
 EBORACENSIS TIMOTHEVS COMYN
 FILIVS SVVS HOC MONVMENTV POSV
 QVI ANNO 1620 13 DIE APRILIS
 VITAM CVM MORTE COMMV TAVIT

BRASS OF SIMON COMYN IN MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE CHURCH.

(See page 203)

From a rubbing by Mr. J. E. Hodgkin of Darlington.

SCULPTURED STONE IN GARDEN OF ELTON HALL, CO. DURHAM,
 BROUGHT FROM STOCKTON CASTLE.

(See opposite page)

From a photograph by Mr. J. E. Hodgkin.



TWO INCUMBENTS OF ST. HILD'S, SOUTH SHIELDS.

The Very Rev. the dean of Lichfield, read a paper on the Rev. Thomas Wandles and Patrick Wait, two ministers of St. Hild's in the middle of the seventeenth century [Wandles was not, properly speaking, contemporary with the Commonwealth. The title on the notice paper was not, he said, therefore strictly accurate], but before doing so he paid a warm tribute to the late canon Walker, whom he used to meet at convocation. He remarked that he was a silent member, but after leaving the meeting place he proved himself the most congenial of companions. His kindliness and generosity were proverbial. He loved horticulture even more than he did antiquities, and nothing roused him more than to see his favourite daffodils picked and strewn about the road by careless holiday-makers. Not that he objected to the town dwellers carrying some floral mementoes of picturesque Whalton to their homes. Indeed, he adopted the habit on holiday occasions of standing at the gates of the rectory with paper bags for the benefit of those visitors who desired to take flowers—paper bags which they could attach to their cycles.

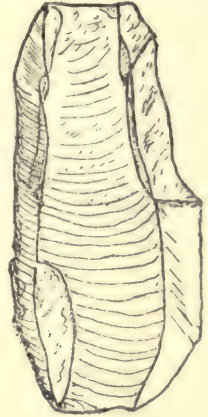
Thanks were voted to dean Savage by acclamation, on the motion of the Rev. canon Southwell, for his interesting paper, which will be printed in *Archæologia Æliana*.

NEOLITHIC FLINT IMPLEMENTS IN WEARDALE.

Mr. W. M. Egglestone of Stanhope, in Weardale, exhibited some drawings by himself of flint objects discovered in Weardale. The following notes by him were taken as read :—

Neolithic man who inhabited the northern counties of England, has left traces of his handiwork on the hills and in the valleys of the lead mining fields surrounding the Pennine range of mountains. The following notes refer specially to a recent find of flint implements on the hills in Rookhope, a tributary valley to the dale of the Wear, a find which covers a few years only, being from 1905 to the present year 1910. Neolithic flint flakes have been found all along the east coast line of Durham and Northumberland, furnishing evidence that the men of the newer stone age period knew the value of fish as a food, and, naturally, they ventured up the rivers to explore the hills and valleys. Weardale at that early period would be a forest inhabited by wild beasts of various kinds, including the red deer, wild boar and wolf, and smaller animals, hence it was necessary for those early settlers to select less or more high situations on hills commanding a good look-out. The new Neolithic settlement on Redburn common, an eminence 1827 feet above sea level, commands on the south the Rookhope valley and Weardale beyond, and on the west and north the spring heads of Quickcleugh, Beldon, and Nookton burns, which form the Derwent, a tributary of the Tyne. The station on Redburn fell is on the north of the Weardale Lead Company's lead smelting mills and the first flint flakes were found by Mr. T. M. Adamson in 1905-6. Here man, who did not know the use of metals, set up his factory or settlement in the midst of a district full of the ores of lead and iron, and without tools except those he manufactured out of stone, bone, and wood, he had to protect himself from the attack of wild beasts of the forest and defend his settlement against raids from neighbouring settlers. He made his flint flakes into various domestic and war implements and implements with which to procure his food, hence we find flint scrapers and knives, manufactured arrow-heads for his bow, celts or stone battle-axes, and flint heads for his lance and javelin, and many other useful article-cutting implements. The following diagrams illustrate specimens of the Weardale (Rookhope) implements.

The Weardale arrow-head, as shown in fig. 1, is barbed and stemmed, and was found in March of the present year on Redburn fell by Mr. Adamson above mentioned. It represents a beautiful specimen of this kind of flint implement, as the whole surface is very neatly chipped,



FLINT IMPLEMENTS FROM ROOKHOPE, WEARDALE.

Fig. 1. Arrow-head.

Fig. 2. Flint-scraper.

Fig. 3. Spear-point.

forming a true shape and a fine point. In Sir John Evans's *Ancient Stone Implements*², figure 316, is illustrated a good specimen of a long tapering flint arrow-head found in Reach Fen, Cambridge, and a

² Second edition, p. 363.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9

Weardale Flint Flakes, 1906

WME

similar specimen acutely pointed and with square ended barbs was found on Lanchester common, Durham, and is in the museum of the Society of the Antiquaries of Newcastle.³ The length of the Weardale arrow-head is one inch six-eighths, and the width across the barbs fifteen-sixteenths, weight 50 grains. The Reach Fen arrow-head is one eighth of an inch longer, and over the barbs one eighth of an inch narrower. Flint arrow-heads have been found at Newton Ketton, co. Durham, in Yorkshire, and other northern counties, and in fact these relics of the newer stone age are found everywhere in the British Isles, but in the northern counties of England there is no evidence of Paleolithic or cave-men who lived alongside of the mammoth and other extinct animals. In fig. 3 we have a good specimen of a lance or spear head found at the Redburn station in July, 1909, by Mr. John Maddison, and which is now in the hands of the writer. Its length is two inches three-eighths, width one inch three-sixteenths, weight 100 grains. The inner edge, if it might be so called, is clean cut and very sharp, and shows no secondary work, whilst the other has been chipped to a sharp edge from point to butt. Sir John Evans mentions that a simple form of stone-pointed spear or lance at present in use among savages consists of a long sharp flake attached to a shaft. The illustration is similar in shape to a spear head from the Admiralty Islands. In fixing the Weardale spear point to a wooden shaft about two thirds of the pointed part would present the naked flint. The colour of the point is light brown at the pointed part, with dark coloured blotches at the butt part. Of all the flint implements found at this place the arrow-point, fig. 1, has retained its natural colour to the greatest degree. The group of flints shown in fig. 4 were all, except no. 2, found on Redburn fell during these last few years. They are of various colours, some ashy grey, showing that they have been exposed, some are brown. No. 7 is an arrow point showing portions of the original surface of the flint. No. 8 is a finely tooled arrow point with a sharp edge all around. It may be mentioned that no. 2 was found in Linnkirk cave, Stanhope, some years ago.

In fig. 2 is given a specimen of a knife or scraper. The left side edge and point are very sharp, and has no secondary work. The narrower end appears to have been made for the purpose of fixing into a shaft or handle.

Mr. Egglestone was thanked for his notes.

MISCELLANEA.

Mr. L. Upcott Gill has just published, at the moderate price of 10s. 6d. net, *English Church Brasses*, a book of xii + 456 pages 8vo. cloth, with 237 illustrations. It is worthy of a place on the antiquary's shelves as though incomplete and unsatisfactory in some respects, it is the best published up to the present time. The brasses have been well reproduced from careful rubbings. They are, however, with very few exceptions, all south country examples, not one being taken from either Northumberland or Durham; though at the same time it must be said that compared with other districts this north-east corner of England has not many brasses to show, but amongst them is the fine Flemish example in All Saints' Church, Newcastle.

³ *Archaeological Journal*, vol. 11, p. 252.

The longest and most important chapter is on ecclesiastical vestments. The section dealing with skeletons, shroud brasses, 'cadavers,' and 'chrysoms' is of some interest. In it the writer informs us that



most of the figures in winding sheets are in East Anglia and were laid down during the lifetime of the persons represented. Of skeletons in shrouds there are two examples in Sedgefield church; the pieces of brass, however, are, and have been for some time, loose, and may ere long disappear. A short chapter is given on the mode of making brass rubbings, and another on the best method to keep the rubbings; this has been a matter of trouble to most collectors owing to their cumbersomeness. The last chapter in the book deals with the bibliography of the subject, but the list appears to be very imperfect, especially for these two northern counties, as many places where there are brasses are not even mentioned; for instance, Hexham in Northumberland, and Hartlepool, Lanchester, and Ryton, co. Durham. 'Houghton le Skerne' is given for 'Haughton le Skerne.'; the acco...

of the brasses, moreover, by the late Mr. J. G. Waller, the most eminent authority on the study, in *Archaeologia Aeliana* (2 ser. xv, pp. 76-89), has not even been referred to, yet Mr. Suffling asserts that he has studied 'every book, pamphlet, engraving, directory, periodical, and county history that could render me service.' By the courtesy of the publisher an illustration showing bodies in shrouds from a church in Norwich is here given; it is additionally interesting from the merchant's mark below, a reversed 4. Another merchant's mark from Aylsham, also in Norfolk, is likewise given.



The following abstracts of local deeds are from the large collection belonging to Dr. Burman (continued from page 188):—

MONKWEARMOUTH.

By will of 11 Feb, 1792, Thomas Kidson of Monkwearmouth Shore gave all his estate to John Hutchinson of Baxter Wood on trust to pay the income to his wife, Mary Kidson, for her life for the maintenance of herself and their children, and then divided amongst his children.

MARWOOD PARK, CO. DURHAM.

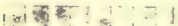
By will of 16 Dec., 1760, Thomas Newby of Marwood park, co. Durham, left all his personal estate to his wife Mary.

WEST AUCKLAND.

21 March, 10 Henry VIII [1519].—Indenture whereby Sr. Willyam Bulmer, knyght, granted to Robt. Symson of Henknoll, all his messuages, &c., 'within the towen and felds of West Aukland, within the bishopprick of Duresme which he purchased of Thomas Popeley of Hertilpole, son and heir of Popeley ,

NEWBIGGING, CO. DURHAM.

Indenture of 2 July, 32 Eliz. [1580]. whereby Cuthbert Bainbridge of Stotlei within the County of Durham gentleman granted to Peter Bainbridge of Skalebanke, in the same Co., yeoman, his house, known as Stanegill heade, within the bounds of Newbigging, within the County of Durham, 'being of the yearly rent of 13s. 4d., late in the occupation of the said Cuthbert Bainbridge, the rents & services due to the chief lord only excepted & excepting 'for ever one barne or laithe w^{ch} is buylded vpon one acre lyeinge one ye west side of ye powe tree, and he the said Peter Bainbridge to have all ye sayd akre from ye mairre stones up to the high way except certain ground of 2 acres lying on the side beyond teasse for 3 years yet unexpired, and also another acre lying in the bankes for three years yet to come at the expiration the said Peter to enter. Signed by Cuthbert Bainbridge (seal), and attested by Ambrose Lancaster, Tho: Bainebrige, Thom^s Bainbrigge, lowrance (mark) Bainbrigg, John (mark) Bainbrigge, and Richard Cotesworthe, his mark, John



LANGLEY, CO. DURHAM.

Indenture of 20 Nov, 1591, whereby Richard Atkins of Lincolns Inn, esquire, and James Beard of Langley, in the co. of Dm., gent., granted to Thomas Fettipeace, the tenement commonly called or known by the name of the blackboy, in the parish of St. Benedict, Gracechurch, in London.

THORPE BULMER, CO. DURHAM.

Indenture of 15 April, 20 Jas. 1 [1622] whereby Christopher Lawson of London, gen., conveyed to 'ffrances Wycliffe,' of Preston upon Skerne, in the co. of Durham, and Beale his wife, Anthony Middleton of Seaton, near Seaham, in the same co., gen., and John Wycliffe the younger, of Thorpe, in the co. of York, gen., the manor or Lordshipp of Thorpe Bulmer, in the sd. co. of Dm. & all the land, &c., in Thorpe Bulmer & likewise all closes, messuages, &c., in 'Sheraton als Sharaton als Scharnton and Nesbett als Nesbeth' in the co. of Durham, whereof William Lawson, Rauffe Lawson, or ffrancis Lawson, his sons are tenants, together with all houses, &c., herryots, goods of felons, and men put in exigent, wards, marryages, relieves, escheats, franchises, &c., to the use of Francis Lawson for the life and afterwards as to one third part to use of Elizabeth, wife of the sd. F. Lawson, for life & as to the other 2 parts the same together with the 3rd part. on the death of the sd. Elizth. to the use of sd. Beale, the sd. A. Middleton & Jno. Wycliffe. Signed by Ch. Lawson, seal gone; attested by John Calu'ley, Robt. Collingwood, John Caluerley, Geo. Clerk, Humfrey Wharton, Will^m Smyth, James Todd, Jacob Richardson. Endorsed: '15 April, 1622. Christopher Lawson, his conveyance of Thorpe Bulmer to Fr. Wicliffe, Mr. Mydleton of Seaton, and John Wicliff, the younger, 1622. With a release of errors from Christopher to Francis Lawson.'

Local letters in the possession of Dr. Burman (continued from page 188):—

3.—29 Sept, 1841. Sir Cuthbert Sharp to John Bell:—

'I left a *Britannia*, for your examination, with Mr. Richardson. As it is a rare coin I should like to have it *well* engraved if it is to figure in a history of the town bearing this inscription. I dont know the intention of the work nor the form, so I can say no more.

An immense quantity of coins have been found at Hartlepool—Ed. I, Alexander, bishop Beck's pennies, etc. I have got two, but I dont know who has got the remainder.'

4. & 5.—30 Sep, 1841. Bell to Sir C. Sharp:—

'I feel most particularly obliged to you for sending me the Coin of Hadrian, which I have taken a good impression of and sent to Mr. Akerman. I herewith return it within to the care of Mr. Garbutt, who will hand this to you—with which accept of my best thanks. May I ask you if it is possible to meet with an impression or sight of one of Fawcett's Sunderland Tokens. I am very anxious of getting an impression of one, also I would like, if you would allow me to have an impression or two from Roger Dobson's Hartlepool and Christopher Pinkney's Barnard Castle Tokens, so as I could make good drawings.

* * * * *

I got twenty-seven Roman British Coins out of the Cabinet of J. T. Brockett to send him [Akerman], and amongst these was a very fine Hadrian's *Britannia* (different from yours); out of Mr. Jos. Garnett's Collection I got one, but yours and Mr. Brockett's will be two gems to him. I have also sent him about 40 ancient British Coins (those prior to the Saxon times) as additions to the new Editions of his Work on those Coins. One of these, a Coin in my collection, he has engraved in the *Numismatic Journal*, and to judge from the plates which has already appeared in his numerous works, there is no doubt but anything engraved in the proposed New Editions will be done in the first style.

I thank you for the mention of the Coins found at Hartlepool, on the 25 instant. I had a letter giving me an account of them saying that there were about 300 found, and in the scramble one person got 80, out of which he sent three, viz., a Newcastle penny, a Waterford penny, and another, also of Edmond's (*sic*) pennies, for me to fix the value, which they should be, for he had a guinea offered for the 80, before I returned the three sent me I shewed them to J. T. Brockett, who offered 25s. for them, but since then I have heard nothing more. During this year several small parcels of Edward pennies and one large lot (the latter about 100) have been sold to the different Jew shops in Newcastle, and were said to be found in Yorkshire, but of this they will not tell the truth, a person of the name of Beckington had the pick of the large lot at sixpence each, and I suppose that he got some very fine ones. I got two, viz., a Newcastle and a Durham Penny of Edwards at the same price, but they, I suppose, were inferior to what was picked out by the person above named. I am most anxious to get a complete list *with impressions* on sealing wax of all the old Tradesman's Tokens of 1660 struck for Newcastle or for Towns in the County of Durham, if I could find any one who had one or more to beg a couple of impressions of each from, I would like it much. I got one of Will Hutchinson, of Newcastle, the other day, which was as far as I can find quite unknown. Brockett and I were thinking of lithographing four or five plates of them, but of the very common ones, viz., William Wilkinson of Durham I have found out from close inspection that there must have been several dies of the same design sunk for the varieties, altho' different in some places are so very much alike in the general appearance that to a casual observer they would appear the same coin.'

6.—1 Oct, 1841. Sir C. Sharp to Bell:—

'I left the tokens with Mr. Richardson, and he will, I'm sure, be very glad to let you do what you want with them.

I want to see Noble on the Palatine coins—& Mr. Richardson should give an account of them—I understand Bishop Becks pennies have been found at Hartlepool, & I have a penny of B^p Beaumont. I think one might re-publish Noble, what I recollect of it is that is a brief account. Letters patent might be thereby noted and not given at length.

7.—9 Oct, 1841, to Mr. Stanton:—

'When I had the pleasure of meeting you in the Side, you said that you had some convex or concave coins, as I am going to send a package of impressions off to Mr. Akerman of London, would you be so good as to suffer my son to take an impression or two from each. I herewith send you the new printed copy of the Statutes of the Antiquarian Society, which you will put within the part of their Transactions. My son will show you a lithograph from an ancient 'View of Newcastle,' *temp.* Elizabeth, which the Society has had done for its next part of the *Archaeologia*.'

CORRECTIONS :

P. 166, line 27, for 'false' read 'mock.' Mr. Phillips presented two battledores to the society.

P. 180, for 'Sowerby near Thirsk,' read 'Sowerby in Kirkby Sigston parish, near Northallerton.'

P. 187, line 22, between 'Anderstowe' and 'of Corbrig,' add 'hermit,' a very important addition.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1910.

NO. 25

A country meeting of the society was held on Friday, the fifth day of August, 1910, at

BRANXTON AND FORD.¹

Members assembled at Berwick railway station at 11-14, on the arrival of the 9-35 a.m. express from Newcastle. Most of them ascended and walked along the north wall, eastward from Scotch-gate, over Cowport, through which access is obtained to the Magdalen fields lying to the east of the wall, and descended for a glance at the interior of the seventeenth century church. In the churchyard is buried John Mackay Wilson, the author of *Tales of the Borders*.

On 13 Nov. 1560, in a letter to Cecil, Dr. Robert Horn, dean of Durham, approved of the order for divine service at Berwick, and stipends to the ministers, and recommended Mr. Sanderson to be curate, and Cuthbert Diconson, clerk there; and Adam Halydaye to be a prebendary at Durham.² The church, at the time mentioned, the predecessor of the present one, is almost unique in having been erected in the time of the Commonwealth, and is a fine building for the period. Reference is made to it in an interesting account of Berwick in the recently published journal of John Aston,³ now in the British museum, under date 30 May, 1639, being the following:—

BARWICK.—Hath beene the ould partition wall betweene the two kindgomes, and, since the union, King James cashied the garrison and slighted the woorkes, much against the mindes of some English, especially one, Captain [*a space is left here*] who wrote a witty discourse how necessary it was to maintaine a garrison still there, and did almost prophecy the rebellion of the Scotts in future times. The scituation heereof is readily knowne by all; it stands on the further side Tweede, and hath a stone bridge leading to it of 15 arches. The haven, at high water, will receive a shipp of great burdon, but 'tis a towne of noe trade, because it affords noe commodities for transportation; fishing is theire best, but they wholly neglect it, except onely for salmon, which is very plentifull. The

¹ The society visited Flodden field, &c., in 1858. For accounts of other visits, see *Proc.*, 2 ser., III, 348-351; V, 60-66; and 3 ser., I, 191-200. See also, for descriptions from different points of view of Branxton field, *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., III, 199, by Robert White (p. 231), followed by a letter of the Rev. R. Jones to Mr. White; *Berwickshire Field Club Trans.*, IV, 365, by the Rev. R. Jones, vicar of Branxton; *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., XVI, p. 1, by T. Hodgkin, D.C.L., &c.; and *Ibid.*, 351, by the late Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates. For Ford castle, see *Ibid.*, XIV, p. 305, also by Mr. Bates.

² *Cal. of State Papers, Dom. Eliz.*, XIV, p. 163.

³ *North Country Diaries* (118 Surt. Soc. publ.), 19.

sea lyes open to them to the east, and, flowing up two or three miles above their bridge, is a good defence to that side of the towne. The building is very meane, yet it hath good stoore of houses in it, and one poore chappell on the north east side. It had a fair church in it but, during the enmity betweene the two nations, it was taken downe, for fear of battering, and this chappell built of the materials and some part of the walls. There was aunciently a castle on the north west side of the towne, but King James bestowed it on the earle of Dunbarr, who began to build a stately house in the very place where the auncient castle stood, out of its ruins and left it unfinished. The seate serves properly for a defence to the towne still, and soe it was now used, there beeing two bulwarkes made upon the side walls by filling their inward parts with earth, on the one was three iron peeces mounted, on the other two. The castle hath a very deepe dry ditch about it and a gate over it leading into it out of the towne. The walls of the towne were not soe slighted but that with small cost they were now made very strong and usefull, and received to fitting purpose good store of cannon (and might well have beene furnished with more if neede had required). Upon the line comming from the Lord Dunbarr's house was one iron peece. The Mary Gate northward had two iron peeces over it, a great chamber in the mouth of it, and a little distance from the gate was a new redoubt, four square, made with pallasadoes round it, and a continull watch of musquetiers lay in it. On the same line tending towards the east was another bulwarke with three iron peeces planted on it. Further eastward another little bulwarke with three iron peeces. On the same line eastward a watch tower. By it a little bulwarke new raised with three iron peeces on it. Next that a great bulwarke with seven iron peeces on it. Next to that, allmost due east, seven brasse peeces whereof two were very faire gunns. The Cow-gate, three small brasse peeces in the mouth of the port. On the bulwarke by the windmill, on the same line, seven iron peeces. On the corner bulwarke, south east, eight iron peeces. The Shoare-gate southward. The Bridge-gate southward. On the great bulwarke, south west, neare the great gate called New-gate, seven iron peeces. Besides the walls that encompass the towne there runns a line within, acrossse from the watch towre north east to the New-gate south west, which is very strong and hath good batteries on it. The totall of all the cannon on the walls and in the ports were, besides the murdering peece, fifty-six.

The party returned to the railway station in time for the 12-20 train to Coldstream, where they arrived at 12-55. Amongst those present were:—Mrs. Richardson of Sunderland, and her son; the Rev. W. Brown of Durham; Mr. T. Matheson of Morpeth, and his son; Miss Lamb of Newton Cottage; Mr. R. C. Clephan, V.P., and Mrs. Clephan, and Mr. S. S. Carr, of Tynemouth; Dr. and Mrs. C. U. and Miss Laws, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Nisbet, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Newbigin, and Messrs. J. Cross and John Weddle, of Newcastle; the Hon. and Rev. W. Ellis of Bothalhaugh, and his son; the Rev. R. C. MacLeod of Mitford; Dr. and Mrs. J. Drummond of Westoe; Mrs. Ashworth and Mr. Blair (sec.) and Mrs. Blair, of Harton; Dr. Bradshaw of Newcastle, and others.

CORNHILL.

In a list of 24 May, 1549, of the towns in Northumberland at which the army was placed for the defence of the border, are included 100 horsemen under William Swynho at Cornhill, probably in the castle

which formerly stood near the bridge. In October following William Swynno was at Coldingham and Barbour, Pelham's lieutenant, at Cornhill.⁴

On 3 Nov. 1594, the king of Scotland wrote to Robert Bowes that James Douglas, sometime of Spott, and Mr. Thomas Cransoun, the two instruments who had been chiefly used in composing of controversies betwixt him and the papist earls (and therefore the more to be hated of all good men) frequented openly in Wark, Twysell, Cornhill, and Brakanhill, and he asked Bowes most effectuously by his good means a commission might be obtained for apprehending them.⁵

The Rev. John Thomlinson in his diary⁶ refers to the bath at Cornhill, a sanative spring known as St. Helen's well, now almost forgotten, but in high repute in the eighteenth century.⁷

The church at Cornhill, dedicated to St. Helen, is comparatively modern, occupying the site of an ancient church which was destroyed in 1751 when bishop Crewe's trustees gave 50*l.* to Henry Collingwood towards the cost of the new building. It is a peculiar belonging to the dean and chapter of Durham, paying neither first fruits nor procurations to the bishop, and was made a perpetual curacy in 1730, having previously been a chapel of ease.

In the confirmation by pope Urban to the prior and convent of Durham, of all their possessions, the chapel of Cornehaile with its appurtenances, is included. It is also mentioned in the 'Conventit.'⁸

At the chancellor's visitation at Alnwick of 29 Jan. 1578, Thomas Savage, curate of Cornell chapel, who had no letters of orders, was excommunicated for non-attendance; George Hudspeth, the unlicensed parish clerk, was present. While at the general chapter of 29 July, 1578, the task was performed by Patrick Fench, a Scotchman, the curate.⁹

On arrival at Cornhill, seats were taken in the carriages that were in waiting at the railway station, and the party was driven direct to

BRANXTON,

which is about four miles south of Cornhill. The manor was anciently owned by the Selby family, and afterwards by the Collingwoods.

In 1256, a certain woman, a weaver, of Branxton, went from her house in the vill, and before she returned the house was burnt down, and a boy two years old was burnt with it.¹⁰

On 6 Feb. 1344, William de Twysill obtained a licence in mortmain to give for religious purposes a cottage and 18½ acres of land in West Upsetlington, previously held by Richard de Brankeston.¹

By will of 12 January, 1592-3, Thomas Manners of Cheswick, gave all his lands, etc., at Branxton and elsewhere to his eldest son George and the heirs of his body, and failing them to his son Henry and his heirs. On 17 April, 1593, James Carr 'minister of the worde of God in the parish of Alnewicke,' stated in his will that Mr. Collingwood

⁴ *Rutland Papers*, i (Hist. MS. Com. Rep.), 37, 46.

⁵ *Hatfield Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep.), pt. v, 18.

⁶ *North Country Diaries* (118 Surt. Soc. publ.), 116 & n.

⁷ The wells here being of late much frequented and used, occasions a resort hither in the proper season. Percival Stockdale, writing of Cornhill, of which and Branxton his father was incumbent in 1749, says 'There was a chalybeate spa and a cold bath near the village, which were then in high repute. For the benefit of these waters, several well-educated people, especially from Newcastle and Edinburgh, annually passed a part of the summer at Cornhill.'—*Unedited Contributions to the History of Northumberland*, p. 56.

⁸ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. tres* (Surt. Soc. publ.), lvij, lxxi.

⁹ *Ecl. Proc. of bishop Barnes* (22 Surt. Soc. publ.), 40, 41, 76.

¹⁰ *Northumberland Assize Rolls* (88 Surt. Soc. publ.), 107. : *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, III, 368.

of Branxton, owed him 20s. On 27 February, 1565, John Selbye, 'gentylnman porter of Barwycke,' by will devised to his son John Selbye after the death of his mother 'the toure of Brankstone with all lands,' etc., in the same town.²

The Rev. Percival Stockdale, the well-known literary vicar of Lesbury, was born in the village in 1733, his father being at the time vicar.

Near the church the party was met by the vicar (Rev. C. E. Hoyle) and by Mr. T. Hodgkin, D.C.L., F.S.A., and Commander Norman, R.N., the guides for the day, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Tomlinson, Mr. W. Parker Brewis, F.S.A., and others. They made their way at once to the little church, dating only from its almost complete rebuilding about 1849, and therefore affording nothing of interest to antiquaries except the chancel arch. Mr. Hodgkin, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. MacLeod made some remarks upon this, the only ancient feature left in the building. It is massive and pointed, and must have been standing for centuries before Flodden. It rests on cushion capitals of late Norman date, with what appears to be strap-work on one of the caps of the south side facing the nave. The foundations of the ancient fabric are still to be seen just above the present surface along the south side. It was stated that during the restoration of the church a long and wide trench full of human bones was discovered underneath the broad pathway immediately south of the structure. The whole mass was removed and deposited in the angle of the wall of the churchyard close to the gate.

According to the old taxation of churches of 1306, of one mark in forty, the rectory of Brankeston was valued at 16 marks, the tax being 5s. 4d.³ While by *Clavis Ecclesiastica*⁴ it is given thus 'vic. Branxton, iijl. vjs. viijd. [24l.] Dean and Chapter of Durham,' the yearly tenths being 6s. 8d.

On 4 non. [4th] May, 1217, the pope confirmed to the prior and convent of Durham the churches of Acle, Brandun, Brargkiston and Hedyngham, and the liberties, immunities and customs of the church of Durham.⁵ Walter de Kirkham, on his election in 1249, confirmed the gifts of his predecessor, amongst them being the church of Brankiston for the sustentation of two monks at Warkworth.⁶

On 26 May, 1313, by the king's writ touching the fifteenths granted to him by the clergy the church of Brankeston is assessed for 7s. 1½d. On the 20 July following the amount is the same, and in the return to the writ it is said to have been received.⁷ In the same year, of the tenths granted to the bishop by the clergy, the amount payable by the portion of the prior of Kirkham for Brankeston is 5d. for a whole year.⁸

On 2 kal. June [31 May], 1311, the vicar was on an inquisition as to the right of presentation to the chapel of Tillmouth (Tyllemowe).⁹ On 13 kal. June [20 May], 1314, on an inquisition Roger de Milborne, the vicar was found to be suffering from a permanent infirmity so that he could not serve the church, and the cure of souls was therefore neglected. On the 19th June a commission was issued to see to the cure during the vicar's infirmity and Wm. de Espeley was appointed. On the 27th the vicar resigned, and on 1 Aug. William de Espeley was instituted to the vicarage. On 7 kal. Aug. [26 July] the commission appointed to enquire into the time when vacated, the patrons, etc., made their return, in

² *Durham Wills and Inv.*, II (Surt. Soc. publ.), 218, 225; I, 235.

³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, II, 97.

⁴ *Ecc. Proc. of bishop Barnes* (21 Surt. Soc. publ.), 10. See also Bacon, *Liber Regis.*, 1270.

⁵ *Papal Reg.*, II, 47.

⁶ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. tres* (9 Surt. Soc. publ.), p. 42. See also *Proc.*, 3 ser., I, 63.

⁷ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, II, 939, 960, 962.

⁸ *Ibid.*, I, 488; *Hist. Dun. Scrip. tres*, cvijj.

⁹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, I, 51.



BRANXTON CHURCH, NORTHUMBERLAND.

INTERIOR, LOOKING EAST.

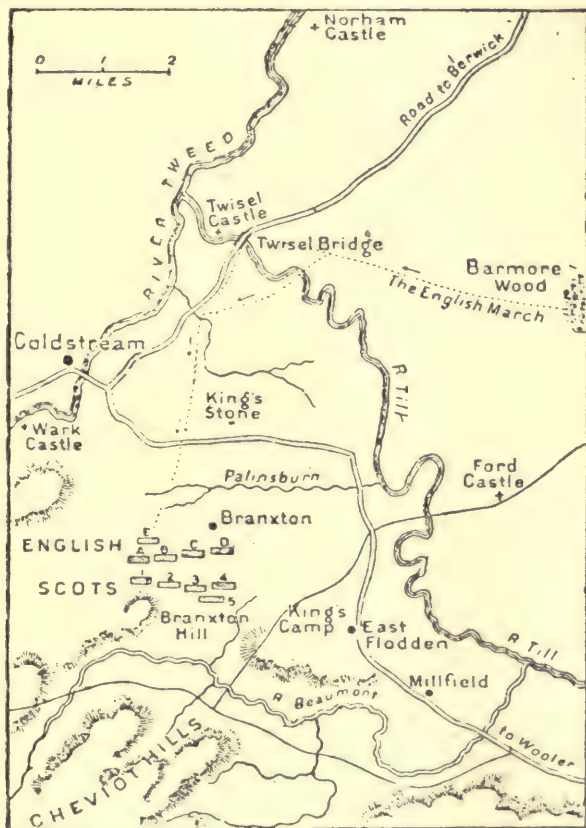


BONDGATE, ALNWICK, FROM EAST. (See page 191)

(From a photograph by Miss Stephens of Horsley).



which they said the living had been vacant from 27 June, by resignation, that the prior and convent of Durham were the patrons, that it was worth six marks yearly, and that the person presented was sufficiently learned, fit, and honest, and was in holy orders.¹⁰ On 2 non. [4th] August, 1315, in a return to an inquisition touching a vacancy in the church of Ilderton, the vicar is named.¹ On 11 Dec. 1344, William de Welkeden was instituted to the vicarage in the gift of the prior and convent of Durham, and was inducted into the corporeal possession.²



By the rental of 1539, of the bursar of Durham, 13s. 4d. appears from the vicar of Brantxton, *pro pensione sua*.³ At the chancellor's visitation of 29 Jan. 1578, Roger Cokesay, the vicar, appeared, as did the parish clerk. While at the general chapter of 29 July, 1578, the task was imperfectly performed by Roger Cokeson, the vicar.⁴

In 1675 Adam de Felbridge was vicar.⁵

¹⁰ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, I, 567, 572, 584, 596.

¹ *Ibid.*, II, 715.

² *Ibid.*, III, 474.

³ *Feod. Prior. Dun.* (58 Surt. Soc. publ.), 303.

⁴ *Ecol. Proc. of bishop Barnes*, 40, 77.

⁵ *Proc.*, 3 ser., III, 118.

Commander Norman then led the party along the Moneylaws road, to the supposed site of 'The Battail betwix the Kinge of Scottes and the Erle of Surrey in Brankstone field,' as contemporary state papers describe it, passing on the left Piper's hill where the Flodden memorial is to be erected, but owing to the growing barley the hill could not be ascended. A halt was made in the field close to the Oxendean dean burn and little to the west of Piper's hill. In a pit in this field were buried some hundreds of those killed in the battle; its exact site is not now known.^{5a} This is the supposed position of the right wing of the English army on 9 Sept. 1513, that is, the vanguard under admiral lord Howard, which made a long circular march from Barmoor wood across the Till by Twizell bridge and by Cornhill, rounding, in order to reach its station, the west end of Branxton marsh, long since drained, and now represented by the burn of Paulinus or Pallinsburn. (See rough plan, page 217.)

In this field Commander Norman, by the aid of a large-scale clearly designed coloured plan, delivered a short lecture upon the salient features of that fateful day, 9 Sept. 1513, when the battle was fought, with special reference to Howard's aforesaid famous flank march, and the passage of the rearguard over the Till at Crookham while it was taking place, all of which was very instructive to members. The object was to place the English between the Scottish on Flodden hill and the Tweed, their base; and Surrey conceived that this might be more expeditiously and effectively carried out by crossing the Till at two points distant from each other, than by leading them all together across at the same point. The manœuvre, owing to king James's refusal to attack the rearguard at Sandyford, was completely successful, but if judged by the canons of military strategy, it must be completely condemned. It was explained that the exact spot where James fell could not be determined, some investigators having fixed it at the modern vicarage, others near the southern base of Piper's hill: but the range of this field, represented by a line 500 yards long, connecting the hill and the vicarage, almost certainly included the locality of the finale.

A contemporary account of the battle of Flodden states that the Scottish army 'was enclosed in three parties, with thre great mountaynes soe that ther was noe passage nor entre vnto hym but oon waye wher was laied marvelous and great ordnance of gonnies, that is to wit, v great curtalles, ij great colveryns, iiij sacres, and vi great serpentynes, as goodly gonnies as have bene seen in any realme. and besides ther wer other dyvers small ordenances.'⁶ Amongst the guns in the Tower of London are probably some of these pieces.

Mr. Hodgkin referred to Scott's *Marmion*, and pointed out the stream which is said to have run with blood after the battle, the hill where Marmion was refreshed, and Sybil's well, a little below the church, whence the water was taken for Marmion to drink.

Sir Marmaduke Constable of Flamborough, who made his will on 1st May, 1518, was joined with Sir Edmund Howard in the command of the third division at Flodden in 1513, when he was 70 years old.⁷ Amongst other Yorkshiremen at Flodden were Thomas Fitzwilliam

^{5a} See *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., III, 162; also *Northumberland* (Brayley & Britton), 221.

⁶ *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. VII, p. 146, quoted by Mr. R. C. Clephan in *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., XXV, 51.

⁷ He is buried in Flamborough church, and on a brass there is a long epitaph stating 'that he was also at Barwick at the winningy of the same, and by king Edward chosyn capteyn there first of any one . . . for as ye se hym here he lieth under this stone.' 'At Brankston feld, where the kyng of Scottes was slayne . . . but now all ther triumphes ar passed and set on syde for all worldly joyes they will not long endure.'—See *Test. Ebor.*, v (79 Surt. Soc. publ.), 89, where the full epitaph is given.

of Aldwark, with his brother, who were amongst the slain. In his will of 28 Aug. 1513, made therefore just before he set out, he desired to be buried in the 'Freers at Tykhill, if please Allmighty God I may come home from the felde agaynste the Scottes.' John Hamerton of Wigglesworth stated in his will (proved 2 Jan. 1515) that he made it as he was about to set out to fight against the king of Scotland for the defence of England. This was the war which culminated in Flodden, where he may have been killed. Sir Thomas Gower of Stittenham was also killed on the fatal field. He made his will at the house of the Austin Friars in Newcastle, on his way north to the fight. Sir Thomas Burtonne, the prior, was one of the witnesses. Sir Ninian Markinfeld of Markinfeld, and Sir William Bulmer, were other Yorkshiremen who were present at the fight.⁸

Lambert Barnes, 'great uncle' of the better known Ambrose Barnes of Newcastle, went as a bowman under the earl of Surrey to Flodden, where he was killed.⁹

Henry Jenkins, who died on 8 Dec. 1670, as is said on his monument in Bolton churchyard, North Yorkshire, where he was buried, to have been 169 years old, when a lad 10 or 12 years old, took a horse-load of arrows to Northallerton whence they were sent to the English army before Flodden fight.¹

Returning to the carriages, members were driven past the vicarage, across Branxton hill, along Branxton moor, to Blinkbonny, where Dr. Hodgkin pointed out the site of the Scottish entrenched camps on Flodden hill (still fairly well preserved), but they could not be visited owing to lack of time, and that of the false Sybil's well, placed there, with entire disregard of historical and topographical accuracy, by the late marchioness of Waterford.

Crossing Ford bridge, the party was taken direct to

FORD CASTLE,

as owing to the time spent at Branxton there was no time to go to Etal castle which was intended.

Ford castle, now the property of lord Joicey, has been fully described both by Mr. Bates in *Archaeologia Aeliana* (xiv) and in the *Proceedings*.

By the courtesy of the owner, the so-called king James's room, with the rest of the interior, was open to members.² In Leland's time 'Ford castle in Glyndale upon the East Syd of Tille,' was 'metly stronge but in Decay.'

Dr. Hodgkin in the absence of the vicar, through a domestic bereavement, described the structure.

The castle and the property in the midst of which it stands have descended to the Waterfords through a long line of illustrious ancestors. King Henry the first granted to Robert de Muscamp the lordship of Wooler with its members, of which Ford was one. It remained in this family until 1249-1250, when, on the death of Robert, it passed into the hands of Odenel de Forde, who had married Cecilia, one of Robert's co-heiresses. The family of Ford had settled at Ford at an earlier period, and one of them, a descendant from Odenel, having married a Heron, the property passed into the hands of that stirring border family. In them it remained until Elizabeth, daughter of William Heron (sheriff of Northumberland in 1525), married Thomas Carr of Etal; on his death a dispute arose as to its ownership, it being claimed by Geo. Heron

⁸ *Test. Ebor.*, v, 45 & n, 47 & n, 232n, 306 & n.

⁹ *Ambrose Barnes* (50 Surt. Soc. publ.), 29.

¹ *Stukeley's Diary*, III (89 Surt. Soc. publ.), 341.

² *Itinerary*, VII, §4.

of Chipchase. An heiress carried the property to Sir Francis Blake, whose daughter Mary became the wife of Edward Delaval, the ancestor of Sir John Hussey Delaval. Sir John was created Baron Delaval of Seaton Delaval 21 Aug. 1786, and died in 1808.³ It passed by marriage to the Waterford family, and the present marquis of Waterford sold the property a year or two ago to Lord Joicey. The castle was besieged several times by the Scotch, and was captured before Flodden by the Scottish king and burnt. It was again taken and partly destroyed by the Scots in 1549, one tower, however, holding out, being ably defended by Thomas Carr. On 27 March, 1557, George Heron, who claimed the manor, with a detachment from the Berwick garrison, seized the castle, and in the affray which took place 'Robert Barrowe, mayor, and Gyles Heron, thresorer of Barwyke' were slain. Of the ancient castle very little remains. The present house, except the tower at the west end, in which is the so-called king James's room, was erected between 1761 and 1764. In front of the mansion is a large square court, enclosed by an embattled wall, having towers at the angles, entrance is obtained by a spacious gateway in its south side. On the west side of the enclosure is an ancient tower.

On 20 June, 1648, in an account of money laid out by major Saunderson for intelligence, is the item 'To one to go to Alnwick and from thence to Ford castle, where the enemy first settled a garrison there, 6s.'⁴

The next place visited was the village schoolroom, where is the well known series of cartoons, representing famous children, by the late marchioness of Waterford. The pictures were described by Dr. Hodgkin.

Owing to the death of a son of the Rev. H. M. Neville, the vicar, the church was not visited.

Leaving the castle at 4-50, after thanking Mr. Gray, the bailiff, for his attention, the next stop was

CROOKHAM.

Oswold Selbey of Crokeham, was one of the witnesses to the will of 10 Jan. 1585-6, of Odnell Selbey of Hulle parke, gentleman,' who desired to be buried in his parish church of 'St. Michael, th'archangell, at Alnwickie.'⁵

From a field below the manse a good view was obtained of 'The Cradles,' the ford across the Till at Sandyford, over which the English rearguard passed to reach Branxton.

Mounting the carriages for the last time, the destination was the Collingwood Arms at Cornhill, where tea awaited the by no means unwilling company. On the way, in a field on Crookham Westfield farm, the 'King's Stone' was pointed out, as well as the fact that it had nothing to do with king James or the battle, but was an ancient tribal gathering stone, or 'Standing Stone' which dated back centuries beyond Flodden. It is composed of cherty magnesian limestone from Carham quarry, and may have been either glacially or mechanically transported.

After tea members walked to the railway station for the train leaving for Berwick about 7-8 p.m., and thence proceeded to their several destinations.

³ Hist. MS. Comm., 11th Report, pt. vii, p. 58. In the diary of Nicholas Brown, under Aug. 1783, is this entry, 'Sir John Hussey Delaval, bt., created a peer of Ireland, by the title of Lord Delaval.'—*North Country Diaries* (118 Surt. Soc. publ.), 25.

⁴ *Cat. of State Papers, Dom.* Charles I, 1648-9, 136.

⁵ *Wills and Inv.*, II (38 Surt. Soc. publ.), 136.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1910.

NO. 26

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August, 1910, at seven o'clock in the evening, Prof. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

THE LATE REV. JOHN WALKER.

A letter from Mrs. Walker, thanking members for their vote of sympathy, was read.

NEW MEMBER.

The following ORDINARY MEMBER was proposed and declared duly elected :—

William Morley Egglestone, Stanhope.

NEW BOOKS, ETC.

The following have been received by the society since last meeting :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From the author :—*An Account of Belsay Castle in the County of Northumberland*, by Sir Arthur E. Middleton, bt. Printed for private circulation. 4to.

From Robert Blair :—*The Antiquary* for September, 1910.

Exchanges :—

From the Royal Society of Sweden :—*Proceedings* for 1909.

From the Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville :—*Bulletin Trimestriel*, parts 1 and 2, 1910 : and *Memoires*. XXII.

Purchases :—*The Parish Registers of Tynemouth*, II ; *The Complete Peerage*, by G. E. C., edited by V. Gibbs, I ; *The Museum Journal*, x, i : *Der Obergermanisch Rætische Limes des Roemerreiches*, part XXXIII ; and *Notes and Queries*, 11 ser., nos. 31 and 35.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The following were announced, and thanks voted to the respective donors :—

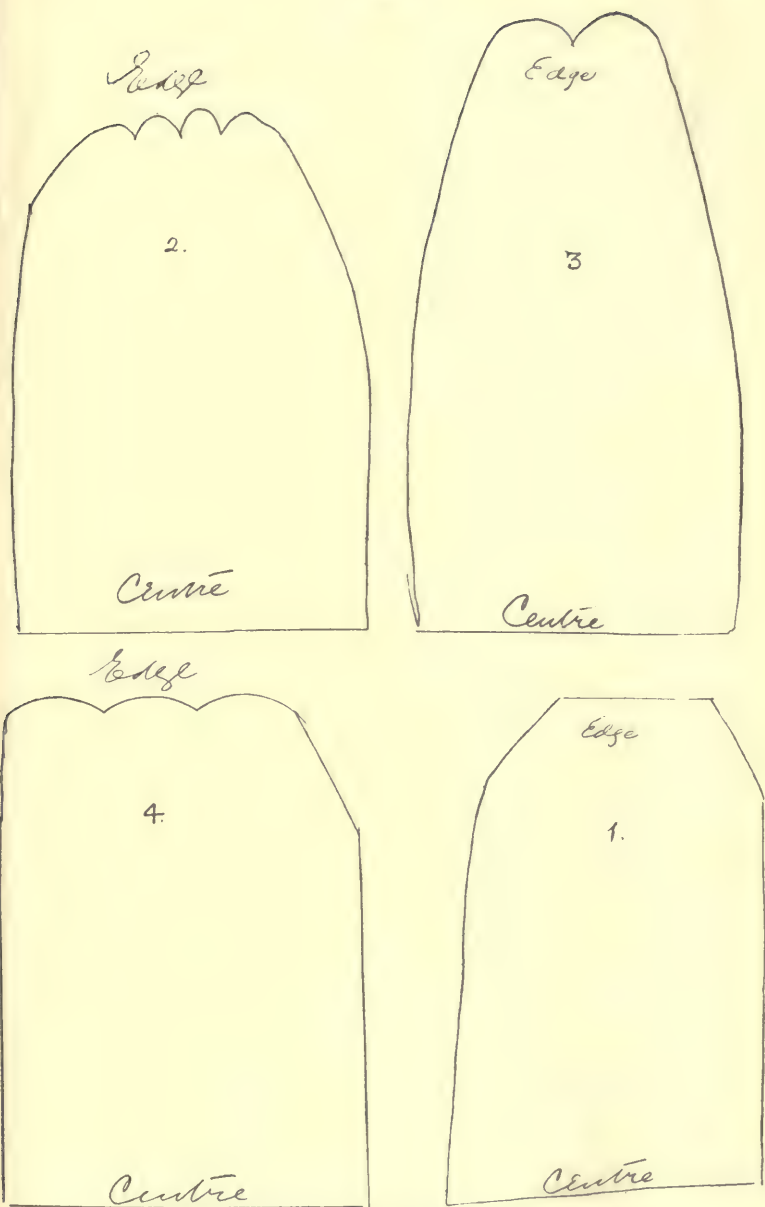
From the Lord Crewe Trustees :—Two Ancient British urns and a skeleton found at Seahouses in 1905. The vessels are 8½ in. and 5 in. high, respectively. (The Rev. W. Greenwell has kindly promised to favour the society with a description of them.)

From Mr. R. G. Barclay of Shotley Bridge :—Four fragments of grindstones found in the ruins of a Huguenot sword mill at Shotley Bridge. They are of four different shapes—No. 1 is a semi-circle, the others are quadrants and shew the edges cut for grinding the hollow blades of the weapons. Mr. Barclay, in the accompanying letter, thought that 'they would no doubt interest many visitors to the castle who know anything of the history of the Derwent valley.' He very kindly promised to send the objects, carriage free, and added in his letter that he would be very pleased to show at any time, to the members of the society, his relics of the Huguenot settlement in the valley. Mr. Barclay's sketch sections are given on the opposite page.

From Mr. N. F. Gedye, engineer to the Tyne Improvement Commissioners :—A number of Roman coins dredged from the river Tyne, near the Swing Bridge at Newcastle, but found at the Trow Rocks, near South Shields. He remarked, in presenting the coins, that a quantity of the material dredged from the river had been tipped on the beach at the Trow Rocks (see *Proc.*, 3 ser, i. pp. 94, 102, and 118; II. 189; see also III., 193).

The following is a list :—

- AUGUSTUS (?): 2 Æ. in very bad condition.
 VESPASIAN: 2 Æ. obv. . . . VESPASIANVS . . . Laureated head to right.
 rev. Figure standing. Inscription illegible.
- DOMITIAN: Den. obv. . . . DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P V. Laureated head to right.
 rev. . . . COS XII OENS POT P P. Pallas standing to left, with spear.
 2 Æ. obv. Radiated head to right. } Inscriptions illegible.
 rev. Female figure standing. }
- TRAJAN: Den. obv. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM. Laureated head.
 rev. P M TR P COS III P P. Figure standing with club (?) and cloak (?) (? Hercules).
 1 Æ. obv. . . . TRAIAN . . . Head to right.
 rev. Illegible.
 obv. . . . AVG GER . . . Laureated head to right.
 rev. Figure standing to left, with cornucopia and rudder(?).
- HADRIAN: 2 Æ. obv. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS P P. Laureated head to right.
 rev. COS III. Health standing to right feeding a serpent, which she is holding in her arms (Cohen 369).
 obv. } Same as last.
 rev. }
 obv. Inscription illegible. Laureated head to right.
 rev. Inscription illegible. Figure standing.
- ANTON. PIUS: 1 Æ. obv. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III. Head to right.
 rev. DES IIII. In field s c. Health standing to left feeding serpent coiled round an altar, and holding a rudder on a globe (Cohen 248).
 obv. as last.
 rev. PROVIDENTIAE DEORVM. Winged thunderbolt, with eight rays (from Tyne bridge).
 2 Æ. obv. ANTONINVS AVGVSTVS P P. Rayed head to right.
 rev. Figure standing front-faced, with outstretched arms. Inscription illegible.
- M. AURELIUS: 1 Æ. obv. . . . TONINVS . . . Laureated head to right.
 rev. . . . IMP V COS . . . Victory marching to left, holding out wreath.
 2 Æ. obv. Radiated head to right. } Inscriptions illegible.
 rev. Figure seated to left. }
- FAUSTINA II: 1 Æ. obv. FAVSTINA AVG PII AVG . . . Head to right, bust draped.
 rev. PIETAS. Piety standing, holding cornucopia; at her feet a little child. s c in field.
- VALERIAN: Billon Den. obv. IMP C P LIC VALERIANVS AVG. Rayed head to right, bust draped.
 rev. FIDES MILITVM. Figure standing between two standards.



SKETCH SECTIONS OF SWORD GRINDSTONES FROM SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
by Mr. Barclay (see page 222).

VICTORINUS: 3 ϵ , obv. Rayed head to right.
 rev. LAETITIA AVG. Figure standing to left, holding a garland, at feet altar.
 Ten miscellaneous modern coins.*

The chairman mentioned that a considerable number of Roman coins had been taken out of the Tyne, and suggested that Mr. Blair, the secretary, should write a monograph on them.

EXHIBITED :—

By Commander Norman, R.N. :—An illustration of the stone coffin recently found in Berwick.

The following note by him on the object was read :—

On 3 August, 1910, while cutting a drain in the Magdalen fields, Berwick, 200 yards north of the old Edwardian fosse, a very well-preserved but lidless specimen of a massive ancient stone sarcophagus was discovered, lying nearly east and west, about eighteen inches below the surface. It was formed of a single block of sandstone, probably of the locality, and the niche for the head, which was well defined and perfect, as well as the large drainage-hole in the centre of the floor, show it to be later than A.D. 1100. The remarkable thing about this coffin is its unusual size, 90 inches long and 30 inches broad at the head, outside measurement. The exact length inside is 6ft. 8in., so it was clearly made, considering all its features, for some 'Longshanks' of distinction. At the head of the coffin outside a mark resembling an E was discernible, as well as an I on the opposite side. There were no bones, only earth, inside, though there were a few in the soil near at hand, and no other marks whatever. Later on, before the sarcophagus was removed to the Berwick museum (but not before the best parts of it had been ruthlessly chipped by ruthless relic hunters), some practical joker, during night, carved a large duplication of the aforesaid outside marks on its floor, close to the drainage hole. A supposition that Edward I might have reposed in this coffin during the year which elapsed between his death at Burgh-on-Sands and his final burial at Westminster, was started by a correspondent of the *Scotsman*, but it was not worthy of serious consideration. Stone coffin lids and fragments of ecclesiastical architecture have been turned up from time to time near the same place, which indicate the former existence of a chapel or cemetery connected with the adjoining castle—probably during the Edwardian era (1272-1377).

By Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A. :—Some drawings and lantern slides of Tynemouth priory.

Mr. Knowles drew attention to several structural features disclosed by the repairs conducted during the last few years. He remarked at the outset that the Benedictine priory of Tynemouth was one of considerable importance. Its possessions included numerous manors and churches, its revenues were considerable, and it enjoyed an extensive liberty or franchise. The prior held his own courts for the administration of justice, appointed justices and coroners, and apart from the maintenance of his own castle was exempt from rendering military service, and was further immune from interference on the part of the king's officers. He exercised considerable control over the river Tyne and its fisheries, had power to exact toll on all imported merchandise landed at North Shields, and in the fifteenth century conducted

* Several coins from the Herd sand have lately come into the editor's hands: (1) a very fine *denarius* of Marcus Aurelius, reading on obv. AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F COS with young curly head to right, and rev. PIETAS AVG with sacrificial instruments; (2) a London groat of Edward III; and (3) two Edinburgh groats of David II (?), one with flat-ended-cross mint-mark.



FROM YORK.



FROM BREMENIUM (HIGH ROCHESTER).

PERFORATED BRONZE ORNAMENTS OF ROMAN DATE.

(See opposite page).

a large export trade in fish, salt, and coal. The site was occupied during Anglian times, of which period there are several sculptured stones in the Blackgate museum. There were also considerable remains of the Norman church constructed as the result of negotiations between the Norman earl Robert de Mowbray and Paul, abbot of St. Albans, wherein the earl agreed to make suitable endowment, and the abbot consented to send monks from St. Albans to Tynemouth. It was to be remarked that the transference of the body of the saintly king Oswin from the Saxon to the Norman church was performed on the day of St. Oswin's passion, 20 August, 1110, exactly eight centuries ago. Until the winter of 1904-5 the visible extent of the Norman church comprised fragments of the existing nave, central tower, and the west side of the transepts. The recovery of the remainder of the plan, embracing the choir and the eastern apses of the transepts, was the result of excavations conducted under the supervision of Mr. Knowles. The plan revealed consisted of an apsidal quire, with apse ambulatory and three radiating chapels, a central tower, north and south transepts, with an apsidal chapel on the east side of each arm, and a nave with aisles. Mr. Knowles also exhibited drawings, showing a conjectural bay of the Norman nave, and of the Early English choir, constructed from fragments and debris on the site; the site of various buildings long since demolished, including one of the monastic precincts indicating the domestic and farm buildings and the usual offices, and explained the extent of the fourteenth century work incorporated in the gatehouse or castle.

By Professor Haverfield, F.S.A. :—A damaged bronze object of Roman date from the York museum, having an eagle in the centre, and an almost wholly destroyed inscription around; it was exhibited in connexion with the following note:—

Professor Haverfield read a short note on some pieces of Roman pierced (or filigree) bronze work bearing inscriptions, and illustrated it by lantern slides, photographs, and an example from the York museum, lent for the purpose by the authorities of that museum. He pointed out that some pieces of such work had been found in Northumberland—in particular, a roundel with an eagle encircled by an inscription *COH OPTIM MAXIM* (*Lapid. Sept.* no. 578, p. 303, *Corpus Inscr. Lat.* vii, 1290, see lower object on opposite plate), found at *Bremenium*, a somewhat differently shaped piece inscribed *OMNIA VOS* found last year at Corbridge, and perhaps also a piece bearing the letters *IOVIS* found at *Bremenium*—though its connexion with the other two was doubtful. To illustrate the roundel he referred to a practically identical roundel found at Silchester, and another, probably the same but broken, found at York (*Ephem. epigr.* vii, 1161). The latter he exhibited; it shews the eagle plainly, but of the lettering retains only part of the *I* of *Optim* and the first *M* of *Maxim* (see opposite plate), while as a parallel to *Omnia vos* he cited examples from Yorkshire. Other instances had been noted abroad. He exhibited photographs sent him by professor Bauinspektor Jacobi of the Saalburg, which shewed parallels to both the roundel and the other work, and referred to other examples, all found on the German *Limes*. The use of the various pieces and the meaning of the inscriptions were, he said, still uncertain. Apparently the objects were intended to be sewn on leather—possibly on leather belts. He appealed to those connected with museums to look carefully for further specimens, which alone could clear up the mystery of their purpose.

CORRECTION :

Page 213, line 9, for 'In the churchyard' read 'In Tweedmouth churchyard.'

MISCELLANEA.

In the Associated Architectural Societies' *Reports*, VII (1863), p. 61, from an article by M. P. Moore, F.S.A., entitled 'The Family of Carre of Sleaford,' is the following account of Hetton, in the time of Charles I., from the old Carre rentals at Sleaford. Mr. W. Brown, F.S.A., has kindly sent the extract:—

'HETTON, Northumberland, is a mannor, lyes about 7 or 8 miles from Scotland; the chiefe House is a Tower of stone, and 3 stories high. Ye Lordship is entire, without any freeholder in it. * * * In ye time of yr grandfather, and in ye rayne of ye late Q. Elizabeth, there were besides the Mannor House 6 or 7 messuages, ye tenants whereof were bound continually to keep everie man a good nag, and upon everie outcry to be ready armed with a jacke, and a sallet, and a speard, and a short sword, and a case of pisstolls, to joyne with their Countreyemen in ye rescuing of their goods, and resisting of ye Scotts, when they made any inroades, and sometimes, notwithstanding all they could doe, their goods were driven into Scotland per force: in which regard there was reason ye tenants should have their farms at reasonable rates, and then indeede ye whole rent of Hetton was no more than 16*l.* per annum. But after ye coming in of King James, who presently settled a firme peace in ye borders of both his kingdoms, there might have been a good improvement made, because they then lived, and still doe, in as great security as we in Lincolnshire, which Mr. Wm. Carre perceiving, hasted to Asworbie, and made suite to yr late worthy uncle, Mr. Robt. Carre, for a new lease. * * * Accordingly he holds all at 16*l.* per ann.; whereof he deducts 20*s.* for ye bringing of ye rents, as in yr grandfather's time; and so you have but 15*l.*, which is paid by one Glendower, a drover of their countrey, that comes yearly into these parts.'

Lord Bristol is the representative of these Carrs.

Notes from Dr. Burman's collection of deeds, etc. (continued from page 211):—

Bond of 4 Aug., 2 Chas. I [1626], to John Claxton, eldest son and heir apparent of John Claxton of Nettlesworth, co. Durham, *miles* to John Conyers of Horden, in co. Durham *ar.*, for 100*l.* for performance of covenants in a pair of indentures of even date, made between John Claxton & Jane his wife & John Conyers. Clement Ogle and Thomas Claxton are amongst the attesting witnesses.

PELTON, CO. DURHAM.

Deed of 2 May, 21 Jas. I [1623], by which John Parker of Pelton, in the County of Durham, yeoman & Anne his wife, Henry Brunton of the town & co. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, joiner, & Margaret his wife, and Barbara Sparrowe of the said town & county, spinster, granted to Robert Kirkehowse of the said town & co., cordiner, their lands, messuages and tenements, situate within the Towne fields, territories, &c., of Pelton To hold to the said Robert Kirkehouse. Signed and sealed (seal gone) by John Parker, Ann his wife, Henry Brunton, Margaret his wife, and Barbara Sparrowe; seisin attested by Thos. Parker, ffancis Ord, and others.

ELWICK, CO. DURHAM.

Indenture of 9 May, 9 Chas. I [1634], whereby Mathewe Herrison of Elwick in the County of Durham, youngest son of William Herreson, of Elwick, yeoman, granted to Herreson & Mary his wife a cottage in Elwick in Herreson's occupation at the ancient rent of 2*s.* 9*d.* and an acre of ground in Elwick west cornfield, adjoining upon another acre of ground in the possession of Lucke Swalwel on the east, the high street leading to broad mires on the south, and upon another acre of ground in the possession of James Cornar on the west, and the

parson's ground on the north, & also three pasture gates in the moore close litle whellowe moore 'freere Crooke Loaninge & night close in Elwick. Signed by Mathewe Harrison, and sealed in the presence of Nicholas Hall, Will^m Sheraton, John Corning.

EVENWOOD, CO. DURHAM.

Indenture of 1 Aug., 1634, whereby Gorge Downes of Wadley, in the parish of 'Wilton vpon Weare,' gentleman, and Ann his wife, and Lambton Downes, gentleman, his son & heir apparent, granted to William Key of St. Hellen Auckland, yeoman, a messuage on the west side of Evenwood, occupied by Henry Viccars & also a close known as the Westfeild in Evenwood, occupied by the same and Henry Threlkeld & another piece of land in Westfeild of about 5 acres, also occupied by Henry Threlkeld and others, 'together also with eight pasture gates in one close there called Evenwood pasture,' and also all that close called 'Stirkfould,' to be holden of the chief lords or lords of the fee under the rents, duties, and services there for due and accustomed. Signed by 'George Downes,' seal gone; attested by Bryan Walker, Isaack Gilpin, and another.

ALNWICK MEETING (page 189).

The following are additional notes relating to Alnwick town, castle, and abbey:—

1398, non. Aug.—To Henry, earl of Northumberland. Indult that 8 members of his household may, while engaged in his service, take the fruits of their benefices, not be bound meanwhile to reside, and let the said benefices to farm to clerks or laymen by periods of 3 years. Concurrent faculty to the abbot of Alnwick.¹

1424, non. May.—To Wm. de Alnewyck, premonstratensian canon of St. Mary's, Alnwick. Indult that he may engage in study in a lawful faculty at a university for 7 years, with licence of his superior, and exercise all scholastic acts; and that the abbot of St. Mary's shall be bound to make provision for his needs according to the resources of the monastery; with grant to take the fruits of a benefice wont to be governed by canons of St. Mary's, which he may meanwhile obtain, as if resident in such benefice.²

Edward IV issued a mandate from Durham on 31 Dec, 1462, to the archbishop of York, ordering him to array his clergy on Newcastle moor against the Scots. The Scots were about to cross the border in force to raise the siege of Alnwick castle, in which the Lancastrians, with their French allies, were closely beleaguered. A letter of like import to the archbishop was sent by the earl of Warwick. The castle was relieved, the Yorkists not venturing an engagement, in January 1462-3.³

In May, 1463.—Sir Ralph Grey seized Alnwick castle for the Lancastrians.

A true bill was found against Gilbert Rowde of Alnwick, clerk, for saying in Alnwick Church on 2 Sep, 1660, 'the Common Prayer booke imposed and intruded upon the people is unlawfull to be used, and it is not owned by God, nor hath any authority out of the word of God.' He was a Puritan minister who had charge of Alnwick during the Commonwealth, and was ejected at the Restoration.⁴

¹ *Papal Letters*, v, p. 97.

² *Ibid.*, vii, 369.

³ *Mem. of Hexham Priory* (44 Surt. Soc. publ.), cvij and note.

Dep. from York Castle (40 Surt. Soc. publ.), 55 & n.

Robert Lyndesey, Durham diocese, was ordained priest on 14 June, 1511, by John, bishop of Negroport, suffragan to the archbishop of York, to the title of the monastery of Alnwick, by letters dimissory.⁵

In the journal of John Aston he states⁶ under 23 May, 1639, 'being Ascension day, his majestie [Charles I] stayed at Newcastle Castle to receive the Communion, and in the afternoone hee came to Anwick, where the earle of Northumberland hath auncient castle and a great royalltie, but the castle was two ruinous to receive the king: hee therefore lodged at the abbey, Sir Francis Brandlin's, and Mr. Henry Percy, who supplied the earle's stead, lodged in the castle, and had a peculiar command given him (if I mistake not) of 300 horse raised by his brother.' The editor of the diary, Mr. Crawford Hodgson, in a note, refers to a *Journey through England* with the duke of Cumberland's army in 1745 thus: 'After I had fully surveyed these ruins [Alnwick castle] by walking round the walls, I found it was formerly the most strong building (both as to a castle as well as a palace) that I ever saw. All around the battlements is full of effigies, which the weather and great length of time has now quite defaced. The grand port, or gateway, as you enter, is as strong as any I have seen in Flanders, with everything belonging to modern fortification. In the garden there remains a most curious and plentiful fountain with many spouts (which still yield water), and several other old and ingenious contrivances amidst a great many vaulted walls now in ruins, as is the chapel.'

'In the church at Anwick I could not but wonder that the painted frame of his majestie's arms over the quire doore, beeing for noething considerable, and having the earle of Bedford's armes on the inside, &c.'⁷

Under date 22 Oct. 1717, the Rev. John Thomlinson writes in his diary:— 'Went to Alnwick—large castle kept in good repair, an abbey near the town, a good handsome church—but a very dirty town.' On 28 July, 1782, Nicholas Brown, in his diary, records 'new furniture put into the church and chancel, crimson velvet trimmed with gold lace, pulpit, reading desk, altar table and the duke of Northumberland's seats all at the expense of His Grace.'⁸

BRANXTON, ETC., MEETING (page 213).

A few additional notes follow:—

The sayd banner [banner of St. Cuthbert] was at the wyning of Brankston feilde, and dyd bring home with it the kynge of Scottes banner, and dyvers other noble men's auncyentes of Scots, and that was loste that day; and did sett them up at Sancte Cuthbert's Fereture, where they dyd stande and hyngue unto the suppression of the howse.⁹ After the dissolution the wife, Katherine, of the 'devil deane' of Durham, William Whittinghame 'did burne and consume the same in his fire.'¹ De capellano de Cornelle, pro capella ibidem, 6s. 8d. [tithes].²

By 'Le Convenit' an agreement made between the prior and bishop of Durham, the former had Cornale with all its appurtenances looking to the mother church of Norham. [8 kal Oct., 2^d Richard le Poor (1229).]³

The prior of Durham complained that on Monday, after the feast of St. Michael, in 1305, the bishop, Walter de Roubyri and others, had seized the prior's corn in several vills, including Cornehale, though repeatedly requested they did not appear to the charge, and precepts were issued for their capture.⁴

⁵ *The York Pontif.* (61 Surt. Soc. publ.), 366.

⁶ *North Country Diaries*, 13 & n.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 15 & n.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 86, 243.

⁹ *Rites and Mon.*

¹ *Arch. Aet.*, 2 ser., 11, 62, 65.

² *Feod.*, 302.

³ *Ibid.*, 216.

⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, IV, 33, 63.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1910.

NO. 27

A country meeting of the society was held on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of August, 1910, in

LOWER TEESDALE.

About twenty-seven members and friends assembled at the north end of the Darlington railway station at eleven o'clock, where a motor char-a-banc and a motor car were in waiting for them. Amongst those present were Mr. Edward Wooler and Mr. J. E. Hodgkin, who had kindly consented to guide the party during the day; Mr. R. H. Edleston, F.S.A., and Miss Edleston, of Gainford; Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Flagg and the Rev. C. E. Adamson (rector-designate of Houghton-le-Spring), Mrs. and Master Adamson, of Westoe; Mr. S. F. Sainty of West Hartlepool; Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., of Alnwick; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oswald, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Markham and Mrs. Boucher, Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A., and Mr. H. Soden Bird, of Newcastle; Mr. and Mrs. John Oxberry of Gateshead; Mr. H. W. Thorburn of Bishop Auckland; Miss Blair of Charlton, near Banbury; and Mr. and Mrs. R. Blair of Harton.

The Rev. J. F. Hodgson, D.C.L., of Witton-le-Wear, who had promised to describe the churches visited, unfortunately could not be present owing to the uncertainty of the weather. Though rain fell early in the morning, the day was very pleasant throughout from leaving Darlington railway station to returning to it. The wind, however, at times blew with great force.

Guided by Mr. Hodgkin, members proceeded direct to the interesting church at the north end of the village of

CROFT.

passing at Oxenhale, on the east side of the road, the well-known 'hell kettles,' four circular hollows in the ground from three to eight yards across, filled to their brims with water, traditionally supposed to be bottomless, and to be connected by an underground channel with the Tees. They are, however, from fourteen to twenty feet deep, and are said to have first appeared on Christmas day, 1179. Many stories are told of them. One given by Leland¹ is that 'Mr. doctor Bellasis told him that a dukke marked after the fascion of dukkes of the bishopricke of Duresme, was put into one of the pooles called Hel Ketelles, betwixt Darlington and Tesebank, and after was found at [Croft] bridge upon Tese thereby, wher Gervaux [Clervaux]

¹ *Itinerary*. A note on the probable origin of these natural phenomena will be found in Dr. Manson's *Zig-zag Ramblings*.

duellith, and that be it the people had a certain conjecture that there was *specus subter* betwixt the ij places.' The pools, however, are never influenced in their levels by the great floods which so frequently cause the Tees to overflow its banks.

To reach the church, which is at the south end of it, the strong ancient bridge of seven arches was crossed. When Lord Harley (afterwards the second earl of Oxford) made his journey to the north of England in 1724, it was noted that 'the bridge had need to be very strong, for the stream of the Tees is here very rapid, and is subject to violent and very sudden floods.'² On 17 Feb. 1753, there was one of these floods, the water in the Tees 'swelled so high that it came into the turnpike house at the end of Croft bridge and forced the gatekeeper to remain on the bridge all night; it also broke down some cottage houses at Croft and Neasham.'³ By will of 20 April, 1559, 'George Reyd, parson of Dinsdaill,' among many other bequests, gave 'to the mendynge of that parte of Crofte Brydye which is towards the Busshopbrige xs.'⁴ By will of 18 April, 1570, Anthony Place of Dinsdale, gave to the 'Brigge at the Towne end in Crofte' 6s. 8d.; attached to the will is a long inventory of his goods.⁵ In 1571 there was a levy of one penny in the pound in Durham county by order of the justices for the repair of the bridge, which came to 31l. 14d.⁶ On 23 Sep. 1597, the queen, desiring the Scottish prisoners to be kept about York, the archbishop and the council there, were to command the sheriff to be ready at Croft bridge with his furnished men to receive about twenty pledges from the sheriff of the bishopric 'on 2 Oct. about 11 hours in the forenoon' and conduct them safely to York to be kept by the archbishop in safe custody till her majesty's further pleasure.⁷

By an undated charter, Agnes, wife of Ralph Prethut of Lumley, granted to the monks of Finchale three roods of land in Croft with other land.⁸

On 23 Aug. 1644, a warrant was issued authorizing 'Major Hen. Lilburne and Capt. Thos. Lilburne to send several parties of horse of their regiment to Croft, Yaram, Neesham and Piercebrigg, and there to stop and take all goods and chattels of any delinquents or papists which shall happen to be driven or carried away forth of this country into Yorkshire, and the same to keep safely in their custody until order be given for their disposal.'⁹

The manor and mill of Croft were given by Aleyn, earl of Richmond, to whom William the Conqueror had *inter alia* granted them, to Sir, Hamond Clervaux. They passed through his descendants in the direct line to Sir William Clervaux (living in the reign of Henry III), whose heiress and daughter Elizabeth married Christopher Chaytor, by whose descendant the estates are now held.¹

² *Portland Papers*, vi (Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.), 90

³ *North Country Diaries* (118 Surt. Soc. publ.), 193. On 2 Dec. 1355, a grant was made to the good men of Croft, of pontage for six years to repair the bridge of that town, then in a dangerous state by a great flooding of the river — *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1354-56, p. 329. The flood of 1771 was 20 feet high, and the greatest on record.

⁴ *Ecc. Proc. of Bishop Barnes* (22 Surt. Soc. publ.), ciiij

⁵ *Wills and Inv.*, 1 (4 Surt. Soc. publ.), 314

⁶ *Cal. of Border Papers*, II, 220

⁷ *Ibid.*, 400

⁸ *The Priory of Finchale* (6 Surt. Soc. publ.), 113

⁹ *Royalist Compositions* (116 Surt. Soc. publ.), 6

¹ By will of 15 Aug., 1558, Robert Bennett, priest and prebendary of Durham, gave a silver spoon, with an acorn in the head, to Mr. Christopher Chaytor. This Chaytor was a notary public in Durham, and the ancestor of the Chaytors of Croft, by his marriage with the heiress of Clervaux. — *Wills and Inv.*, 1 (4 Surt. Soc. publ.), 173 & n.; 176 & n. *Ireland (Itin.*, IV, 167), however, says that 'The Baron of Hilton... married the Heyte of Clervaux by Tese; but she has bene long married and hath no children.'

Croft Spa, was, for many years, in great repute as a summer health resort for north country people. It was equally so two centuries ago, as in the *Postman* of 23 July, 1713, is a curious advertisement,² informing that the waters cured all diseases.

The church (with others visited during the day) situate at the north end of the village, having already been fully described in these *Proceedings* on the occasion of the last visit, members are referred to it.³ It is built chiefly of local red sandstone, and has in the course of centuries been much altered and added to. 'The chief features are the exceptionally fine early geometrical chancel, and the fine flat panelled ceiling bearing the arms of Clervaux.'⁴ Judging from the remains found, there must have been some building on the site before the Conquest. Buried in the stately tomb in the north aisle are the remains of Richard Clervaux of Croft, escheator of Yorkshire in 1419, who was knighted by Henry VII, and died in 1490.⁵

Several of the rectors are named in the following extracts from various sources :—

On 2 non. [4th] April, 1248, a faculty was granted by the pope to the abbot of St. Mary's, York, to confer on any fit person the church of Croft, which the late Huguicio, papal sub-deacon and chaplain, obtained from the monastery.⁶ On 30 July, 1313, protection was granted for one year to Thomas de Langeford, parson of the church of Croft. On 6 Oct. 1315, the rector is witness to a grant of John de Britannia. On 25 July, 1316, he again received protection for one year.⁷ On the ides [10th] of November, 1350, John de Aldfield, the rector, obtained an indulgent from the pope to choose a confessor who should give him, being penitent, plenary remission at the hour of death.⁸ On 2 May, 1357, a pardon was granted to John Goumound of Byford, the parson, outlawed in Yorkshire, on a plea of Richard del Feld, to render an account at the time he was receiver; he surrendered to the Fleete prison.⁹ Edward de Clifton, rector, is mentioned in the will of Thomas de Dalby, archdeacon of Richmond, of 21 May, 1400.¹⁰ By his will of 1 April, 1429, 'Robert Plays' of Egton, left to the rector of Croft 20s. for forgotten tithes; the residue of his estate he bequeathed to his wife Katherine, who by will of 13 Dec. 1461, left 6s. 8d. to the church.¹ In 1724 on the occasion of the before mentioned visit of Lord Harley 'a new brick parsonage house' had been 'lately built by the present incumbent Mr. Bell.'² In 1748, Sir Ralph Milbank of Halnaby, died at London, aged 60, and was some short time after buried with much funeral pomp in the family vault in Croft church,³ so recorded by Thomas Gill in his diary.⁴ He also mentions the death, unmarried, on 7 April, 1778, at Croft, of Francis Milbank, the rector, after a lingering illness; he adds 'he was *vinosus, amator, sic fama volat*.'⁵

² Copied in Dr. Walker's *Dinsdale and Croft Waters*, 104, a very interesting little book, published in 1856, which has helped materially in compiling this record of the day's doings.

³ 2 ser. IX, 51-70. See notes of communion plate and bells, p. 53

⁴ Rev. J. F. Hodgson

⁵ *Test. Ebor.*, II, 247

⁶ *Cal. of Papal Reg.*, I, 254. See also III, 370

⁷ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1313-17, 7, 360, 543

⁸ *Cal. of Papal Reg.*, IV., 370

⁹ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1354-1358, 530, 531

¹⁰ *Test. Ebor.*, III (45 Surt. Soc. publ.), 17

¹ *Test. Ebor.*, II, 9, 10n

² *Portland Papers*, VI, 99

³ The Milbank pew and chapel are in the north aisle. The former is raised up on wooden columns. In the chapel is the fine fragment (17½ in. high, 11½ in. wide at top, and 12 in. at bottom) of a pre-conquest cross shaft, bearing scroll work and nondescript animals.

⁴ *North Country Diaries*, 170

⁵ *Ibid.*, 228 & n

The following are the names of a few natives of the village :—

On 28 Oct. 1310, Adam le Tayllour of Croft, was pardoned for the death of John atte Louconton.⁶ On 8 March, 1315, dom. John de Croft, having been appointed by the king, the abbey of St. Albans being vacant, to the vicarage of Overconesclive, the bishop issued a commission to inquire into the right of patronage. On the 28 Sept. following the presentation was revoked.⁷ On 11 kal. Oct. [21 Sep.], 1342, William, son of Peter de Ukirby was ordained sub-deacon in Durham cathedral church to the title of five marks from John Clervaux of Croft, with letters dimissory from the chapter of York.⁸ On 6 kal. April [27th March], 1344, Wm. Cort of Croft, was ordained deacon by letters dimissory, by John, bishop of Carlisle, for the bishop of Durham, in Durham cathedral church, to the title of five marks from lands and tenements of Arnold de Croft in Croft.⁹

After Mr. Hodgkin had pointed out the chief objects of interest about the church, the cars were rejoined and the road across Croft bridge taken to

HURWORTH.¹

The church and churchyard stand upon a bank high above the Tees, from which there are fine views up and down the river and of the country beyond it. The structure is almost entirely modern, having been built in 1871, then replacing a building of 1831; during the work a fragment of a pre-conquest cross shaft with a key pattern, now in Durham chapter library, was found. The only ancient features apparently in the church are the columns and caps, some octagonal, others round, of the nave. There are two medieval effigies in recesses at the west end of the nave, brought from the site of Neasham nunnery; these effigies evoked much interest. The more perfect, of sandstone, is a member of the Greystoke family, of about 1316; he bears a shield on which is the coat of arms on a *barry of eight three chaplets of roses*. The other effigy, of which the legs are awanting, is of Frosterley marble; the person represented bears a shield with arms—three water bougets in very high relief on a fess (see illustration of the head and coat of arms, on opposite plate) and probably represents a de Roos;² over his head and covering the face is a flat-topped cylindrical helmet with eye-slits. This is rather an unusual feature, as generally the head rests on the helmet. In Whitworth churchyard is an effigy wearing a similar helmet.³

The communion plate and bells are described in these *Proceedings*.⁴

On 8 Jan. 1312, the parish chaplain was on an inquisition relating to Grendon vicarage; and on 17 Oct. 1314, the vicar was on another relative to the chantry in Redmarshall church.⁵

John de Hurtheworth was appointed in 1344 one of the commissioners for Sadberge for the array and levy of armed men to resist the Scottish invasion, and the sheriff was authorized to receive prisoners committed by him; and in the same year he was again one of the commissioners to levy the amount assessed to pay the Scots during the truce.⁶

⁶ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1307-13, 362.

⁷ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, IV, 121, 397, 127.

⁸ *Ibid.*, III, 120.

⁹ *Ibid.*, III, 154.

¹ See *Proceedings*, 2 ser., IX, 53.

² *Temp. Henry III*, Robert de Roos married Sibilla de Valoines, and their daughter Joan married Robert Dacre of Dacre castle, whose family were patrons of Neasham abbey.

³ See *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., XX, 220, 228; also plate XIV.

⁴ 2 ser., III, 237.

⁵ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, I, 125, 633.

⁶ *Ibid.*, IV, 271, 276.



CROFT CHURCH, SHEWING TOWER AND PORCH FROM SOUTH.



HURWORTH CHURCH,

Head, &c., of Effigy, shewing Coat of Arms and Helmet.



MIDDLETON ST. LAURENCE'S CHURCH.

Medieval Grave Cover in Porch.

(All from photographs by Mr Joseph Oswald.)



In 1431 Thomas Orston, the rector, was a witness to the will of Robert Conyers of Sockburn.⁷ On 28 July, 1528, the king (Hen. VIII) thanked Wolsey for the collation of the prebend of Ripon, and desired him to bestow the benefice of Hurworth, in his gift, 'by reason of old Mr. Tailboys,' which is worth 24*l.* a year, on Croke, the duke of Richmond's schoolmaster, 'for it is too small for Wilson or any other of his chaplains. Croke has had nothing, and does very good service.'⁸

By his will of 28 Feb. 1583-4, Richard Walton of Durham gave to his wife, among other things, the rest of the lease of Hurworth for ij years next coming.⁹ By will of 30 Nov. 1586, Robert Rooth of Old Durham, gave his brother Richard Booth an annuity of 7*l.* out of his Hurworth lands, and to his wife Katherine all these lands during her life, and then to his brother Richard. Nicholas Hilton, parson of Hurworth, was one of the executors to the will of John Dent of 18 Sept. 1592; Hilton was also vicar of Sockburn. By his will of 18 April, 1596, John Frankin of Amerstone gave to the 'poore of the parishes of Hurworth-uppon-Tease and Elwick, 20*s.* betwixt them, and to his godson, John Lodge of Nesham, 3*s.* 4*d.*'¹⁰

On 22 Aug. 1644, a warrant was issued by the Durham county commissioners to the constables of Hurworth where Mr. Thomson was parson, Dinsdale, Mr. John Bland, parson, Middleton St. George and Sockburn, both held by Mr. Harrison, to warn all the inhabitants who pay any tithes to the parsons to appear before the commissioners at Sadberge on 23 Aug. at 8 o'clock a.m., where they intended to meet for the disposal of the tithes. On the 23rd it was reported to the parliamentary commissioners that Lawson's lands in Hurworth then late in the occupation of Jas. Lawson, an infant, deceased, had descended to two co-heirs, '[blank] Braithwaite in Westmorland of full age, and [blank] Jennyson, son of Mr. Hen. Jennyson. The mother of James Lawson had re-married Philip Dolman, a papist. The lands of Matthew Elwood at Hurworth, a papist, were worth 50*l.* a year. Robt. Wormeley of Hurworth, a papist, was seised of three oxgangs of land in Hurworth, part whereof was mortgaged to Sir John Litser in Yorkshire and part to Mr. Thompson, rector of Hurworth. At the same time Richard Graham and others were named sequestrators to seize the lands of Philip Dolman, he being a delinquent, and of Sir Fran. Howard, knight, in Hurworth, Neasham, or elsewhere within the county, and also those of Matt. Elwood, Robt. Wormeley, and Wm. Waitinge, papists.¹¹ On 28 Feb. 1645, Dolman's lands were let to Leonard Smyth, and others, the rents being 15*l.* 10*s.*; and the lands of Richard Braithwaite,¹² a delinquent and papist, and of Mr. Jennyson, were let to the same for 82*l.* 15*s.*

On 29 Aug. 1650, Edward Briscoe, and another, begged to compound for Thomas Braithwaite's¹³ estate under an extent to them for a debt of 500*l.* On 18 Nov. 1652, the estate appeared in the third act for sale. In 1633, Frances, wife of Richard Braithwaite, having died, and her moiety of the Lawson estates having passed to her son, Thomas Braithwaite, he on 4 March, 1653, petitioned to compound under the provisions of the Act.¹⁴ He gave his estate as 'the moiety of Nesham abbey, worth 55*l.* a year; a moiety of Hungerhill with lands, etc., in Hurworth worth 23*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* a year; a moiety of Lawson's lands in Hurworth worth 73*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* a year; and a moiety of Hindon, in Cockfield parish, worth 7*l.* 2*s.* yearly. On 2 August, 1653, it was reported to the county

⁷ *Wills and Inv.*, i, 82

⁸ *Cal. of State Papers*, Hen. VIII, IV, ii, 1989

⁹ *Wills and Inv.*, II (38 Surt. Soc. publ.), 95, 207, 114n

¹⁰ *Roy. Compos.*, 4, 6, 34

¹¹ For portrait, etc., of Richard Braithwaite, from an old engraving, see p. 237

¹² He was the eldest son of Richard Braithwaite, the reputed author of *Drunken Barnaby*.

¹³ *Roy. Compos.*, xxxij

commissioners that though he held in fee half of Nesham abbey, it was out of repair, but not fit to be demolished, and the timber, stone, glass, iron, and lead were valued at 30*l.*, and the site with the materials cleared off at 1*l.* 5*s.*; the repairs would cost 100*l.*, the half of the trees about the house were worth 2*l.* 10*s.*, of land and cottages 69*l.* 19*s.* 5½*d.*, and other parcels of land, etc., in Hurworth, 90*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* a year.²

On 16 Feb. 1653, Wm. Jenison, the owner of the other moiety of Lawson's lands, petitioned for a stay of all proceedings upon a third part of his manor of Hurworth, on which Chr. Byerley pretended he had a rent charge and had made distresses. On 29 March Jenison, as his mother's heir, begged that a due proportion might be allowed out of the sequestered two-thirds of the estate towards payment of the rent charge.³ On 9 Nov. 1655, there is a certificate of a survey of the estates of Jenison and Braithwaite, made on 10 July, 1651; the field names mentioned in it are very curious.

On 13 Nov. 1644, the estates of Cuthbert Appleby at Hurworth, and of Philip Mallory of Morton, clerk, were sequestered; and on 28 Feb. 1645, let to John Simpson and others. In 1649, the former petitioned that as he had been in arms against the parliament in the first war and adhered to the enemy in the last war and had never compounded, he desired to be admitted to a reasonable fine for his delinquency; he described his estate as half a farm in Hurworth in right of his wife worth 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year; the fine was fixed at 66*l.* —a sixth.

On 4 March, 1652, the county committee reported that John Salvin of Hurworth having refused to take the oath of abjuration they had sequestered two-thirds of his estate. An application was made on behalf of his children and creditors for an allowance of a deed whereby the messuage, etc., were demised for paying debts, etc. On 2 Dec. the claim of the trustees was allowed, but two-thirds of 56*l.* reserved to John Salvin were to be sequestered, and the oath of abjuration tendered to such of his children claiming benefit as were of age. On the same day the sequestration of John Hamilton, a Scotchman, minister of Hurworth, appointed in 1645, was reported by the county committee.⁴ 'He was in arms with Charles Stuart and taken prisoner at Worcester.'⁴

In 1674, 1675, and 1677, proceedings were taken against William Jenison, James Jenison, Ralph Watynny and Dorothy his wife, and others, discovered by the churchwardens for papists, others for neglecting church, being perverted quakers, for swearing, etc.⁵

Cuthbert Chambers was instituted to the vicarage in 1712.⁶ On 13 Oct. 1761, the rev. John Johnson, a prebendary of Durham, and rector of Hurworth, to which he was inducted in 1714, died, aged 81. A mural tablet to his memory is in the chancel of the church.⁷

The sums collected in Hurworth church for the sufferers in the Great Plague of London were in Sep. 1665, 8*s.* 8*d.*; Oct. 2*s.* 7*d.* 4 bod.; Dec. 2*s.* 5*d.* 3 bod.⁸

Bishop Chandler, in the notes of a visitation, 'suppos'd in 1736,' gives 100 families in Hurworth, of which five were papists.

² *Roy. Compos.*, 130 et seq.

³ *Ibid.*, 255

⁴ *Ibid.*, 22, 34, 231 & n, 328

⁵ *Dean Gransville's Letters*, II (47 *Surt. Soc. publ.*), 230

⁶ *Mem. of Ripon*, II, 304

⁷ *North Country Diaries*, 210 & n. His will is given in the footnote. He bequeathed the moiety of the advowson of Hurworth to the Rev. John Sharp, vicar of Hartburn, and another. His daughter Dorothy was married at Hurworth on 14 June, 1762, to Mr. Nicholson, who was her father's curate at the time of his death on 31 Jan., 1772. She died at Hurworth.

⁸ *Cosin's Correspondence*, II (557 *Surt. Soc. publ.*), 322, 324, 328, 329

Before rejoining the cars the monument of William Emerson, the mathematician, a native of the village, was visited. It is situate in the churchyard immediately west of the church tower; both in Hurworth and Neasham are many examples of his skill in dialling.

Just before passing through the village of

NEASHAM,⁹

the site of the little monastery of eight Benedictine nuns, in a level grass field near the river, now occupied by the modern mansion, was pointed out. In addition to the two effigies in Hurworth church (already referred to), the fine cross now on the lawn at Middleton Low hall (seen later in the day), and a slab commemorating one of the prioresses, and other grave slabs in Haughton church removed from Neasham, there is at Middleton Low hall a fine grave cover, and in the wall of Neasham Bank-top house, there is, or was, a piece of sculpture representing the Crucifixion with the Virgin.

The nunnery was founded by a Dacre, baron of Greystoke, and its foundation was confirmed by a charter of Henry II [1154-1189]. Ralph fitz Ralph confirmed to the nuns his mother Emma's grant of the site of their house and land. His son William confirmed this charter and granted a toft at Scottun, he also gave the nuns the right to grind at his manor mill without multure. Ralph fitz William, lord of Nesham, gave them other land in Nesham, the grant bearing a seal of *barry over all three chaplets*, also a rent of one mark out of his mill of Neasham, and confirmed to the nuns their right of grinding their corn without multure.

Temp. Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham (1153-1195) Roger, son of Roger de Coiners for his own soul and that of his wife Maude gave to St. Mary of Neasham seventeen acres of land at Bishopton. The bishop himself also gave to them two acres of land. On 3 id. [13th] May, 1249, William de Clifford was instituted to the church of Wessington by the archbishop of York, the see of Durham being vacant and in his hands, on the presentation of the king reserving to the nuns of Neasham and Newcastle a pension of ten marks each assigned to them by Richard, formerly bishop of Durham.²

On 6 June, 1311, the bishop directed the dean of Darlington to reinstate Agnes de Campioun, a nun of Neasham, who had been ejected without reasonable cause.³ On 27 May, 1313, and 20 July, according to the writs the prioress of Nesham owed to the king 25s. 4d. and the nuns 17s. 9½d. for the fifteenths granted to him by the clergy in his first year. In the return to one of the writs it is said that neither the prioress nor nuns had any ecclesiastical goods.⁴

On 27 Oct, 1313, letters dimissory were granted to Robert called 'Layker' of Neasham to receive superior orders from any bishop, subject to him showing a sufficient title.

Ralph, son of William, baron of Graystok, being struck with great age, about the feast of All Saints (1 Nov.), 1316, slept in the Lord and was buried at Neasham, William, his son, and his wife Katherine, died childless. The first wife of the latter and of Lucy, daughter of Lord de Lucy, was buried at Neasham.⁵

On 15 Oct, 1345, licence was given by the bishop of Durham to

⁹ On 6 Sept. 1296, the king pardoned Laurence le Pistur of Barton, for the death of William, son of Thomas le Provost of Neasham, and of his outlawry for it, on account of his services in the Scotch war.—*Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1293-1301, 197.

² *Archbishop Gray's Reg.* (56 Surt. Soc. publ.), 105

³ *Reg. Pat. Doc.*, 1, 33

⁴ *Ibid.*, 11, 940, 961, 963

⁵ *Newm. Cart.* (66 Surt. Soc. publ.), 291, 29

William de Graystoke to alienate parts of the manors of Neasham, etc., held *in capite* of the bishop and to Robert, son of Ralph de Neville and his brother to take the surname of Graystoke.⁶

Amongst the monasteries visited by the roll bearers with the Obituary Roll of priors William Ebchester and Burnby [1446-1468] was that of the Blessed Mary of Neasham of the order of St. Bernard.⁷

On 25 Feb. 14 Henry VII [1499], the prioress, by letter of attorney, authorized John Wakarfeld and John Borrell to receive possession of certain land according to the charter of Richard Conyers, knight.⁸

By his will of 1510 (proved 9 May, 1511) John Clervaux left 6s. 8d. to the nuns of Nesam to pray for his soul and for the souls of his parents and of all christian souls for sixteen years.⁹ Richard Clerke, of Durham diocese, was ordained priest on 14 June, 1511, by John, bishop of Negropont, suffragan to the archbishop of York, to the title of the house of nuns of Neisham, by letters dimissory.¹ By his will of 5 Sep. 1515, Thomas Nawton of Eddylthorpe, bequeathed to his 'Cosyn Prioress of Neisham,' 10s., and directed her 'to take the issues of Nawton and Nawtondail unto the time that she have receyvede xx^{ti} merkes that she & her sisters yerely pray for my soull.'²

In 1540, Henry the eighth granted the dissolved monastery to James Lawson of Cramlington, a Newcastle merchant and mayor (1529 and 1540) who had in 1527 obtained a lease of considerable property at Nesham from his sister Joan Lawson, the prioress, at 40s. rent. She was the last prioress, and surrendered the house to the king on 29 Dec. 1537, when the monastery, with all its appurtenances, etc., was granted for a monetary consideration to her brother as before-mentioned in 1540. By her will of 2 June, 1557, she directed her body to be buried before the high altar 'withyn the quyre of Hurworth church,' and she gave to the altar a vestment of black velvet, and she directed 'Sir John Fawcett, prest,' to pray and sing for her soul 'for the space of one holle yere at Hurworth church,' for which he was to receive 6l. 13s. 4d. She made several small bequests to relatives, including her lease at Cramlington, and to every one of her 'god barnes within Hurworth parish xijd.' Sir Robert Clerke, priest, is one of the attesting witnesses. The estate descended in 1644 to two co-heiresses, one of whom, Frances Lawson, married at Hurworth church, Richard Braithwaite of Burnishead, in Westmorland,³ and the other married William Jenison as before stated (p. 233). On 18 Sept. 1644, Mr. Braithwaite's and Mr. Jenison's lands in Nesam were worth 150l. a year.⁴

By his will (proved 1549) Ralph Surtees of Middleton St. George, gave 10s. to 'Neessam abbey' and '6 puderd salmon' to his sister Killinghall. The date is lost, but the will must have been made before the dissolution, though proved after.⁵

By his will of 1 May, 1580, George Lawson of Nesham, son of the foregoing James Lawson, gave his whole lease, etc., in Swaynston to

⁶ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, iv, 340-343

⁷ *Durh. Obit. Rolls* (31 Surt. Soc. publ.), 32

⁸ *Ancient Deeds*, B. 2736, p. 330

⁹ *Test. Ebor.*, v (79 Surt. Soc. publ.), 20

¹ *The York Pontifical* (61 Surt. Soc. publ.), 366

² *Test. Ebor.*, v, 67

³ The Hurworth registers give 'Mr. Richard Braithwaite and Mrs. Frances Lawson married May 4th, 1617.' Her mother was a Conyers of Sockburn, hence the reference to that family in her epitaph. See also page 233. In Mr. Tregaski's second-hand book catalogue of 12 Sept., 1910, is an entry of a rare book for sale, which Mr. Tregaski ascribes to Richard Braithwaite, *An Epitome of All the Lords of the Kings of France. From Pharamond the first, to the now most Christian King Lewis the thirteenth, &c., &c.* In a note, the bookseller speaks of it as 'a rare work by the famous creator of Drunken Barnaby, which has not been sold by auction in London for many years.'

⁴ *Royalist Compositions*, 30

⁵ *Wills and Inventories*, i, 133 & n

his nephew Ralph Lawson, son of Henry Lawson of Neasham, subject to certain payments to his sisters and nieces. By his will of 1 March, 1581-2, Richard Hodshone of Newcastle, alderman and merchant, and mayor in 1555, 1566 and 1580, who had married Isabel, daughter of this James Lawson, gave his brother-in-law, Henry Lawson, an 'olde ryall for a token,' and he made him one of his supervisors. By will of 30 March, 1587, Margaret Lamb, widow of Robert Lamb of Newcastle, merchant, gave her son-in-law, Richard Adames, and her



R. Braithwaite.



PORTRAIT OF R. BRAITHWAITE, from an old engraving (see p. 235).

daughter Isabel, a full quarter part of the coal mines in Gateshead, which her husband held under a lease from the queen, 'as did belonge to the chantrie of the Virgin Marie in Gatishede, and to the monasterie of Nesame.' By his will of 12 Nov. 1598, William Hodshon of the manor house, Lanchester, left 'Jane, Mr. Henry Lawson's youngest daughter, of Neasam, 10*l.* to bye her a nagge.'⁶

In the seventeenth century the manor of Neasham belonged to the Dacres, and on the division of the Dacre estates between the co-heiresses,

⁶ *Wills and Inv.*, II, 22, 117, 118, 119n, 285

Lady William Howard and Lady Arundel, it fell to the former. In Lord William Howard's petition to queen Elizabeth in 1595 or 6, it then being in her hands, the rent of the manor with its members is given as 32*l.* 17*s.* in 1611 it is given as 36*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*¹ According to a rental of 18 Sept. 1644, the lands in Nesam, belonging to Sir Francis Howard, kt., brought in a total of 229*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*¹ On 28 Feb. 1645, lands in Nesham, belonging to Sir F. Howard, were let to John Steavenson, and others, for 172*l.* 2*s.*

On 23 Aug. 1647, William Waitinge of Neesham, a papist, held lands in Neesham, as did also Laurence Sayer of Worsall, worth 20*l.* per annum.²

On 7 Nov. 1654, Almond Bedford, a merchant of London, begged allowances for repairs on Neasham estate, purchased from Thomas Braithwaite and William Jenison,³ the manor house and others having become ruinous during sequestration, and Hungerhill farm-house burnt. On 15 June, 1655, Rowland Place, and other trustees of William Jenison's will, begged discharge of estate from sequestration.³

Bishop Cosin, on his journey to London, on which he started 12 July, 1667, records that he paid 6*s.* at Neasham 'for sope when the coach first fired.'⁴

On 15 August, 6 Ed. vi [1553] Neasham mill was leased for 27 years to Anthony Husband.⁵

Then the pleasant road by the side of the Tees, with its overarching trees, was taken to

SOCKBURN,⁶

where there is a comparatively modern house standing on a long narrow piece of land, in a fold of the river and almost surrounded by it, projecting far into North Yorkshire. It is on or near the site of the ancient manor house for which Conyers received the licence to crenellate. It now belongs to Mr. Arthur E. Blackett, and is at present occupied by Mr. W. H. Williamson. The manor was held by the tenure of presenting a falchion to the bishop of Durham on his first entering the bishopric, by the lord of Sockburn or his steward in the middle of the Tees, either at Neasham ford or on Croft bridge, but this has fallen into disuse in these days of express trains and such like. The falchion with which Conyers slew 'the monstrous, venemous, and poysonous wyveron ask or worm, which overthrew and devoured many people in fight, and the scent of the poyson was so strong that no person might abide it.' was formerly kept in the house where it was seen by members on the occasion of their last visit on 12 June, 1899.⁷ It is

¹ *Lord William Howard's Household Books*, 328, 409, 414

² *Royalist Compos.*, 30, where the names of the respective tenants are given with their rents.

³ *Royal. Compos.*, 6, 34, 256

⁴ William Jenison of Neasham abbey, a recusant, sequestered but not discharged.—*Roy. Compos.*, 66. By his will, dated 10 April, 1655, he desired to be buried in Hurworth church amongst his ancestors, and gave Rowland Place, and others, trustees, all his estates, etc., in Neasham, Hurworth, etc. Certain sums had to be paid out to his four children, etc. The value of Neasham abbey, without deductions, was 70*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, Hungerhill 25*l.*, Hurworth 77*l.* 10*s.*—*Roy. Compos.*, 256

⁵ *Cosin's Corresp.*, 11 (55 Surt. Soc. publ.), 351

⁶ *Ibid.*, 380

⁷ A little book, *A Sketch of the History of . . . Sockburn*, by Miss Bertha M. Clegg, a daughter of the vicar, has just been published by William Stairmand, of Darlington, at 6*d.* per copy. It is worth buying as a record. Miss Clegg has also published at 1*s.* *The Sockburn Book of Contributions*; in this the inscriptions on the brasses are given. The proceeds of the sale of both booklets are to go towards the fund for building a vicarage, which is much needed

⁸ See *Proc.*, 2 ser., ix, 61

now at Matfen, the Northumbrian residence of the lord of the manor.⁸

Bishop Cosin, on 22 Aug. 1661, in a letter to archbishop Sancroft, said 'the confluence and alacritie, both of the gentry, clergie, and other people was very greate, and at my first entrance through the river of Tease there was scarce any water to be seene for the multitude of horse and men that filled it, when the sword that killed the dragon was delivered to me with all the formality of trumpets and gunshots and acclamations that might be made.'⁹

The Early English church of All Saints at Sockburn, the ruins of which stand in a field a little to the south of the hall, was abandoned in 1838, and a new church—a churchwardenesque parallelogram—was built on the opposite bank of the river at Girsby. Of the ancient church there remain the east end, with its three lancets, the chancel arch, and south arcade. The fifteenth century north aisle, or Conyers porch so named from its being the final resting place of that family, having on its floor several commemorative brasses,¹⁰ was restored and re-roofed some ten years ago by the late Sir Edward Blackett. At that time were removed to it the fine late fourteenth century cross-legged effigy of Sir John Conyers, with his feet resting on a nondescript animal,¹



SOCKBURN CHURCH IN 1826.

(From an etching by the Rev. James Raine.)

previously preserved in the entrance hall of the mansion, and some twenty-five pre-Conquest fragments—cross-shafts, hog-backed stones, etc.—collected from different parts of the ruins. The communion vessels

⁸ For description of the falchion, with plates, by Mr. C. C. Hodges, see *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., XV, 214. The late Sir Edward Blackett exhibited the weapon at a meeting of the society on the 29 April, 1891, for which see *Proc.*, 2 ser., V, 42.

'Sockburn, where Conyers so truly,

A huge serpent did dish-up,

That had else eat the bish-up;

But now his old-falchion's grown rusty,

Grown rusty.'

Is an 'old' rime, said to have been invented by Surtees, the historian.—*The Denham Tracts*, I, 84.

⁹ *Bishop Cosin's Corresp.* II (55 Surt. Soc. publ.), 21.

¹⁰ For a full description of the Conyer's brasses by the late Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A., see *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., XV, 80. See *Proc.*, 2 ser., IV, 132, for description of communion plate and bells. For account of last visit to Sockburn, see the same volume.

¹ Leland (*Itin.*, 1720 ed. I, 71), informs us that 'in the Parochie Church of Sockbourn is the Tumbie of Sir John Conyers that married Elisabeth Eldest to Bromflete, Lord S. John.' Presumably the effigy now in the restored north transept is that referred to.

and bells, including a cup of 1742 made by Isaac Cookson, are described in these *Proc.* (2 ser., iv, 132). One of the bells is medieval.

In an arable field, west of the ruined church, is the 'grey stone,' under which tradition says the Sockburn worm was buried. It appears to be a water- or ice-borne boulder, about three or four feet across.

In 779 Higbald was consecrated bishop of Lindisfarne at 'Socca-birig.'² On 18 kal. Sept. [15 Aug.] 796, immediately after the death of archbishop Eanbald, another Eanbald, a priest of the same church (York), was elected archbishop, Ethelbert and Hygbald and Badulf, the bishops, being present at his ordination in the monastery called 'Sochasburg.' In 797 the same Eanbald accepted the pall from the apostolic see, and was solemnly confirmed archbishop of the Northumbrian people on 6 ides [8th] Sept.³

The new church at Durham was finished and dedicated by bishop Aldhun, and St. Cuthbert's body removed to it in 988. Amongst gifts of socce to the church were Bradbury (Brydbyrig), Mordun, Sockburn (Soceceburg), and Girsby (Grisebi) with sac and soc.⁴

Galfrid de Coinneres, parson of Sockburn, is one of the witnesses to the undated grant of the vill of Wudeshend by Matthew de Lumley to Uchtred, son of Uchtred de Wudeshende.⁵

Roger Conyers of Sockburn, gave the churches of Sockburn and Bishopton to Sherburn hospital. He it was who made the fortalice at Bishopton in which he defended himself against William Cumin, who had usurped the bishopric of Durham in 1140.⁶

On 16 kal. Nov. [17 Oct.] 1237, Wm. de Bereford was instituted to the church of Sockburn *sede vacante* by the archbishop of York on the presentation of John de Coygners.⁷

In 1289 a final concord was come to between John de Coyners and Robert de Coyners concerning the manor of Gryseby and a carucate of land with its appurtenances in Dytmessale, by which Robert conceded to John the manor of Fyningham, in Suffolk, with the advowson of the church there, John holding the manor of Gryseby and half a carucate of the said land, viz., two bovates which Richard, son of Ulf, held, and a bovaté which Richard, son of Reginald held, and a bovaté which Hugh Middleton held; and he also quitclaimed all rights he had in the manor of Sockburn and other places, and also a carucate of land in Dytinessale.⁸

On 18 March. 1313, Rabanus de Jar', the vicar, was named on an inquisition relating to the vicarage of Aycliffe which was vacant; and on 8 Dec. 1315, he was called upon to account to the executors of bishop Antony Bek for 209*l.* 11*s.* and an obol, which he held at the time of the bishop's death.⁹

Dame Elizabeth Conyers, late wife of Sir John Conyers of Sockburn, died in 1395; her will was proved 1 May, 1402.¹ By will of 18 April, 1431, Robert Conyers of Sockburn, after directing his body to be buried in his parish church of All Saints at Sockburn, left four pounds of wax to be burnt about his body on the day of his sepulture; to the high altar, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the church a cloak of silk to make a vestment, other bequests of rings, etc.; to the chaplain at his obsequies 12*d.*; and 8*d.* to another priest. He gave all the chattels in his *camera* to his son

² Florence of Worcester, i, 59; Leland (*Coll.* 11, 279) says the consecration took place n 801

³ *Sim. Dun.* (Rolls ed.), 11, 58; 51 Surt. Soc. publ., i, 34

⁴ *Sim. Dun.* (Rolls ed.), i, 82; 51 Surt. Soc. publ., i, 151

⁵ *The Priory of Finchale* (6 Surt. Soc. publ.), 77

⁶ *The Priory of Hexham*, i (44 Surt. Soc. publ.), 143 & n

⁷ *Archbishop Gray's Register* (56 Surt. Soc. publ.), 79

⁸ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, 11, 886 ⁹ *Ibid.*, i, 324; 11, 1102

¹ *Test. Ebor.*, i (4 Surt. Soc. publ.), 294



EAST END AND CHANCEL ARCH FROM INSIDE.

(From a photograph by Mr. J. E. Hodgkin.)



EAST END FROM OUTSIDE.

(From a photograph by Mr. Joseph Oswald.)



Christopher (afterwards Sir Christopher of Sockburn, who died in 1467). Thomas Orston, rector of Hurworth, was one of the witnesses.² By will of 17 Oct. 1476, Henry Eure of Old Malton, bequeathed a ring for remembrance to William Conyers of Sockburn, 'to pray for my sall,' and he appointed Sir Christopher Conyers of Sockburn, his brother-in-law, one of his supervisors.³ On 10 June, 1432, pope Eugenius iv granted a dispensation to Christopher, son of Robert Conyers, to marry Margery, daughter of Sir William Eure, as they were related in the third degree. They were married on 2 Feb. 1433, by Thomas Hebbeden, dean of Auckland, in Witton castle chapel.⁴ By will of 22 June, 1483, Christopher Conyers, rector of Rudby, left to the convent of Neseham 5s., and made several bequests to the Conyers family of Sockburn, amongst them 66s. 8d. with a bed and its furnishings and other things, to Margery Conyers (whose brass is amongst those in Sockburn church); to Christopher Conyers, his godson, the son and heir of William Conyers, 6s. 8d. Mr. Surtees of Dinsdale, married the aunt of Christopher Conyers. On 21 Nov. 1487, a licence was granted to Thomas Braithwaite, vicar-choral of the stall of Monkton, to marry Christopher Conyers of Sockburn, and Anne Markenfield of par. Ripon, in the chapel within the manor-house at Markenfield.⁵ By his will of 8 April, 1497, Sir Thomas Markynfeld gave to Thomas Conyers, his grandson, and son and heir of Christopher Conyers, 'late deide,'⁶ 10 marks. His mother was Ann Markenfield, who married Christopher Conyers in 1487. He also gave his sister Johan ten marks.⁶ By will of 31 Oct. 1519, Bryan Palmes of Naburn, directed that his wife (who was sister of Sir Thomas Conyers, who owed him 100 marks) should have 'all such plaite as I hadde with hir and all such stuffe of householde as came from Sokburne over and above hir porcion of my goodes.'⁷ By will of 13 July, 1566, Sir George Conyers of Sockburn and Harperley, gave the profits, etc., of his lands and tenements in Girsby, Dinsdale, Sockburn, etc., and manors, etc., in trust to descend to his son John Conyers, subject to payments to his daughters.⁸ By his will of 8 April, 1579, Sir Francis Trollope, vicar of Sockburn, after directing his body to be buried in the quire of Sockburn church, gave 'to the making of Girsbie Cawsey' so the same be made within seven years after his death, 20s.; to the [poor] of Sockburn parish, 20s. to be distributed the day of his burial. He gave to Sockburn 'the ij toomes of the paraphrasis of Erasmus, And bothe the toomes of homelies, the articles and [blank] Jewelles cachechisme and all the books of posthills' that he had. He gave the residue to Mr. John Conyers, son and heir of the right worshipful Mr. John Conyers of Sockburn, whom he made his executor.⁹ By will of 4 June, 1593, Thomas Radcliffe gave Tobie Mathew, dean of Durham, 'one olde riall' and he made Mr. John Conyers of Sockburn, one of his executors.¹

At a general chapter held in Auckland St. Andrew church on 28 Jan. 1579, Francis Trowlop, vicar of Sockburn, was reported to be infirm, as was also Edward Conyers, curate of Longnewton.²

On 23 Aug. 1644, it was stated to the County Committee that the tithes of Sockburn were impropriate to 'Shirburne' Hospital, the corn tithes being leased to Dr. Bathurst, at a rent of 15*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, payable

² *Wills and Inv.*, I (2 Surt. Soc. publ.), 80. See page 184 for will of Christopher, brother of Sir Cuthbert Conyers of Sockburn.

³ *Test. Ebor.*, III (45 Surt. Soc. publ.), 222

⁴ *Ibid.*, 225n, 327

⁵ *Ibid.*, III, 287, 552

⁶ *Ibid.*, IV (53 Surt. Soc. publ.), 125 & n

⁷ *Test. Ebor.*, v (79 Surt. Soc. publ.), 103

⁸ *Wills and Inv.*, III (112 Surt. Soc. publ.), 34 & n

⁹ *Ibid.*, I, 426

¹ *Wills and Inv.*, II (38 Surt. Soc. publ.), 239

² *Ecol. Proc. of Bishop Barnes* (22 Surt. Soc. publ.), 95

to the master and brethren at St. Cuthbert's day in harvest, and St. Cuthbert's day in Lent.³

Collections were made in the church in 1665, towards the sufferers from the Great Plague, in Aug. 1s., Sept. the same, and on 4 Oct, 1s. 6d.⁴

In 1711, at the archdeacon's court, complaints were made that the church was so ruinous that it was infested with owls, that John Flint ground corn on Sundays, that R. Johnson sowed sedition and profaned the sabbath, etc.⁵

The cars were again taken, and the party very soon reached

DINSDALE,

the residence for many generations of the Surtees family. In the approach to it, in a field to the north or left hand side of the road, were noted numerous earthworks, evidence of early occupation, and a little to the east of them, the picturesque manor house, surrounded by a deep moat, on the site, doubtless, of a more ancient house..

On reaching the virtually rebuilt (in 1875) church of St. John the Baptist, members were kindly welcomed by the Rev. E. H. Greatorex, the vicar, and Mrs. Greatorex. After first walking round the building, which the late professor Freeman insisted was the proper course, noting on the way the fragment about three feet high of a pre-Conquest cross, with interlacings standing on its square base in its original position in the churchyard by the side of the path, a little to the west of the tower, and a large stone coffin, some seven feet long, having on it a cross of simple and early form; the church was entered, when Mr. Hodgkin described the chief features of it.⁶ Built into the porch walls are some fragments of pre-Conquest crosses, and on its west side a fine floriated grave cover, bearing the name of Goselynus Surteys. In the church, near the pulpit, is a hog-backed stone set on end. In the south aisle there is a double piscina with trefoiled head, and standing on the floor beside it a very rude early Norman—or may be earlier—font now out of use. In one of the spandrils of the south aisle arcade, is the framed brass of Mary Wyvill, a benefactor to the church and parish. The registers, which begin in 1556, were very kindly placed on the table in the vestry by the vicar: they have been printed by the society; the entries of the earliest volume are on paper, a very unusual circumstance, the injunction to have the entries copied on parchment not having been obeyed as in most other cases. The communion plate was also shewn; amongst it is a fine Elizabethan cup of 1571, with the usual floral band, and a cover for use as a paten. All the pieces have been before described in these *Proceedings*.⁷ St. Mary's chantry in the church, *temp.* Edward VI, was worth 4s.⁸

Before quitting the church thanks were voted to Mr. Greatorex for his courtesy, and then members availed themselves of the kindly permission of Mr. Surtees, its owner, to visit the old manor house. The numerous small objects discovered by the late Rev. Scott Surtees, on the site of the gateway tower and in the moat surrounding the house were shewn. There was noted the renaissance woodwork in the hall and elsewhere, chiefly from Bristol cathedral, removed during one of the many

³ *Roy. Compos.* (118 Surt. Soc. publ.), 6

⁴ *Bishop Cosin's Corresp.*, II, 324, 329

⁵ Neasham, *North Country Sketches*, 128

⁷ See also *Proc.*, 2 ser., IX, 53, for a full account of the church by Dr. Eastwood; besides extracts relating to the church and parish, to which these that follow are merely a supplement.

⁸ 2 ser., III, 282

⁹ *Eccles. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, 5

'restorations,' and secured by the father of Mr. Scott Surtees, who was a canon of Bristol, and set up at Dinsdale; amongst the fragments are some fine Corinthian columns, which were much admired, part, it is said, of the organ gallery. Hutchinson (*Durham* III, 174) states that 'the gateway was of late years standing, with the arms of that family [Surtees] sculptured on the pediment.' The late Mr. Scott Surtees excavated the site of this gateway, now many years ago, but as it was under the carriage drive to the house, the hole was filled in again. The building was found to be of fine ashlar masonry, and apparently of Perpendicular date. There was a newel stairway in the north east corner, square in plan like that in the tower of Bamburgh church, which led to an upper storey.

Before leaving thanks were voted by acclamation to Mr. and Mrs. Surtees for allowing members the run of the house, on the motion of the Rev. C. E. Adamson.

The following are a few extracts from various sources concerning the parish church, rectors, etc. —

On ides [13th] Nov. 1289, the pope empowered Master John de Diteneshale, an acolyte of Durham diocese, whose ring finger of the left hand had been shortened when a child by the unskilfulness of a surgeon who operated on it for a chilblain, to be ordained and hold a benefice, notwithstanding this defect.¹

On 8 Jan. 1312, Thomas de Normanton, rector of Dydensale, was on an inquisition relating to Grendon vicarage. On 22 Nov. 1426, Ranulph Bird, prebendary of Tockerington, was instituted to the vicarage of Dinsdale, on the presentation of the prior and convent of Durham; he exchanged it on 25 April, 1431, for the rectory of Leathley, co. York, which he held for two years.² On 17 Oct. 1314, the vicar was on an inquisition relative to the chantry in Redmarshall church.³

By will of 12 April, 1435, Sir Thomas Surtees of Dinsdale, wished that the rector should be remunerated for forgotten tithes and oblations,⁴ according to the discretion of his executors. Thomas, his son and heir, and Henry Tailboys of Hurworth were two of them. By his will of 12 July, 1513, Cuthbert Place, rector of Rudby, bequeathed to his 'suster Marjorie Surtes' who was the wife of Thomas Surtees of Dinsdale, 'the pressour the which I dide lend hir on a pleige.'⁵ By his will of 20 April, 1559, George Reynd, the parson, gave 10s. to be distributed amongst the poor of Hurworth, Neasham, Middleton one Row, and Middleton George. By his will of 14 Feb. 1571-2, Robert Clark 'parsone of Dinsdale,' gave 'unto the poore mans box of Dinsdaill' 2s. He made his 'speciall frind' Mr. Robert Place, supervisor.⁶ At the visitation of 4 Feb. 1578, Thomas Blaxton, the rector, and the parish clerk, and George Bell, the churchwarden, were excommunicated for non-attendance.⁷

'In a survey of a rental of tenements,' etc., belonging to the cathedral church of Durham in 1580, there occurs the sum of 6s. 8d., being a 'pension' from the rectory of Dinsdale.⁸

By will of 5 Jan. 1586-7, John Blaykiston of Blaykiston, gave to his son William, all his manors, etc., in Dinsdale, Longnewton, etc., subject to the payment to his six other children of 20l. a piece. By the

¹ *Cal. of Pap. Reg.*, II, 205

² *Test. Ebor.*, III, 283n

³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, I, 623

⁴ *Test. Ebor.*, II (30 Surt. Soc. publ.), 45

⁵ *Ibid.*, V, 43 & n

⁶ *Wills and Inv.*, III, 64

⁷ *Ecl. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, cii, 62

⁸ *Durham Halmote Rolls* (52 Surt. Soc. publ.), 212

will of 13 Aug. 1590, of Thomas Blakeston, 'layt parson of Dyttynsall,' (he had been appointed to it in 1571) numerous sums are given, amongst them to Mr. Robert Place of Dynsdale, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* By will of 18 Sept. 1592, John Dent of Piercebridge, gave to his daughter-in-law, Anne Dent, who was a daughter of Robert Place, his 'bay nagge.'¹

On 18 May, 1649, an information was laid against Rowland Place of Dinsdale, as being a delinquent: as in 1643 he had been a lieutenant-colonel in the king's army under the duke of Newcastle. On 23 Sept. 1651, Robert Place of Dinsdale petitioned for liberty to compound, he having adhered unto and assisted the forces against the parliament, for which his estate of the value of 10*l.* only, was liable to sequestration; he was fined 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a sixth.²

On 13 Feb. 1651, Thomas Scroggs claimed a rent charge of 12*l.* on Over Dinsdale from James Ayscough. On 5 May, 1653, Scroggs was allowed his rent charge with arrears from 24 Dec. 1649. On 30 June, 1653, Ayscough was seised of a messuage in Dinsdale worth 80*l.* 10*s.* yearly, for which a fine at two sixths (34*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) was levied, this was paid the next day, and the estate discharged. On 22 Aug. 1653, the manor of Middleton-one-row having been bought of the treason trustees by Gilbert Crouch, was discharged from sequestration.³

Bishop Chandler, in his visitation notes of 1736, already referred to, gives twenty families in 'R. Dinsdale, wth Middleton chap.'; no dissenters.

The road to Neasham was then retraversed, and the journey continued to

MIDDLETON-ONE-ROW,

to the modern church of St. Laurence. On the way the cars were stopped at a point where the Roman road from Pounteys bridge crosses the modern road, while some of the party inspected the ancient 'street,' a slightly raised mound through a grass field, leading northwards to the railway.

The only objects of interest in the church are a small pre-conquest sundial divided into nine parts, its gnomon gone; and two mediæval grave covers, one of them of elaborate design built into the porch. All three were, some time ago, removed from the old church of Middleton St. George.

From the church some of the members went on foot to Tower-hill, a modern house on the heights overlooking the Tees, from which there is a fine view of the two reaches, up the river beyond Dinsdale, and down past Middleton Low Hall. Behind the house is a conical mound, moated all round, which, no doubt, is the *castellarium* referred to in the extract given hereafter. It is on the east side of the Roman road, leading northwards from Pounteys bridge to Sadberge.

The following are a few notes relating to Pounteys bridge:—

In the time of bishop Hugh Pudsey [1153-1197] Cecilia, daughter of Gilbert de Heworth, granted to the prior and convent of Durham half of the vill of Woodham with its appurtenances for the sustentation of a chaplain at the bridge of Tees (*ad pontem Tesiae*) for the salvation of her soul and the souls of her ancestors and heirs, subject to half a mark rent. The heirs of Thomas Nesbitt and Thomas Surteys held of the prior of Durham in soccage certain lands next Pounteys, as appears by an old rental, for which they pay 2*s.* a year. Walter de Cadamo gave a toft and croft and a bovate of land in Hertburn to the

¹ *Wills and Inv.*, II, 146, 201, 206 & n

² *Roy. Compos.*, 227, 309

³ *Ibid.*, 107

fabric of the bridge of Pounteys, as appears by his charter, for which they were accustomed to pay a rent of 6s. 8d. There appears in the rental a note that Thomas Surteys paid for the land next Pounteys, formerly Thomas Nesbitt's, 2s. a year. On Saturday, after the feast of the Annunciation [25 March] 15 bishop Beaumont [1332-3] it was found on an inquisition that William Sherewynd held a bovate of land with its appurtenances in Herteburne of the gift of the ancestors of Robert de Cadamo, at a rent to the fabric of Pounteyz (*pontis de Teyse*) and to its guard, of half a mark a year; and that William had kept the rent back for three years, by which William, the bailiff of Dittensdale, then the custodian of the bridge, had suffered injury to the extent of 10s.⁴ On 12 March, 1345, the bishop granted leave to Sir Thomas Surtays to place in settlement, amongst the rest, two parts of a bakehouse (*pistrina*) and Pounteys mill, and land in Sadbury, etc., held of him *in capite*.⁵ According to the inventory of the prior of Durham of 1464 the heirs of Thomas Surtays (or Surteysse) held certain lands at Pountesse (or Poyntesse), for which they had to pay 2s. a year, but had not paid anything, and a distraint could not be levied for the rent, because it was not known where the lands lay. Richard de Super Teysam granted to God and St. Cuthbert all the land, between the way [the Roman street] which stretches from 'Ponte Teyse' towards Sadberge and the 'castellarium'.⁶

In 1305, died Mr. John Ponteyse, bishop of Winchester.⁷

Members then were driven past the ancient church of

MIDDLETON ST. GEORGE,

direct to Middleton Low Hall, the residence of Mr. A. J. Rudd. No halt was made at the church, as the chief objects of interest have, as before said, been removed to the modern church of St. Laurence. There are, however, frequent references to it, and the following are a few extracts, supplemental to those which have already appeared in these *Proceedings*,⁸ in the record of the last visit of members, on 12 June, 1899, when the late Rev. C. Jackson, the then vicar, read a very able paper on the history of the church, etc. It is peculiar in being a double rectory. The communion-plate is described in these *Proceedings* (2 ser. iv, 136).

In 1228 William Bard occurs as rector, in a matter between the bishop and the prior of Durham.¹ On kal. Oct. [17 Sept.], 1240, the church being vacant by the death of John de Midelton, and Roland Baard having presented Nicholas Briton to one mediety, and Muriel and Alice Baard having presented William, the chaplain, to the other, the archbishop of York decreed that Nicholas should hold his mediety as a parsonage, and William the other as a vicarage bearing the burdens. At the cession or death of the latter, the vicarage to be united to the parsonage. The archbishop instituted both.² On 8 Jan. 1312, John de Cambe, one of the rectors, was on an inquisition relative to the vicarage of Grendon, and on 2 kal. May [30 April], 1313, he was on another relative to Aycliffe church. On 15 Sept., 1312, the bishop of Durham confirmed the division of the church between William de London, chaplain, on the presentation of Ralph Bart to one portion, and John de Cambe, priest, on the presentation of John de Cambe,

⁴ *Feod. Prior. Dun.*, 162n., 47, 89, 47n

⁵ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, iv, 313

⁶ *Feod. Prior. Dun.*, 150 & n; *Hist. Dun. Scrip. tres.*, cxcxvij

⁷ *Leland, Coll.*, 270

⁸ 2 ser., ix, 65

¹ *Feod. Prior. Dun.*, 249

² *Archbishop Gray's Register*, 87

his father, to the other portion. On 17 Oct. 1314, the vicar of Middleton St. George was on an inquisition relative to the presentation to a chantry in Redmershill church.³

The king, on 25 May, 1345, ordered an inquisition to be made as to the age of Rowland, son and heir of Ralph Bart, who was born at Middleton St. George and baptized in the church there, and to the lands and tenements coming to him. It was found that he was of full age, and that half of the manor of Middleton St. George and half of the church pertained to him.⁴ On pridie kal. Feb. [13 Jan.] 1363, Ralph de Settrington was granted by the pope, a benefice in the gift of the bishop or prior of Durham, though he had the church of St. George and prebend of Osmunderley, value together 12l.⁵

At a general chapter held in Heighington church on 23 July, 1578, the task was utterly neglected by James Orpyn, the rector; he was present at that held on 28 Jan. 1579, in Auckland St. Andrew church.⁶

On 17 Sep. 1644, the half tithe of Middleton St. George and Middleton [one Row] was let to Thomas Killinghall for a year, at a rent of 10l.⁷

In Middleton St. George, at the time of bishop Chandler's visitation of 1736 there were 41 families, including one a quaker; there was 'no return' from Sockburn.

The following are odd notes of the Killinghalls, and others, of Middleton St. George:—

Amongst payments made by the prior of Finchale, John de Tykhill, in 1365-6, was 4l. 3s. 4d. to Thomas Kyllinghall and other Oxford students.⁸

On 30 June, 1520, Sir Henry Thwaites of Lund, bequeathed to 'Ellen Killyngale, my sustour, xx nobles.' Probably she was the wife of William Killinghall.⁹ By will of 16 Sept., 1558, Richard Thadye of Bruntoft, forgave John Killinghall of Middleton St. George, all such debts as he owed him, and gave to his children 40s. He gave to Marma- duke Surties of Middleton-one-Row, 5l.¹⁰ On 18 Aug. 1563, Henry, earl of Westmorland, by his will, bequeathed his farmhold called Carlebury, to Thomas, son of Sir Henry Gascoigne, after the expiration of the lease for life to John Kyllinghall of Middleton St. George. By his will of 12 Jan. 1592-3, Thomas Manners of Cheswick, gave 40l. to his daughter Isabel, 'to be paid her in 1596': she became the wife of Ralph Killinghall, captain of Berwick, the third son of John Killinghall of Middleton St. George. By will of 15 Feb. 1592-3, Sir Henry Woddrington of Woddrington, marshal and deputy governor of Berwick, left to the same Ralph Killinghall 'my servant,' 20 marks. By his will of 22 Jan. 1597-8, Richard Claxton of Croxdale, gave Mrs. Anne Killinghall a gold ring, and Thomas Wickliffe 'now prisoner in Sadberg,' one silver spoon.¹ On 2 Aug. 1636, proceedings were taken against Francis Killinghall of Middleton St. George, and Margery 'his pretended wife,' for a clandestine marriage. On 10 July, 1638, proceedings were taken against William Killinghall and others, for not repairing the churchyard walls of Middleton St. George.²

Of the people having lands in Middleton St. George who had been in arms against the king and parliament, was Mr. John Killinghall.

³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, I, 125, 324, II, 1167; I, 633

⁴ *Ibid.*, IV., 365

⁵ *Cal. of Pap. Reg.*, 400

⁶ *Eccles. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, 74, 95

⁷ *Roy. Compos.*, 20

⁸ *The Priory of Finchale* (6 Surt. Soc. publ.), xx

⁹ *Test. Ebor.*, v, 115

¹⁰ *Wills and Inv.*, I, 177

¹ *Ibid.*, II, 3 & n; 219 & n; 226 & n; III, 168

² *Court of High Comm. at Durham* (34 Surt. Soc. publ.), 171, 193

Others were Mr. James Ascough, a papist,³ Michael Pudsey of Picton, and John Sadler and Katherine Mainchforth, widow, papists. Their estates were, on 23 Aug. 1644, sequestrated. On the same date the lands of John Killinghall of Middleton St. George were sequestrated. In 1645 he compounded with Sir Henry Vane and the County Committee for a fine of 60*l*. On 2 July, 1646, he compounded again, he having borne arms against the parliament, but surrendered in Nov. 1645. He was fined 48*l*.⁴ A warrant was issued on the 17 Sept. to let the lands of William (?) Killinghall, Pudsey, and Ascough at Middleton St. George and Middleton one Row, and to sell the goods of Killinghall and Ascough. On 14 Sept. 1644, the Durham Parliamentary Commissioners issued a warrant to sell James Ascough's goods at Middleton and let his lands, sequestered to the state. James Ayscough's mother was Anne, youngest daughter of Thomas Braithwaite of Neasham abbey, an aunt was Alice, who married John Conyers of Dinsdale. The manor of Middleton one Row had been conveyed to Christopher and Alan Ascough in 1612.⁵ On 28 Feb. 1645, Capt. Michael Pudsey's farmhold at Middleton St. George was let to John Wethrell, sen. and jun., at 100 marks rent. On 18 Nov. 1652, the estate of Michael Pudsey appeared in the third act for sale. On 24 Feb. 1653, he petitioned for leave to compound. He had the mansion house of Middleton St. George, which, with the lands, was valued at 119*l*. 11*s*. 5*d*. He desired an allowance of 29*l*. 1*s*. a year for 5½ years for a lease by the County Committee to James Salwyn, and a 'rent resolute' of 3*s*. 6*d*., and an allowance of 26*l*. issuing for ever to the free school of Tiverton. It was referred to the County Committee, and on 1 March, 1653, the fine was fixed at 656*l*. 5*s*., and on 6 June of the same year the fine was paid and the estate discharged.⁶

About 1674, *Off. dom.* Francis Killinal, George Hutchinson, Jane, wife of Robt. Seamer, Thomas Speed, and Mary, his wife, papists, Thomas Bedson, churchwarden in 1674, for not appearing, etc., etc.⁷

On arrival at

MIDDLETON LOW HALL

members were kindly met by their fellow member, Mr. A. J. Rudd, whose country house it is, and his sisters, the Misses Rudd, and invited to welcome tea, which was served in the conservatory and dining room. Of old, the house was the residence of the Killinghalls, one of whom, early in the eighteenth century added to it the present brick front. In *Arch. Aeliana* (2 ser., II, 69-105) is a paper by the late W. H. D. Longstaffe dealing with the tenure of Middleton St. George and an 'account of the house of Killinghall.'

The party first examined the fine thirteenth century cross on the lawn, said to be from Neasham abbey, a very fine mediæval grave cover lying near it, consisting of a floriated cross of eight radiations enclosed in a circle, having fleur-de-lis ends; at one side of the shaft is a sword, on which a targe or roundel is superposed, and at the other a book. (The thirteenth century cross is fully described in *Arch. Ael.*, XVI, 45, and *Proceedings*, 2 ser., IV, 131, and V, 163). The lead spouts of the hall, dated 1721, bear the initials of the Killinghall who refaced the house with red brick; there are also at the back of it a very fine lead spout and tank which Mr. Rudd purchased on the des-

³ James Ascough was amongst the royalists included in the third measure of confiscation of 13 Nov. 1652.—*Roy. Compos.*, xxxij, 65

⁴ *Roy. Compos.*, 260 & n

⁶ *Ibid.*, 311. See also note

⁵ *Ibid.*, 7, 19, 35, 106 & n

⁷ *Dean Granville*, II, 236

truction of the Friary at Yarm, an old house of the Mayes family.⁸ The head of the spout bears the initials T^{WM}, on an oval with two figures as supporters, and below, the year 1696 on another oval; at intervals down the spout are straps which fix it to the wall, on each strap is a mask between two fleurs-de-liz; on the front of the tank are the initials A H and the year 1765 in an ornamental moulding. The fine octagonal pigeon-house, also of red brick, in a field between the house and the river, having between 1500 and 2000 cells, was next visited. It has a curious ladder arrangement for access to the cells; a movable horizontal bar projects from a wooden pole in the centre of the interior, and to this the ladder is attached.

Mr. Rudd, on the lawn, read a few notes relating to the history of the house, and then tea was partaken of.

Before leaving for Eggescliffe the Rev. C. E. Adamson moved that the hearty thanks of members be given to Mr. Rudd and his sisters for their pleasant hospitality and attention. This was carried by acclamation.

Then seats were resumed, and the road was taken past first Trafford hill on the left, and then the quaint little hamlet, on the right hand side of the road, of

ASLABY,

where the brick gate piers of the ancient manor house still stand. Judging from appearances, it does not look as if the old prophecy that 'when Yarm sinks and Eggescliffe swims, Aislaby will be a market town,' would ever be fulfilled.⁹

On 20 Dec. 1313, the bishop of Durham confirmed the charter of William de Aslakeby to Robert de Manneby, chaplain, of lands in Aslakeby in frank almoign, for ecclesiastical purposes, freed from all secular services, to celebrate divine service for ever in the chapel of the blessed Thomas the martyr, within the manor of William de Aslakeby, etc., for the souls of William and Agnes his wife, the bishops of Durham, the predecessors, successors, and heirs of William, and of all the faithful dead. William, on the death of Robert, was to appoint fit chaplains, and he had to repair the chapel and provide the necessary books, vestments, and ornaments, and wine, bread, candles, and clerk; and he had also to allow the chaplain to grind his corn grown on the land at his mill without multure; mortuaries and great and small tithes, etc., were reserved to the mother church; dom. John de Coygners, Robert Gower, kts., Nicholas Surteys, John de Cambe, Ralph Bart, William, son of Henry de Aslakeby, and others, being witnesses.¹ On 2 non. April, 1399, John de Asklaby and Alice, his wife, received an indult from the pope for a portable altar: and on kal. May, 1401, William de Aslaby, a clerk of the diocese of Durham, received, in his fourteenth year, a dispensation from the pope to hold any benefice with cure, even if a parish church or a perpetual vicarage, or an elective dignity, major or principal, and united respectively, *personatus*, administration or office, with or without cure, in a metro-

⁸ John Mayes, a Roman catholic non-juror, was possessed in 1715 of the Friarage, now the property of the Meynells, into whose possession it came about the end of the eighteenth century. Amongst the papists convicted in 1716 was 'John Mayes, Esq., of the Fryeridge near Yarme,' John Mayes of Yarme, William Bell of Girsby, and William Nesham of Upper Dinsdale (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*, 13 Rep. App., vi, 179, 183). John Mayes of the Freerage near Yarm, held in 1715, an estate in Eggescliffe, in possession of Thomas Peirson, worth 216l. 13s. annually. He and Christopher Hey of Eggescliffe, whose estate was worth 2l. 5s., are included in Cosin's List of *Roman Catholic Non-Jurors and others, who refused to take the oath to George I*: (Printed by J. Robinson, 1745, and reprinted 1862).

⁹ *The Denham Tracts*, I, 109

¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, II, 1240



FRONT OF HOUSE.



CULVER HOUSE.

MIDDLETON LOW HALL.

(From photographs by Mrs. R. Blair of Harton.)



politan, cathedral, or collegiate church, and to resign it for exchange or otherwise as often as he pleased, and to hold instead a similar or dissimilar benefice.²

On 23 Aug. 1644, the estate of Sir Francis Bowes of Newcastle, including lands, etc., in Aseleby worth 30*l.* a year, having been sequestered by parliament, he on 30 March, 1646, petitioned for a favourable composition as though 'he had resided in the king's quarters which he could not avoid by reason of the enemy being in those parts,' yet he had 'rendered' himself in Oct. 1644, to Sir William Armyne, kt., then a parliament commissioner, and had since conformed to all ordinances of parliament. On 11 Dec. 1645, lands, etc., in Trafford hill, then late belonging to John Witham, a papist and delinquent, were let by the parliament committee to George Heighington, at a rent of 140*l.*, 5*l.* being allowed for repairing the west end of the house, it being ruinous. Trafford hill was let to the same and others at 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* rent. To the same and to his son Cuthbert, lands, etc., in Aislaby, then 'late belonging to Sir Francis Bowes, kt.,' were let at a rent of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* At the same time the property of Michael Pemberton of Aislaby, a delinquent, was sequestered, and was not discharged.³

On 18 May, 1649, information was laid against the last named that he was a delinquent. On 23 June it was reported that in 1643 he had been a major under the earl of Newcastle; he admitted the facts, but as he came within the time limited by parliament he hoped not to be further questioned. On the same day information was laid against Christopher Hall of Hartburn as a delinquent, he having in 1642 sent a horse into Col. Errington's troop. Then on 18 March, 1650, the people owing money to Hall were cited to appear before the parliamentary committee, he having made compacts with his debtors to conceal his estate. It was suggested that Hall's lands at Aislaby should be seized by the state. A commission was granted to examine witnesses to discover Hall's estate, to take proceedings against Oswald and others who had paid debts to Margt. Pinkney pretending them to be hers, to require Hall to produce his bonds, etc., and to require certain people to give evidence. On 1 July, 1651, Lancelot Pinkney petitioned the parliamentary committee that Margt. Pinkney had a rent charge out of certain properties, including 32*l.* a year granted by Lawrence Sayer out of his lands in Eggescliffe and Aislaby which she received until the lands were sequestered for Sayer's delinquency. The petition was referred to the County Committee. On 24 July, 1653, Preston manor and lands in Eggescliffe and Aislaby forfeited by Sayer and bought of the treason trustees by Gibb and others were discharged from sequestration.⁴

The cars were left at the church gates at

EGGESCLIFFE.

The manor house remains and there is on the village green the base of the cross.

On 11 Jan. 1340, the bishop granted a pardon to William de Westwyk of Middleton-on-Tees, for the death of an unknown man in the field of Eggiscliff, on Thursday, on the feast of St. Mary Magdalene.⁵ On 18 May, 1344, the bishop licensed the settlement of the manors of Eggiscliff and Aslakby with appurtenances, held of him *in capite*, upon John, son of William de Aslakby, kt., etc. In the time of Charles I. the manor was the property of Captain John Garnett, a very prominent man, a delinquent, who sold it to Dr. Thomas Wood, bishop of Lich-

² *Cal. of Papal Reg.*, IV, 223, 381

³ *Royal Compos.*, 35, 38, 67

⁴ *Roy. Compos.*, 227, 228. See also 225 for more particulars of Hall's estate.

⁵ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, III, 250; IV, 278

field, and since then it has often changed hands. By his will of 6 Feb. 1674, Captain Garnett left 50*l.* to the poor of Eggescliffe.

On 16 Aug. 1644 the lands in 'Eggescliff' owned by Mr. Garnett were seized and let by the parliamentary commissioners at a rent of 50*l.* 10*s.* The different closes bore the names of 'the Ould Crooke,' and 'Well-bancks,' 'Sweatmans,' 'the Milne hall,' 'Benfield and Heyclose,' 'the Old Crops,' 'the Lowfield,' 'the Close end,' and 'Shoulder breakneck.' The water-mill, windmill, and horse-mill were also let at 6*s.* a week, all repairs to be allowed out of the rent, Mrs. Garnett receiving a part of her own and brother and sister's annuities. On the 18th they were sequestered for the part their owner took in the fight between Charles I. and his parliament. On 26 Feb. 1645, his lands were let to William Garnett and another for 55*l.* 10*s.* a year. He was in arms as an officer in Scarbro' castle, and having returned to the county in 1645 after that castle had surrendered he conformed to the ordinances of parliament, but was prevented from compounding sooner by a hurt he had received at the castle. He returned his estate as the manor of Eggescliffe, worth 90*l.* a year, and a cottage in 'Yarrom,' but craved allowances of certain rents and annuities. On 30 March, 1647, he was fined a tenth, 142*l.* On 4 May, 1649, he paid half the fine and gave security for the rest, when the sequestration was suspended. On 12 Feb. 1650, the fines were paid and the estate discharged.⁶

On 23 Aug. 1644, the estates of other delinquents, in Eggescliff, etc., were sequestered, and also two parts of the estates of Wytham of Cliffe, a pupist, in the same place. On 28 Feb. 1645, were let to John Taylerson, the 'Banks' and 'Banks close,' belonging to Mr. Lawrence Sayer, at a rent of 5*l.*⁷

There are many records of people who have taken their names from the place apparently, among them are the following:—

On 20 Aug. 1295, complaint was made against John de Coygners, Robert, son of William de Eggesclyve, and others, for assaulting a servant of John de Lythgreynes. On 28 Jan. 1297, a safe conduct was granted by the king to John de Eggesclyve and another, of the order of Preachers, going to their general chapter at Venice.⁸

On 2 non [6th] Oct. 1311, frater John de Eggesclive was the pope's penitentiary.⁹

On 12 June, 1312, the bishop of Durham granted a toft and croft and seventeen acres of land in Greenwell, which mag. John de Insula held, to Alexander de Eggesclyve at a rent of 7*s.* 10*d.* On 28 Oct. 1312, Thomas de Eggesclive was one of the witnesses to a covenant between the bishop and Sir Thomas Gray; and on 12 June, 1313, he was witness to a grant of waste lands in 'Le Flakes,' to Sir William de Axford.¹ On 28 Dec. 1315, John de Eure and John le Coyngniers of Sokburn, were amongst those complained against by William de Aslagby for going to his manor at Thymelby, co. York, breaking his doors and gates, throwing down his stone walls, and entering his manor and abducting Cassandra and Juliana, daughters and heiresses of John de Eggescliff, declared minors, in his custody, whose marriages belonged to him because John de Eggescliff held his land from him by knight's service; and carried away his goods found in the manor.² On 23 Dec. 1335, William de Eggesclyve was

⁶ *Roy. Compos.*, 212, a biography of him is given in a note. He appears to have been of great service to Mrs. Kasire during her husband, the rector's, exile.

⁷ *Royal. Compos.*, 7, 35

⁹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, 1, 79

⁸ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1292-1301, 163, 231

¹ *Ibid.*, 11, 1165, 1170, 1216

² *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1313-1317, 425

ordained sub-deacon in Durham cathedral church, to the title of five marks from William de Eggesclyve in Slavele: and he received letters of orders from the bishop of Durham to the same title. On 13 kal. May [19 April], 1337, he was ordained priest at the same place by John bishop of Carlisle, to the same title. At the same time John de Thornton was ordained deacon to the same title.

On 28 March, 1338, Thomas de Eggillelive received the first tonsure from Boniface, bishop of Corbania, in Durham cathedral church.³ On 4 id. [10th] June, 1340, dom. Adam de Egillisclif, a monk of Durham, was ordained an acolyte by John, bishop of Carlisle, in St. Cuthbert's church, Darlington; in 1341, sub-deacon in Durham cathedral church by Boniface, bishop of Corbania; deacon on 22 Sept. 1341, in the chapel of Stockton manor; and on 23 Dec. of the same year, priest in the chapel of Auckland manor. On 21 Dec. 1342, Richard de Egisliff was ordained an acolyte in the last-named place by Richard, bishop of Bisaccia, as was also William de Aslakby.⁴ On 1 August, 1344, the bishop issued a mandate to his escheator not to intermeddle with certain messuages belonging to John de Eggesclyve. In 1344, William de Egglisclyve was appointed one of the attorneys of Robert de Tughale, one of the executors of Thomas de Baumburgh, late parson of Emeldon church.⁵ John de Eglescliff was bishop of Llandaff about this time.⁶

After a walk round the exterior of the interesting church of St. Mary, members entered the interior, which was briefly described by the Rev. C. E. Adamson, who was in charge in the absence of the rector, and Mr. J. E. Hodgkin, the latter pointing out the many different objects of interest. The church has been described in these *Proceedings*⁷ by the late Rev. Canon Powell, the rector at the time.

As both church and churchyard are on a commanding height above the river, there are fine views of Yarm bridge, as Leland tells us, 'of stone, made, as I hard, by bishop *Skerlaw*.'⁸ It is of five arches, and has been widened—long after Leland's time—on its east side. The church consists of chancel, nave with south aisle, known as the 'Pemberton Porch,' a south porch, and a tower at the west end. The south doorway is Norman, with zig-zag ornaments on its round arch, and with nook shafts having cushion caps on which rude faces are carved; the north wall and the sides of the chancel arch appear to be of the same period. The chancel is of Perpendicular style, and has a five-light east window. In the chancel are sedilia and a priest's door, and some seventeenth century carved oak stalls. An oak screen divides the chancel from the nave; the pulpit, also of carved oak, of the same date as the screen, is surmounted by a sounding board. In the south aisle is a tomb recess, in which is an effigy in chain mail, the figure holding a shield bearing the arms of Aslakby of Aislaby. Above it on a desk attached to the wall, are two chained books in folio, early editions of the *Eikon Basilike*, and of bishop Jewel's *Apology*. The font is Early English, and has above it an octagonal steeple cover, probably Perpendicular, with rude crocketing (it is shown on the plate facing this page). In the porch is a portion of a pre-Conquest cross shaft, and built into its west wall are a rude representation of the Crucifixion, and some mediæval grave covers. There is also in the porch a second effigy, much damaged. A mural tablet in the church is of Francis and Margaret Hall of Longnewton.

³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, III, 169, 237, 187, 188, 195

⁴ *Ibid.*, 198, 107, 112, 117, 123

⁵ *Ibid.*, 299, 283

⁶ *Cal. of Pap. Reg.*, IV, 125, 236

⁷ 2 ser., IV, 141. See III, 196, for notes of bells and communion plate

⁸ *Itinerary*, I, 71

The following are a few notes from different sources relating to the church, rectors, etc. :—

By the old taxation of one mark in forty the value of Eggescliff is stated to be 60 marks, and the tax 20s. : while by the new taxation it is 20*l.* 15*s.*, and the tenths 4*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*⁹ In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* it stands at 28*l.* 17*s.*, the tenth being 2*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*¹ In the inventory of 18 Aug. 6 Ed. vi, 'Eggesclyve' possessed 'one chalice, with a paten, weying xij unces, thre great bells, one hand bell, and a sacring bell.'²

In 1085 Gille, clerk, of Eggescliff, is one of the attesting witnesses to the charter of William, bishop of Durham, granting the church of Tynemouth to the prior and convent of Durham.³ In 1294 Ralph de Hengham was parson of Eggesclyve and of thirteen other places.⁴ In the account of 1311 of the tenths conceded by the clergy to the bishop in his first year 40*s.* is down for the rector of Eggesclive for the second term.⁵ In the vigils of Pentecost, 1311, the bishop's commissary directed the vicar of St. Oswald's, Durham, to give notice that orders would be conferred in Eggescliff church.⁶ In 1313 there are letters testimonial that Walter de Bolton had received deacon's orders at Eggescliffe.⁷ On 23 March, 1314, 'the bishop accepted pope Benedict's dispensation to Roger de Waltham to hold pluralities; amongst the livings were the churches of Eggesclive and Longnewton; and also letters of dispensation granted by his predecessor Antony, bishop of Durham.'⁸ In the same year a letter was directed to the chancellor of Durham for taking certain persons named, at the instance of Roger de Waltham, the rector.⁹

On 25 Sep. 1334, the estate of Simon de Sapiti, the parson of Eggescliff and prebendary of St. Chad's, Ichfield, was ratified. On 18 Mar. 1336, John de Assheby was presented to the church of Eggescliffe, in the king's gift by reason of the late voidance of the see. On 1 Oct. 1336, the king ratified the estate of Ubertinus de Zennetis as parson of Egglisclif.¹⁰

On non. [7th] May, 1338, the pope made a provision to Ubertinus de Zennetis, rector of Eggesclif, of the said church, value 20*l.* 15*s.*, void by the promotion of Master Simon Sapiti, notwithstanding he had a canonry and prebend of Crediton value 2*l.* 10*s.*, which he was to resign.¹¹ On the 3 id. [13th] Oct. 1342, the pope, from Avignon, made provision of a canonry and prebend of Crediton for William Clavile value 6 marks, void by Ubertinus de Zannetis obtaining the church of Eggesclive.¹²

On 9 Jan. 1370, William de Beverley appeared in the chapel of Auckland manor before the bishop of Durham and others, amongst them being Hugh de Westwyk, the rector of Eggescliff, to purge himself for giving a mortal wound.¹³

At an array on St. Giles's moor, near Durham, on 24 March, 1401, the rector attended with one lancer and two archers.¹⁴

By his will of 20 Dec. 1436, John Palman, *alias* Coke, gave 20*d.* to the church of Eggescliff; and on 14 Jan. 1530, John Sayer of Worsall, left 10*s.* to Eggescliff kirk.¹⁵

⁹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, III, 92, 101

¹ In *Ecl. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, 4, it is entered 'R. Eggescliffe xxviii. xvijs. [160*l.*], Busshope of Durham.'

² *Ecl. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, 1*v*

⁴ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1292-1301, 122

⁶ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, I, 7

⁷ *Ibid.*, I, 291

³ *Hist. Dun. Serip. tres*, xix

⁵ *Hist. Dun. Serip. tres*, cvij

⁸ *Ibid.*, I, 523, 527

⁹ *Ibid.*, II, 680

¹⁰ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1334-1338, 24, 229, 321

¹¹ *Cal. of Papal Reg.*, III, 643

¹² *Ibid.*, IV, 77. Ubertinus was the king's clerk (*ib.*, 372) and a pluralist.

¹³ *Dep. and Ecl. Proc.* (21 Surt. Soc. publ.), 20

¹⁴ *Hist. Dun. Serip. tres*, clxxvi

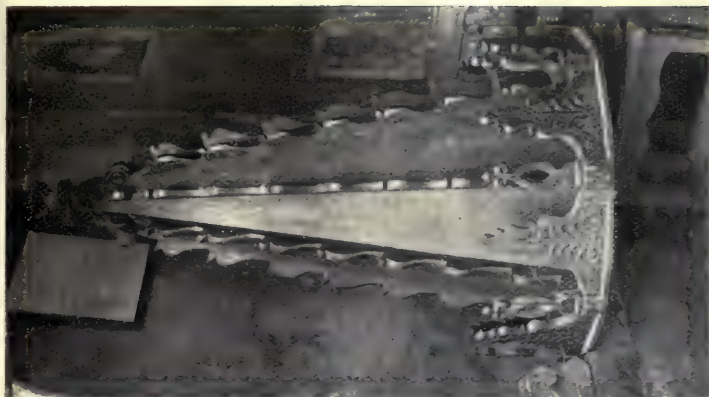
¹⁵ *Wills and Inv.*, I, 86, 109



ANCIENT FONT (see page 242).

DINSDALE CHURCH.

(From photographs by Mr. J. E. Hodgkin.)



FONT COVER (see opposite page).

EGGLESCLIFFE CHURCH.



At the visitation of 19 Nov. 1501, in the collegiate church of Darlington, mag. West, the rector, did not appear, but dom. William Ripon, the parish chaplain, was present, as were also William Makeleyne and Thomas Burdon, 'parochiani,' who said that the stalls in the choir were broken: the rector was enjoined to amend the same under a pain of 10s.⁵

By his will of 1 April, 1502, William Astley [Aslakby?] of Aslabie, desired to be buried in the church of the blessed Mary of Egglecliffe. He gave to the sustentation of four wax candles ('iii^j or cereorum') within the church xxs.; and to the fabric of the church of Longnewton, 3s. 4d.⁶

At a synod in the Galilee of Durham cathedral church, on 4 Oct. 1507, the rector was present.⁷

By will of 6 May, 1544, Bartholomew Page of Aislaby, desired his body to be buried in the churchyard of Eggliscliffe. He gave to the 'blissed Sacrament' 12d. Sir William Burdon, 'my curate,' is one of his executors.⁸ By will of 23 Feb. 1556, Alexander Lilburne of Aislaby, directed his body to be buried 'in y^e church yerth off y^e blyssed V^gyn Sancto marie off Egysclyffe,' and he gave to 'poer peopple ffor helth off my soule & all chrysten Souls,' 3s. 4d. By will of 28 Sept. 1559, Cuthbert Conyers of Layton, a brother of Sir Christopher Conyers of Sockburn, bequeathed to Robert and George Conyers, 'the ij twynes,' and the longer, liver land in Eggescliffe, with an annuity of 3l. 6s. 8d.⁹

By will of 18 June, 1564, James Garnett of Eggisclyffe, directed his body to be buried in the chancel of the parish church of Eggliscliffe.¹

About 1570, Christopher Storey of Aisleby, was before the court to answer a charge of slandering Sir George Wheatley, the curate. Robert Garnett, one of the churchwardens, gave evidence as to the words used; he said that the curate paid 'no heed, but taried still in the pulpett, and redd and went forward with his busynes, as he used to doo other holly daies.'²

At the visitation of 4 Feb. 1578, in Bishop Middleham church, the rector, William Garnet, was reported to be sick. William Teasdaill, the unlicensed curate, was present, as were William Semer and Bartholomew Aynsley, churchwardens. James Wynterscales, the parish clerk, was infirm. At the general chapter of 28 Jan. 1579, held in Auckland St. Andrew church, Mr. Robert Bellamy, the rector, and Christopher Boldon, the curate, were present.³

On 8 March, 1579, office of the judge against Thomas Dent, Miles Garry, John Armestronge, John Cully, Henry Ray, Henry Herrison, and Henry Garry, who absented themselves from evening prayer on Sundays and would not pay 12d. according to the statute.⁴

About 1580 there was a quarrel in the church and churchyard of Eggliscliff, between John Wilkinson and John Jaxson. The former said he willingly went quietly out of the church at the curate's bidding. The curate had declared the matter to the churchwardens, and James Page went to Wilkinson and 'bad hym go out of the church, and he hering the curat refusing to do any servie, but rather offerd to depart and leave the parish without any service, he Wilkinson, then departyd out of the church quietly.'⁵

⁵ *Ecl. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, xxx

⁷ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. tres*, ccccv

⁹ *Ibid.*, i, 151, 185

² *Depos. and Ecl. Proc.*, 245, where there is a full account of the case

³ *Ecl. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, 55, 95

⁶ *Ibid.*, xxxviij

⁸ *Wills and Inv.*, III, 2

¹ *Ibid.*, i, 217

⁴ *Ibid.*, 115

⁵ *Ibid.*, 137, 8

In 1610, Daniel Birkhead, D.D. was collated to the rectory; he died in 1624.⁶

At the time of Dr. Clark's visitation in 1633 'they want the king's arms betwixt the church and the chancel, they want the Book of Canons and a poor man's box. The south porch called Hindmer's Porch is in great decay. The churchyard wall or dike is in decay; to be made of brick or pailed according to the canon; it is totally decayed.'

One of the most famous rectors was Dr. Isaac Basire, who held also the rich rectory of Stanhope. On 20 Aug. 1644, a warrant was issued by the Durham Parliamentary Commissioners to John Husband of Sunderland to demise, let, and collect 'all the glebe tithes, rents, for tithes, and arrearages of rents within the parish of Eggscliff, late belonging to Dr. Basier, late parson there,' and also all the lands, etc., of Sayer of Worsall, and of Col. John Errington, in Eggscliff, etc., and to demise and let the same for the benefit of the Commonwealth. There were let to Mark Hall of Fishgarth, the house, etc., called Fishgarth in Eggscliff par., and the tithes, etc. On 5 Sept. following, the glebe, etc., of the rectory were let to different persons for 64l. 1s. 6d.; the rector's goods and chattels were worth 40l. 10s.; 12l. 16s. being allowed out of the estate by the Parliamentary Commissioners, and 46s. out of his goods for the maintenance of the wife and children of 'Dr. Basier, late rector.' The rest to be paid to the Commissioners, for the benefit of the Commonwealth, Mrs. Basire paying for the goods bought of them.⁷ Walker (*Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 19) says 'that he [Basire] was born in *Isle of Jersey*,' and 'in the time of the *Rebellion* he was *Sequestered, Persecuted, Plundered, and Forced to Fly*, first to his majesty at *Oxford*, afterwards from *Place to Place*, and at last abroad. After . . . 15 Years Absence, he returned into *England*, . . . and Died at *Durham* in 1676 . . . He was *Thrice* shut up in the Sieges of *Oxford, Carlisle*, and in a *Confinement* at *Stockton-Castle*.' At the restoration he was replaced in the cure. On 23 June, 1660, he petitioned the House of Lords in pursuance of two orders of that house, to secure tithes, etc., of his sequestered livings in the hands of the churchwardens.⁸

On 15 July, 1664, the bishop of Durham (Cosin) asked the rector what persons in his parish had served as soldiers or officers against the king 'under the command of the late parliament, or Oliver and his son,' and to find out if they continued in their disaffected state and ill principles.⁹

A collection was made in Eggescliffe church in Dec. 1655, for sufferers from the Great Plague, when 10s. 4d. was received.

On 10 Oct. 1666, there was collected for the sufferers in the Great Fire of London, the sum of 13s. 9½d., and the rector, Dr. Basire, personally gave 3l.¹⁰

About 1673. *officium domini* against the churchwardens of Eggescliffe and parishioners 'to extract an order for the repaire of the seats to the Church and the mending of a cract bell. John Baker of Maltby dioc. York, for not paying a legacy to the poor left by Thomas Newton of Aislaby.'¹¹

⁶ *Bishop Cosin's Corresp.*, 21n

⁷ *Royalist Compos.* (111 Surt. Soc. publ.), 3, 7. (See also p. 212 for letters of Dr. Basire, etc.)

⁸ H. MSS. Comm., 7th Report, 105n

⁹ *Bishop Cosin's Corresp.*, 11, 108

¹⁰ *Bishop Cosin's Corresp.*, 11, 322, 331. The registers state that in 1644, twenty-one people died of the plague, and were buried in the churchyard, including seven of one family named Hall.

¹¹ *Dean Granville's Letters*, 11 (47 Surt. Soc. publ.), 225

Bishop Chandler [in] his notes says that in 1736 there were in Eggescliffe, one quaker family and one papist family.

The road was then taken to

LONGNEWTON.

A long straggling village with a modern church, built in 1806 and 1858, on the site of an old building, of which Hutchinson (*Durham*, III., 167) gives a description. In the Vane chapel, on the north side of the chancel, is the brass of Sir George Vane (son of the elder Sir Henry Vane), who died in 1697, and is described on it as the father of 'thirteene hopefull children (for full inscription see these *Proceedings*, p. 204). The marble figure of the third marquis of Londonderry, which was formerly in the chapel, has been removed, in recent years, to Wynyard. The rectory to the north of the church is a quaint many gabled, many roofed building. The communion plate, described in these *Proceedings* (2 ser. III, 288; see illustration of cup on p. 289), includes an Elizabethan communion cup of 1571, with the usual floral band round its bowl, similar to that at Eggescliffe, etc. To the west of the church, in a field adjoining the road, is the site of the old manor house of the Vanes.

The following are a few notes relating to the village, its church, and rectors, etc. :—

In 1305, John, son of John de Durham, was amerced for non-prosecution of his complaint concerning common of pasture against Antony, bishop of Durham, Wm. de Langneuton, *tannator*, and others. On the day after the Purification (2 Feb.) 1306, the vill of Long Newton was seized by the king from the bishop of Durham, as part of the barony and castle of Barnardcastle, owing to the treason of John de Baliol. It was worth 30*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*²

In 1311 the bishop of Durham dated grants of pensions to William de Stanes and Henry de Billington from Langneuton.³

On 28 May, 1316, the bishop was directed not to proceed in taking an assize of novel disseisin in a matter between Alan de Tesdale and Guido Bello Campo concerning tenements in Langneuton.⁴

In a return to a writ of the king of 4 Nov. 1316, in connexion with the forfeiture of the barony of Gainford and Barnardcastle, the vill of Langneuton, except the rent of ten librates which had been granted by John de Balliol to Alan de Tesedale, was worth 30*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* a year. In 1346, the executors of Richard, bishop of Durham, petitioned with respect to the late bishop's right of wardship in the manor of Langneuton, held by John Baliol by knight service.⁵ On 20 Nov. 1316, a grant was made by the king to Elizabeth de Umframvill, countess of Angos, of 50*l.* a year out of the services of the towns of Lange Neuton and Newsom on Tese, 'which were of the demesne of Barnardcastle, late of Guy de Bello Campo, sometime earl of Warwick, in the king's gift through his death, and in the custody of Hugh.'⁶

By will of 4 Nov. 1580, Edward Conyers of Long Newton, gave his farmhold there to Ralph, his son. On 26 Jan. 1581, an inventory of this Ralph's goods is given. By will of 20 Aug. 1586, William Dowthwhet of Westholme, near Wirston, gave to his son William all his right in the 'towne and feylds of Lang Newton.' According to the inventory of 18 Nov. 1592, Mistress Tonstall of Long Newton, owed John Johnson, 4*s.* 4*d.*; he appears to have been a wealthy tradesman, as most Durham people seemed to have owed him small sums.⁷

² *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, IV., 7; III, 29-31

⁴ *Ibid.*, III, 1120

³ *Ibid.*, I, 61, 62

⁵ *Ibid.*, II, 798, 799; IV, 263

⁶ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1313-17, 567

⁷ *Wills and Inv.*, I, 428, 430; II, 140, 79, 213

On 17 Sep. 1644, Wm. Gaites, Richard Johnston, and Ralph Colling, of Long Newton, were warned by warrant either to give satisfaction to Thomas Welford and Lancelot Lambe for the trespass by them done in Thomas Welford's corn at Newbiggin, or else to appear before the parliament commission at the dwelling house of Rowland Stott in Durham on 24 Sept., to show cause why it was not done.⁸

In a book of accounts of Sir Daniel Fleming of Rydal hall, under date 20 Jan. 1680-1, is the entry 'given unto my nephew Bowes, his man, for trimming of me at Hutton this day, my neece Catherine Fletcher being married by young Mr. Todd in Hutton church, unto Lyonel Vane of Long Newton. . . . 00 02 00.'⁹

Amongst the names of natives, apparently of Longnewton, is Elias de Longa Neuton, chaplain, who, on 28 Aug. 1283, was presented to the vicarage of Norton in the king's hands by reason of the voidance of the see of Durham.¹⁰

The following are records of fourteenth century ordinations: On 23 Dec. 1335, Hugh de Cirseye was ordained sub-deacon in Durham cathedral church to the title of five marks, from Walter, son of John de Cirseye de Langeneuton. On 20 Dec. 1337, Thomas, son of John Clerk of Langeneuton, was ordained sub-deacon in the chapel of Auckland manor to a title of five marks from Peter Ciry, and on 28 March following, deacon to the same title (Peter Cyrezy) by Boniface, bishop of Corbania, in Durham cathedral church.¹

By the 'antiqua taxa,' the value of the rectory is given as 33 marks and the tax 10s.; while by the 'taxatio nova' it is 14l., and the tenth, 28s. The portion of John Wawayn, the rector, in Darlington, was, by the old taxation, 25 marks, and the tax 8s. 4d.² By the *Valor Eccl.* (*Clavis Eccles.*) the value of the rectory is given 'as 20l. [140l.]' the 'bussshop of Durham' being patron.³

Peter de Brandon occurs as rector in 1260.⁴ On 3 kal. July [29th June] 1262, a dispensation was granted to him by the pope to hold an additional benefice, with cure of souls. On 2 kal. April [31 March] 1304, a similar dispensation was granted to Roger de Waltham, the rector, and on resigning either to accept another, to be retained together with the canonry and prebend of Darlington, which he then held.⁵

In 1311 and 1313, in the account of tenths conceded by the clergy to the bishop, the rector of Langeneuton's contribution appears to be 40s. for the whole year.⁶

On 8 July, 1311, the king remitted to John de Jargeaux, chaplain of queen Isabella, and parson of Langeneuton, payment of 10s. in which he was indebted to him for the tenth of his church for three years.⁷ On non. [7th] May, 1313, the pope made provision of a church to John de Jargolio at the queen's request, though he held many churches and canonries in England and abroad, including that of Lang Neuton. On 27 May, 1313, the contribution of the rector of Longneuton to the fifteenths granted to the king by the clergy amounted to 26s. 8d. In one return to the writ 20s. had been received, in another return 26s. 8d. was raised.⁸ On 23 March, 1314, the bishop of Durham accepted the dispensation of pope Benedict xi to Roger de Waltham, the rector,

⁸ *Royal. Comp.*, 20

⁹ *MSS. of H. S. Le Fleming* (H. MSS. Comm. Rep.), 395

¹⁰ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1281-1292, 74

¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, 111, 169, 191, 196

² *Ibid.*, 111, 92, 101

³ *Eccl. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, 4.

⁴ *Prod. Prior. Dun.*, 200n

⁵ *Cal. of Pap. Reg.*, 11, 381, 613

⁶ *Hist. Dun. Serip. tres. cvii*; *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, 1, 487

⁷ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1307-13, 381

⁸ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, 11, 939, 960, 962, 976, 977.

to hold another living at the same time as Longnewton, and he also accepted the letters of dispensation granted to the rector by Antony, bishop of Durham, his predecessor. On 17 Oct. of the same year the parish chaplain was on an inquisition relative to a chantry in Redmershill church.²

On 14 kal. April [19th March] 1317, a faculty was granted by the pope to Arnald, cardinal of St. Prisca's, to receive from John Albini de Jargolio, chaplain and almoner to queen Isabella, his resignation of Langneuton and another, and to give them to fit persons.¹

On 8 id. [6th] June, 1318, provision was made by the pope at the king's request, to Simon de Lausellis, of the rectory, value 20 marks, void by the cession of John de Jargolio who held it as a pluralist without papal dispensation, notwithstanding that he had another living, which, however, he was to resign. On 4 id. [10th] Sept. 1320, another provision was made to the same at the request of queen Isabella, whose clerk he was, of a benefice value 30 marks, in the gift of the bishop of Norwich. Papal provision had been made for him of Langneuton rectory, but the lay patron of that church had vindicated his right in the king's court against it.²

On 10 kal. Oct. [22 Sep.] 1333, papal provision was made to master John Wawayn, at the request of queen Isabella, whose clerk of the wardrobe he was, of a canonry of Lincoln, etc., notwithstanding that he was rector of Langneuton, a canon of Auckland, etc.³ On 6 kal. April [27 March] 1344, mag. John Wawayn, the rector, was ordained priest in Durham cathedral church, by John, bishop of Carlisle, for the bishop of Durham.⁴ On 17 kal. Aug. [16 July] 1393. Thomas de Weston is named as rector.⁵

At an array of the clergy on St. Giles's moor, near Durham, on 24 March, 1401, the rector of Longnewton appeared with '1 hobbeler' and one archer.⁶

At a visitation in the collegiate church of Darlington on 19 Nov. 1501, Mr. Roger Laiborne, the rector, *dom.* John Dawson, parish chaplain, and *dom.* Richard Bawes, chaplain of the gild at Longnewton, were present, as were also John Milner, John Dales, Richard Mawer, and Richard Collinson, 'parochiani,' who said all was well.⁷

At a synod in the Galilee of Durham cathedral church, on the 24 March, 1507, the rector of Longnewton was present.⁸

The will of 17 July, 1507, of Roger Leyburn, bishop of Carlisle, who had been rector, is given in *Test. Ebor.*¹

By his will [proved c. 1566] Robert Conyers of Cotom desired to be

² *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, I, 523, 524, 527, 528, 632 ¹ *Cal. of Pap. Reg.*, III, 114, 150

² *Cal. of Pap. Reg.*, III, 177, 200 ³ *Ibid.*, III, 395 ⁴ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, III, 154

⁵ *Cal. of Papal Reg.*, 5, p. 416. On kal. Sept. [2 Aug.] 1393, from Assisi. A declaration to the pope was made that Walter, bishop of Durham, and Thomas Weston, rector of Langneuton, were unaware of the falsity of certain letters fabricated under the pope's name and bull, a duplicate of which Thomas, believing at the time that they were true and valid, sent to the bishop, whose envoy he was to the pope, and the original of which he afterwards, upon finding them false, presented in person to the pope. The said letters, which the pope has by other letters declared false, were addressed to Walter, bishop of Durham, began '*Romani pontificis providentia*,' and were dated at Perugia, 5 kal. Ang. *anno quarto*. The pope therein exempted Walter, bishop of Durham, and his officials, etc., from the jurisdiction and power, metropolitan and legative, of the archbishop of York, and took them under his protection and that of the apostolic see, so that the archbishop cannot suspend, excommunicate, depose or fine the bishop and his said officials, etc., interdict their places, or sequester their fruits, make processes or fulminate any sentences against them, all such being decreed null beforehand.—*Ibid.*, IV (4 Boniface IX), 464.

⁶ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. tres*, clxxxvj

⁷ *Ecl. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, xxx

⁸ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. tres*, ccccv

¹ IV (53 Surt. Soc. publ.), 262 & n

buried in Longnewton church. He gave the profits of his lands in the town and fields, to his sons Edward and John, subject to a payment to his uncle.²

During the rebellion of 1569 the altar stone appears to have been set up and mass celebrated in the church of Longnewton by one Harborne, a priest. In *Depositions and Eccl. Proceedings* there is the evidence of the different people who had a part in it. Many women deposed that they took 'skepfull of sande,' lime, etc., for the building, being commanded by Thomas Colling, one of the churchwardens, in the queen's name [Mary], and his daughter Barbary. They expressed regret for the parts they took. Some used holy water others neither 'holly waiter,' nor 'holly breyd.' One witness deposed that the priest said that the auditors were 'lowlers [? lollards] and hadd bein dammed this xj yer'es.' Colling deposed that the altar was set up by himself and Martyn, the clerk, and that they took down the altar stone and 'bair yt out of the church yarde, and threw the same over the church wall: and they cast yt into the said pytt, *alias* sandhole, which is covered on every syd, and concerning the hollywater fat, it was broke many daies sence.'³

About the middle of the sixteenth century Agnes Priorman of Dinsdale, accused Christopher Greinburye, a servant to Mr. Robert Picaea, who 'resortyed to this examine's compeny in hir frinde's hous, cauld St Roland Clerke,' of a sort of breach of promise. He had given her tokens.⁴

At the visitation of 4 Feb. 1578, Edward Banks, the rector, Edward Conyers, the licensed curate, John Morton, the parish clerk, and John Meryngton, John Hartburne and Henry Harrison, the churchwardens, appeared. At the general chapter of 23 July, 1578, Edward Conyers, the curate, and Francis Trowlope, the vicar of Sockburn, were sick or infirm. Mr. Robert Bellamy, the rector of Eglesclif, was not cited. On 28 Jan. 1579, Mr. Edward Banks, the rector, attended.⁵

On 13 March, 1579, the office of the judge against William Newham, churchwarden, for refusing to 'sett his hand to the presentment of faltes with his fellowe churchwardone.' On the 20th he 'refused to present faltes with his fellowe churchwardone *et fatebatur delationem* that he wolde not present his owne wief.' In⁶ 1580, the office of the judge against Richard Tweddell who confessed 'before the curat and the churchwardens of Longnewton that there were moe notorius and evill livers as well as he was in the said towne, but we requirunge there names, he would not resite them.' He did not appear and was suspended.⁷

By his will of 8 Sept. 1583, John Tonstall of Longnewton, directed his body to be buried in the chancel of Longnewton 'whar the altar stode;' he gave to the poor of Longnewton 6s. 8d., to the poor of Haughton 6s. 8d., to the 'mending of the cawsey' in Longnewton 10s., to 'Josey,' his wife the lease of his farm of Longnewton during his son's minority, and after, but if they could not agree, then he was to have the whole farm 'saveinge iiij oxgan . . . in Gylbert fylde.' To his brother Ralph Tonstall, who was rector of Croft and archdeacon of Northumberland, the bringing up of John Marley. By a codicil he revoked the gift of the oxgangs to his widow and gave her instead half of his farm in Longnewton during her widowhood.⁸

Collections were made in Longnewton for the sufferers from the Great Plague, in Aug. 1665, 1s. 6d.; in Sept. the same; on 4 Oct. 7s.;

² *Wills and Inv.*, III, 35.

³ 21 Surt. Soc. publ., 194-197.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 114.

⁵ *Eccl. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, 56, 75, 95.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 117, 118.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 127.

⁸ *Wills and Inv.*, II (38 Surt. Soc. publ.), 79.

in Dec. 2s. 10d. ; on 3 Jan. 1666, 1s. ; and in Feb. 1s. 4d. While for the sufferers from the Great Fire of London the sum of 5l. 17s. 6d. was collected on 10 Oct. 1666.⁹

On 31 July, 1673, office of the lord against John Jackson and Eliz. his wife for keeping two children unbaptized, and not coming to church ; action was also taken against John Fowler and others for like offences.

The declaration of James II was read at Longnewton in 1688. In most parishes the ministers refused to read it.¹

Bishop Chandler, in the notes of his visitation in 1736, already referred to, gives the families in Longnewton as 50 : there were no dissenters.

The road was again taken and

SADBERGE

reached. It is on the line of the Roman road from Pounteys bridge (see p. 245) and gives name to a very important wapentake, and of the earldom conferred by Richard I [1189-1199] on Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham (whom Lambard styles 'the joly byshop'), with the earldom of Northumberland for life, for some 11000l.² When the king girt the bishop with the sword, it is reported that he said to his courtiers 'Am not I cunning. and my craftes-master that can make a young earle of an oulde bishoppe.'³

The wapentake had its own officers, but they ceased long ago, except the gaoler, whose office continued till 1862. The old gaol having a barrel-vaulted room on the ground floor, is the corner house on the road leading out of the village to Stockton. On the village green is a large ice- or water-borne granite boulder, removed from a field to the west of the village.

Henry II. [1154-1189], by a charter tested at Knaresborough, gave to the chapel of Finchale in free alms two bovates of land of his demesne of Sadberge, Hugh, bishop of Durham, being amongst the witnesses.⁴

In the time of Richard the bishop [Poor 1228-41] Peter de Brus was amerced 50s. at Sadberge for seizing a wrecked vessel, as the wrecks of the sea had belonged to the bishop, without dispute from the time they had obtained the wapentake. There was also a question as to the disposal of another wreck, the bailiff having seized it for the bishop as his right ; the sheriff of Sadberge, through the justices, desired that some memorial should be made out of the vessel, and it was decided to erect a cross which, until that time, had stood in the field of Sadberge at 'Blakelawe' on the high road between Sadberge and Hartlepool, and from a yard was made a long rod (*pertica*) on which were placed the tapers and candles in Sadberge church.⁵

On 25 Dec. 1234, John de Bayllo, in the king's presence, acknowledged that he ought to hold of the bishop five and a quarter knights' fees with the wapentake of Sadbergh, and the king commanded him to do homage to the bishop for the same.⁷ On 28 June 1250, a mandate was issued to John Baillol touching four and a quarter knights' fees

² Bishop Cosin's *Corresp.* II, 322-329 : 331.

¹ Dean Granville, 235, 147.

³ Richardus [primus] rex vendidit manerum de Sandberg Hugoni Episcopo Dunelmensi pro 600 marcis. Vendidit rex etiam Hugoni comitatum Northumbriae pro tempore vitae suae.—*Ieland, Coll.*, I, 290. The king granted the manor of Sadberge, with the wapentake belonging to it and the services of Peter Caron of a knight's fee of Seton and Oveton, and the service of Thomas de Amundevill of the same of Cotham, etc., and of Godfrey Baard of two parts of a knight's fee of Midelton [St. George] and Hertburn, in exchange for five knights' fees in Lincolnshire.

⁴ *The Denham Tracts*, I, 46, 76. A well-known bishopric saw is 'Lost in a wood like Geordy Potter of Sadberge.'

⁵ *The Priory of Finchale*, 192.

⁶ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, III, 46, 47, 60.

⁷ *Cal. of Patent Rolls*, 1232-47, 86.

in the wapentake, which he acknowledged he held of the bishop, for which the king had ordered him to do homage to former bishops of Durham. He was now ordered to do homage to Walter, bishop of Durham, so that the king might be no more vexed concerning it by the bishop.⁸

In 1261 bishop Booth made Henry Ratclyffe, his nephew, sheriff of Durham and Sadberge.⁹

In 1302 the men of the franchise of Durham petitioned the king against Antony, bishop of Durham, when the king ordered that no man taken for trespass in Sadberge wapentake should be imprisoned in Durham or *vice versa*.¹

On 21 March, 1303, the king issued a commission to William de Bereford and others to go on a general eyre, and to attend on the morrow of Holy Trinity at Sadbergh. On 16 March, 1305, a mandate was issued to the sheriff to cause proclamation to be made in Durham and Sadberge, etc., for all persons wishing to bring pleas against the bishop or his ministers, to come before his justices William de Berford and others.²

On 19 Oct. 1312, Adam de Bowes was appointed sheriff of Durham and Sadberge. On the 27th of the same month the bishop granted a pardon to Hugh le Muner of Gainford, then in Sadberge gaol, for the death of John Tunnokesone in self defence and not a felony or by malice aforethought; and also to John, son of Peter de Ingelton, for the death of John Wantemyke. On 22 December following the bishop issued a mandate for taking John de Warayn, his 'parochianus,' in Sadbiry, excommunicated for contumacy.³

On 23 Feb. 1313, the king having forbidden all tournaments, jousts, etc., the bishop (Kellawe) wrote to John Waryn, his coroner of Sadberge, forbidding a tournament at Darlington on the Monday and Tuesday before Ash Wednesday.⁴ On 26 Dec. 1314, the bishop appointed Sir Richard Marmaduke to the stewardship of his royal liberties of Durham and Sadberge.⁵ On 29 August, 1315, he issued a mandate to the sheriff of Sadberge to deliver Robert de Erle from Sadberge gaol, where he was detained for the death of Robert le Suthren, whom he slew in self defence as his own life was at stake, and not by malice aforethought, upon bail to appear at the next gaol delivery.⁶

On 7 October, of the same year, William de Sadberg was granted by the bishop the custody and marriage of Thomas de Middelrig, deceased. On 9 Sept. 1316, the custody of the lands of Henry, son of Simon de Heighington, deceased, and of Thomas, his son and heir, was granted to him.⁶

In 1334 Richard de Bury, bishop of Durham [1333-1345], petitioned the king that in virtue of the grant of the wapentake by Richard I [1189-1199], he be relieved from the yearly payment, and the king ordered enquiry to be made. Referring to the manor of Saddbergg and the 5½ knights' fees which John Baliol held of the lands granted to Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham, on 18 March, 1337, a royal mandate was issued to the Exchequer relative to the payment of five marks forty pence by the bishop of Durham for the ward of the castle of Newcastle.⁷

On 26 Jan. 1344, the bishop appointed William de Blakeston his sheriff and escheator in Durham and Sadberge, and William de Merton, late sheriff, was ordered to deliver up the rolls, etc.⁸

⁸ *Ibid.*, 1247-58, 69 ⁹ *Test. Ebor.*, 111, 282n ¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, 111, 42, 63, 551, 557

² *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1301-17, 137, 324 ³ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, 1, 222; 11, 1171; 1, 262

⁴ *Ibid.*, 1, 295, 662; *Letters from Northern Registers*, 214

⁵ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, 11, 686-716

⁶ *Ibid.*, 11, 1292, 1306

⁷ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, 1v, 180, 209

⁸ *Ibid.*, 1v, 345, 346, 347

In the same year the bishop issued a precept to the sheriff of Durham and Sadberge to receive prisoners committed by the several commissioners who were named. The wapentake contributed towards the amount to be paid to the Scots upon a truce.⁹

On 12 March, 1345, the bishop granted leave to Thomas de Surtays to place in settlement lands in Sadbiry, etc.¹

On 28 Feb. 1437, the king directed that the grant by the men of Durham and Sadberge of a sum exceeding what the subsidy would have been, should not be made into a precedent, and that Thomas, bishop of Durham and his successors, should not be troubled by reason of it.²

The bursar of Durham's accounts for 1539 shew that 3*s.* 4*d.* was received from Robert Apulbye for a bovate of land at Sadberge.³ According to a 'Booke of Surveighe,' made in 1580, John Woderof held this bovate, for which he paid the rent named. A lease of 6 Jan. 1572 'in lottry per Decanum Whittingham and sold by him to Mr. Wodroffes wiffe et rec. 6*li.*'⁴

On 23 Feb. 1559, the queen appointed Wm. Rastell, justice of the king's bench, Nich. Powtrell, Rob. Meynell, Gerard Salwayn, and Nicholas Wandisford, justices itinerant and of assize in the counties of Durham and Sadberge, during the vacancy of the see of Durham, and she appointed Sir Thomas Hilton, Sir George Conyers, Sir Ralph Hedworth, Robert Tempest, Richard Hebborne and Ralph Dalton, justices for gaol delivery.⁵

By will of 18 May, 1597, Ralph Billingham of Crook hall, gave to John Waddie, bailiff of Sadberge, 5*s.*⁶

On 23 Aug. 1644, the tithes of Sadberge were let to John Buck and John Harrison at a rent of 1*l.* by 3*l.* monthly. In 1645 John Buck of Sadberge, compounded with Sir Henry Vane, bt., and his colleagues, for a fine of 100*l.* On 21 Nov. 1651, he petitioned parliament for pardon for offences committed before the date of compounding, which was granted. In a list of delinquents of 13 March, 1652, Robert Allen of Sadberge, yeoman, is included.⁷

The following natives of Sadberge were ordained in the time of bishop Richard Kellawe :—

On 6 kal. April [27 March] 1334, Thomas de Sadbergh was ordained an acolyte by John, bishop of Carlisle, in Durham cathedral church. On 23 Dec. 1335, Thomas de Saddebery, a mendicant friar, was ordained sub-deacon at the same place. On 21 Dec. 1336, Thomas de Sadberi, a friar minor of Yorkshire, probably the same man, received deacon's orders; and on 20 Dec. 1337, he was ordained priest in the chapel of Auckland manor. On 24 Dec. 1335, Robert de Sadbery received the first tonsure in the chapel of Durham castle. On 11 kal. Oct. [21 Sept.] 1342, he was ordained an acolyte in Durham cathedral church by Richard, bishop of Bisaccia; and on the Saturday before Easter, 1345, sub-deacon in St. Andrew Auckland church, by the same bishop, to the title of five marks from Gilbert de Burdon, priest.⁸ On 11 kal. Oct. 1342, William de Kelsay was ordained priest by Richard, bishop of Bisaccia, in Durham cathedral church, to the title of five marks from John Waryn of Sadberge. On 8 id. [8th] March, 1343, a Thomas de Sadbery was ordained an acolyte in the same place by the same.

⁹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, iv, 271, 274, 276

¹ *Ibid.*, iv, 313

² *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1436-1441, 43

⁸ *Feod. Prior. Dun.*, 318

⁴ *Durham Halmote Rolls*, 200

⁵ *Cal. of State Papers, Dom.*, Eliz., ii, p. 122

⁶ *Wills and Inv.*, ii, 278

⁷ *Royal. Compos.*, 7, 60, 61*n*, 65

⁸ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, iii, 152, 169, 178, 193, 171, 118, 151, 122, 125

The modern church of St. Andrew is built on a large prominent mound on the south side of the village, surrounded on three sides by roads, and on the fourth—the east—by a long depression in which is a pond. It replaced an ancient building which stood to the south of the present church.

In the list of church goods, 6 Edw. v., there were 'in the chapell of Sadberye one challice, weying ix unces, and two bells in the stepell there.' The chalice has disappeared, but the bells remain, if the mediæval bell, inscribed *Sancti Maria or*,⁹ recovered a few years ago. and now in the church be one of them.

On 13 Dec. 1295, the king granted protection until Easter to William de Sothull, parson of the church of Sadberge, going beyond seas for the king's service.¹

According to the *Clavis Eccl.* 'Sedburie annexed to Halghton' was without incumbent, but was served by a stipendary priest. At the visitation of 4 Feb. 1578, of 'Sadbury Capella' John Nicholson, the unlicensed curate, appeared, as did also Edward Ray, one of the churchwardens; Lancelot Hodgson, the other churchwarden, did not attend, and was excommunicated. At the general chapter held on 23 July in the same year, in Heighington church, the task was performed by John Nicholson, the curate; at that of 23 Jan. 1579, held in Auckland St. Andrew church, it was reported that the curacy was vacant.²

As there was no time to stop at

HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE,

the pretty village was passed with a glance at the outside of the interesting church which, until a few years ago, was completely Norman in plan—a parallelogram—with a tower at the west end. The alterations in it made by the Rev. T. Law, at the time rector, consisted chiefly in the addition of two shallow so-called transepts and the cutting out of a pointed arch in the blank wall above the low Norman chancel arch.

The church, before alteration, has been so well described in these *Proceedings*,³ that members need only be referred to it. The communion plate and bells are fully noted in the same volume (2 ser. III; see also II, 302); one of the bells, of mediæval date, has some of the letters of the alphabet on it (*Proceedings* IV, 55).

Burdon, near Haughton, was one of the villis included in Henry the first's charter to bishop Flambard.⁴

A few notes relating to the village, church, etc., may be of interest:—

By will of the day next before the feast of St. Thomas the apostle, 1343, Cecilia Underwood gave to the bridge of Halughton 6s. 8d. By will of 8 Dec. 1557, John Gascoigne gave his lease of 'Hawghton mylne' to William and Barberie Robynson and Cecilia Robynson. By his will of 9 Feb. 1592-3, John Gibson of Newcastle, merchant, gave to Hawghton parish, where he was born, 10*l.* By his will of 8 Sept. 1583, already referred to, John Tonstall of Longnewton, gave to the poor of Haughton 6s. 8d.⁵

On 23 Aug. 1644, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Henry Russell of Burtree house, Haughton, and his being brought before the parliamentary commissioners concerning his delinquency. He

⁹ See *Proceedings*, 3 ser., III, 161, for a fuller account of the bells

¹ *Cat. of Pat. Rolls*, 1292-1301, 177

² *Eccl. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, 3, 55, 57, 74, 96

³ 2 ser., IV, 53

⁴ *Feod. Prior. Dun.*, 146

⁵ *Wills and Inv.*, 1, 23; II, 79, 265n; III, 14

had bought wool of the master of Shirburne since the proclamation and restraint to the contrary.⁶ Anthony Pearson, secretary to Sir A. Haselrigg, valued land in fee in Marshall's close, in Haughton at 3*l*.

The following are ordinations of some natives apparently of the village in the time of bishop Kellawe. On 23 Dec. 1336, Robert, son of Robert Elys of Halghton, acolyte. On 6 kal. April, 1334, John de Halughton, acolyte, in Durham cathedral church, by John, bishop of Carlisle, and sub-deacon, on 9 kal. Oct. [23 Sept.], 1335, to the title of 40*s*. from Richard (?) Belle; on 23 Dec. following deacon, in Durham cathedral church to the title of Ralph Bell; and on 21 Dec. 1336, non-beneficed priest, to the same title of five marks from Ralph Bell in Derlyngton. On 27 Dec. 1339, the first tonsure was conferred on William de Halghton, and another, at Auckland. In 1341 John, son of John Goderic, was ordained sub-deacon by Boniface, bishop of Corbania, in Durham cathedral church to the title of five marks from John de Halghton, with which he said he was satisfied; and on 14 kal. Jan. 1343 [20 Dec. 1342] deacon by Richard, bishop of Bisaccia, in the same place, to the same title.⁷

John de Halghton was dean of Darlington on 14 Feb. 1342, when he was witness to the sealing of the resignation of Henry de Appelby, vicar of Darlington, by reason of infirmities and old age.⁸

Dom. Rob. Edmundson de Haughton was a member of the Guild of Corpus Christi at York.⁹

THE CHURCH.

The value according to the old taxation was 170 marks, and the tax 56*s*. 8*d*.; while by the new taxation it was 54*l*. 20*d*., and the tenths 108*s*. 2*d*. In¹ *Clavis Eccles.* it is given as '52*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. [300*l*]' and the 'Busshope of Durham' patron.²

Henry de Cornhull, chancellor of London, had letters of presentation to the church of Alketon (Haughton?) which was vacant, and in the gift of the king, by reason of the see of Durham being vacant; the letters were directed to William de Lanum, archdeacon of Durham, and to the archbishop of York, and tested by the king at Westminster on 5 July, 1227.³ On 4 March, 1238, John de Ebulo, nephew of Th: cardinal of St. Sabina, petitioned for the church of Haleuton in the king's gift by reason of the voidance of the bishopric of Durham.⁴

On 2 kal. Feb. [31 Jan.] 1304, the pope confirmed to Stephen de Malolacu, canon of Aukeland, the fruits of his prebend being too small to support him, the annexation made to it by the bishop of Durham, with his chapter's consent, of Halveton, then void, the collation of which belonged to the bishop.⁵

In the account of 1311 of the collectors of the tenths conceded by the clergy to the bishop, the rector of Halythton appears for 113*s*. 4*d*. for the second term.⁶

In 1311, *dom.* Stephan de Manley, rector of Houghton and Haughton in Durham diocese, and others in York, was cited before the bishop for holding pluralities.⁷

⁶ *Roy. Compos.*, 6

⁷ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, 111, 173, 152, 163, 170, 183, 238, 108, 135

⁸ *Ibid.*, 430

⁹ *The Guild of the Corpus Christi at York* (57 Surt. Soc. publ.), 106

¹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, 111, 91, 100

² *Eccles. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, 3

³ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, Henry III, 1225-1232, 131

⁴ *Ibid.*, 1232-47, 312

⁵ *Cal. of Pap. Reg.*, 11, 614

⁶ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. tres*, cvij

⁷ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, 1, 66

On 8 Jan. 1312. *dom.* John, parish chaplain of Haughton, was on an inquisition relative to Grendon vicarage.^{7a} On 28 June, 1312, protection was granted by the king, to Stephen de Malo Lacu, parson of Houghton[-le-Spring] and prebendary of Auckland, and parson of the church of Halughton [Haughton] annexed to that prebend.⁸

On 16 Feb. 1313, an indulgence of 40 days was granted for praying for the soul of Robert de Cotum and for the souls of his parents, whose bodies rest in Haughton churchyard.⁹

On 8 ides (6th) June, 1318, the pope made provision for John Guiffart, at queen Isabella's request in whose service he was, of a canonry of Wells with reservation of a prebend, notwithstanding that he was rector of Halughton. On 12 kal. April [21 March] 1319, the pope reserved for him a benefice of like value in the gift of the archbishop of Canterbury, to whose province his family belonged; on obtaining it he was to resign Halughton. He held several canonries in addition.¹⁰ On 12 Aug. 1319, protection was granted to him, as he was attending to the business of the queen.¹

On 2 id. [12th] June, 1329, the pope ordered master Itherius de Concoreto, papal nuncio, to ascertain touching the church of Horthon in Durham diocese, lately void by the papal provision made to Theobald de la Valle of another church, and to collect the fruits from its voidance, it having been given by the pope to Anibaldus, cardinal, etc., of St. Laurence in Lucina. On 2 id. [12th] Dec. 1330, the pope wrote to the king requesting him to assist Anibaldus in obtaining possession of the church then occupied by one called Marson or Marster, clerk of the bishop of Durham, who had been cited to appear before the pope. At the same time a mandate was sent to the bishop of Durham to desist from opposing the cardinal in taking possession of his church and for the citation of Marser.²

On 11 kal. Dec. [19 Nov.] 1349, the petition of John, bishop of Worcester, for the church of Halghton on behalf of Ralph de Kelleby, void by the death of John Giffart, was granted by the pope, it having been reserved by him in the lifetime of John Giffart.³

On 18 kal. Feb. 1352, to Henry de Ingelby, canon of York, etc., and rector of Halghton, Durham, and of another place, were granted a further canonry and prebend of Oxtun, etc.⁴ This man, who was an undergraduate, was a great pluralist. He held Halghton, diocese Durham, worth 100 marks, and several canonries in York and Lincoln. The petition to the pope of John Cheyne, for one of his canonries was granted on 3 id. [11th] Sept. 1366; on 3 id. [13th] of October, Ingelby was removed from some other offices which also were given to Cheyne.⁵

At an array on St. Giles's moor, near Durham, on 24 March, 1401, the rector was present with two lancers and seven archers.⁶

By will of 17 May, 1401 [proved on the 27th]⁷ William Walleworth, rector of Halughton, desired that his body should be buried in the cathedral of the blessed Peter at York, before the altar of St. Nicholas. He left as a mortuary to the rector of his parish church his best vestment, viz., a toga, or *armilansam*, at the rector's option. He

^{7a} *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, i, 124

⁹ *Reg. Pal. Dun.*, i, 294

¹ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1317-1321, 388

⁵ *Ibid.*, *Pet.* i, 315; *Letters*, iv, 316

⁶ *Hist. Dun. Scrip.*, *tres.*, clxxxvj

⁷ Hutchinson's *Durham*, III, 215, states that he died in 1391, and that John de Newton succeeded '1408 p.m. Walworthe.'

⁸ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1317-1313, 466

¹⁰ *Cal. of Pap. Reg.*, III, 177, 188

² *Cal. of Pap. Reg. Letters*, II, 491, 493, 500

⁴ *Ibid.*, 457

⁵ *Ibid.*, i, 535, 536

left to the more indigent poor of Halughton, if his goods were sufficient, 20 marks.⁸

George Radelyffe was instituted to the rectory in 1415 and resigned it in 1450.⁹

At a visitation in the collegiate church of Darlington on 19 Nov. 1501, mag. Robert Chamber, the rector, D. John Hukervie, parish chaplain. D. Henry Blackwell and D. William Warkeworthe were present. William Nicholson, William Prestman, Thomas Newton, and John Hobson, 'parochiani,' said that the churchyard was not well enclosed, and it was enjoined that it should be sufficiently walled in before the feast of the Purification under a pain of 6s. 4d.¹

At a synod in the Galilee of Durham cathedral church on 4 Oct. 1507, the rector was present.²

By his will of 12 Nov. 1524, William Bulmer of Skernnyngham near Darlington, directed 11l. which he owed to 'Hawghton' church, and 100s. 'to oure Lady gilde' to be paid; and he directed his executors to pay to Antony Asshe his 'sone duryng his un age' 10l.; he had to have his 'damaske gowne' and in 'prevying of my gylte made to hym at my last gowyng towards the Scottes.'³ By will of 21 March, 1533, John Sherwode of Haughton directed his body to be buried in the 'qwhere of Hawghton,' and he bequeathed to the high altar 3s. 4d. for forgotten tithes, and to Sir Robert Cotis-forthe, to pray for him, 6s. 8d.

By his will of 2 July, 1567, Edward Parkinson of Beamont-hill, desired to be buried in Howghton (Haughton where his brass is) parish church; he gave 6l. 13s. 4d. to be distributed amongst the poor of Howghton and other places near; he gave to the 'churche works of Howghton churche' 13s. 4d.; he willed that his wife Anne (daughter of Sir Ralph Hedworth of Harraton) should have the occupation of 'one tenement and farnhould in Sadburye,' and gave to Sir George Conyers, 5s., and a like sum to Sir George Vane. There are several bequests to his brother John Killinghall and his wife and children.⁴

According to the chantry certificate of 2 Edw. vi. 1548) the 'Parrishe of Haughton having of howselinge people aboute iiij^l.x. A quyte rent oute of certayne lands in Heiginton fur the finding of a light before the image of Our Lady in the said churche The rest of a quite rent of viiij^s. to the fynding of the saide light over and besides viij^s. chargeable towards the reparacion of the church vjs. Stoeke, etc., none. The stipende of a Preiste within the saide churche. Incumbent none. The yerelie valewe, nil. Stoeke, iiij^l. Plate, etc., none. The obbite in the saide church of Haughton, the yerelie valewe, iiij^s. vid.; reprises, ijs.; remaynes, ijs. vjd. Stoeke etc., none. At the time of the inventory of church goods, etc., in county Durham, made 18 Aug. 1552, Haughton possessed 'a challice, weying viij unces, two bells in the stepell.'⁵

At the visitation in Auckland St. Andrew's church on 6 Feb. 1578, Rich. Conyers (name struck out), and Robert Slaiter, the unlicensed curate, appeared; as did Anthony Conyers, parish clerk, and Nicholas Leathome, John Burne, Richard Aikericke and Edward Robynson the churchwardens.⁶ At the general chapter held on 28 Jan. 1579,

⁸ *Test. Ebor.*, I, 278

⁹ *Mem. of Ripon*, II (78 Surt. Soc. publ.), 231

¹ *Ecc. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, xxviii

² *Hist. Dun. Scrip. tres.*, ccccv

³ *Test. Ebor.*, V, 189

⁴ *Wills and Inv.*, III, 37

⁵ *Ecc. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, lxxiiij

⁶ *Ecc. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, 60. The editor remarks (62) that Anthony Conyers of Haughton, is a name 'savouring of gentility,' and Edward Conyers, curate of Langnewton, and Francis Trollop, vicar of Sockburn, were names of old descent.

at the same place, Mr. John Barnes, the rector, was excused.⁷ On 1 Oct. 1580, office of the judge against Robert Robinson, who 'oweth 6s. 8d. to the church, which being demanded of him, is not payed.' The case was dismissed.⁸

On 25 June, 1635, proceedings were taken against Thomas Thompson, the rector, for divers misdemeanours.⁹

On 11 July, 1633, William Emmerson was before the Durham Court of High Commission for a clandestine marriage. He had confessed he was married in a barn of his own at Haughton by a stranger with whom he was not acquainted, and he did not know if the stranger had any lawful ordination or not. He was ordered to acknowledge his 'offence publique, in his penitentiall habit, in the parish church at Haughton, or att the markett crosse of Durham on some Sundaie or markett daie as alsoe paie 100*l.* fine to his Majestie.' In the end he was dismissed after paying costs of 9*l.*¹

The high commission of 1630 included Lawrence Hinton, M.A., rector of Halghton.²

On 16 Sept. 1644, a notification was given that the parsonages of Eggscliff and Haughton were sequestered for their delinquencies by virtue of the ordinances of Parliament in that respect. Eleazar Duncan, the rector, who was installed prebendary of the fifth stall at Durham on 8 Jan. 1627, had the plate of Durham cathedral church; but it was not known to Isaac Gilpin when he wrote to the county committee on 4 Feb. 1653, where the copes were.³

Collections were made in Haughton church in 1665 and 1666, for the sufferers from the Great Plague, in Aug. 7*s.* 2*d.*, and in Sept. 1665, the same; on 3 Jan. 10*s.*, and in March, 1666, 3*s.*⁴

On 3 May, 1673, *off. dom.* against Anthony Robinson and Ellinor his wife, Cuthbert Hodgshon and Margaret his wife, for not certifying their penances, Wm. Waistell for absence from church; on 13 Aug. 1675, Wm. Johnson of Great Burdon for not paying church dues, Margaret Mallum for not paying clerk's dues, and others for incontinency, etc.⁵

In 'R. Haughton wth Sadberg curacy' in 1736, according to bishop Chandler's visitation 'notes,' there were 179 families, of whom one was Presbyterian, and five were Baptists.

The road was taken direct from Haughton to Darlington railway station, where at 7.5 p.m. most of the party left for the north by express train, well pleased with this, the first experiment of motor cars for a country meeting.

The following are a few additional notes relating to some of the places visited:—

CROFT.

On 25 Jan. 1328, protection was granted to Master Thomas de Langeford, parson of Croft, for one year.⁶ On 26 Nov. 1338, a pardon was granted to John Clerevaus of Croft, the elder, for not having taken the order of knighthood by Trinity 7 Edw. III, or by Ascension day 9 Edw. III, pursuant to the king's proclamations and respite from the same for two years.⁷ On 26 April, 1344, the king on a petition on behalf of

⁷ Fridesmonda Barnes, the entry of whose baptism in the Haughton register is thus recorded 'fridesmonda barnes bapt. fuit 12 Octobr: 1582,' was one of the children of 'Mri Joh^{is} Barnessis'; and was probably a niece of Fridesmonda Barnes, the wife of bishop Barnes, whose pathetic memorial brass is in Auckland St. Andrew's church. Of others of his children there are also records of baptism, etc.

⁸ *Ecl. Proc. of Bishop Barnes*, 120

⁹ *Durham Court of High Comm.*, 136n

¹ *Ibid.*, 49

² *Ibid.*, 270

³ *Roy. Compos.*, II, 42. See notice of Eleazar Duncan.—*Ibid.*, 42n

⁴ *Bishop Cosin's Corresp.*, II, 322-329

⁵ *Dean Granville's Letters*, II, 229

⁶ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1327-1330, 225

⁷ *Ibid.*, 1331-1338, 337

master Richard de Retford, clerk, who had, by pretext of a provision made to him by pope Benedict, been inducted into the church of Croft, and that by an ordinance of a recent parliament against these provisions as they were to the prejudice of the king, the king stayed further proceedings.⁸ On 4 Sept. 1346, a general pardon was granted to Robert, son of Robert Ward of Croft, for good service in France, by testimony of Aymer de Atheles.⁹ On 15 Nov. 1347, the estate of master Richard de Retford, the king's clerk, in the church of Croft, was ratified.¹ On 9 Aug. 1347, a pardon was granted to John, son of Geoffrey de Croft super Tees, for the death of Robert Tasshard. A similar entry appears under date 23 Aug.² On 8 Nov. 1351, the king acknowledged the loan of 10*l.* from John Clarevaux of Croft on These.³ On 14 Dec. 1353, a licence was granted for the alienation of land to St. Mary's convent, York, by John de Pockelyngton, parson of Croft.⁴

HURWORTH.

On 28 May, 1322, William de Hortheworth was, with others, pardoned for the death of John de Eure, knt.⁵ On 10 May, 1325, a presentation was made to the mediety of Sadebergh (in Yorkshire), void by the resignation of William de Hurworth, the rector.⁶

On 28 Oct. 1389, Thomas de Hertilpull, and another, were seised of the manors of Hurthworth, Thorpe Thewles, etc., and other lands, and had granted them to Roger de Fulthorpe and his wife Elizabeth. Sir William de Fulthorpe being their eldest son; Roger had forfeited the same to the king who, on the advice of his parliament, granted 40*l.* a year thereout to William for the terms of his father's life. On 11 Dec. 1389, the king, with the assent of his great council for 1200 marks granted the manors of Hurworth, etc., and other manors in Yorkshire and Westmorland, late Roger de Fulthorpe's, to William, on condition that he paid Roger 40*l.* a year for life.⁷

NEASHAM.

For papal bull of Adrian iv, of 3 Feb. 1157, relating to Neasham, see *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., xvi, 268.

On 1 Nov. 1318, Adam de Nesham received pardon, with the assent of the York parliament, for his adherence to Thomas, earl of Lancaster. On 12 July, 1319, the prioress received protection for one year.⁸ On 12 May, 1330, the king confirmed in mortmain the restitution of William de Clifford, sometime parson of the church of Wessyngton, to the prioress and nuns of Nesham of 10 marks yearly from that church, and of the ratification thereof by Robert, sometime bishop of Durham, patron of the church, and by Richard, sometime prior of the convent of Durham.⁹

In November, 1545, Stephen Wylde, labourer, Edm. Hodshon, merchant, Edward Pryorman, labourer, William Spicer, labourer, and John Claxton, gentleman, all of Darlington, and John Halle of Hurworth labourer, were pardoned for the murder of John Horton, whom Wylde killed with a pikestaff at Nesham on 12 Aug. 1545, the rest being accessories after the fact.¹⁰

Page 235, line 3 from bottom, for 'the latter and of,' read 'another William.' This William, who was a nephew of the William mentioned in the preceding line, married firstly Lucy, daughter of lord de Lucy,

⁸ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1343-1345, 293⁹ *Ibid.*, 1345-1348, 485¹ *Ibid.*, 423² *Ibid.*, 535, 537³ *Ibid.*, 1350-1354, 145⁴ *Ibid.*, 531⁵ *Ibid.*, 1321-1324, 128⁶ *Ibid.*, 1324-1327, 125⁷ *Ibid.*, 1388-1392, 127, 168⁸ *Ibid.*, 1312-1321, 234, 378⁹ *Ibid.*, 1327-1330, 519¹⁰ *Letters and Papers, For. and Dom.*, Henry VIII, xx, 1, 450

and secondly Johanna, daughter of Henry Fitzhugh of Ravenswath, North Yorkshire.

DINSDALE.

On 17 Sept. 1343, Adam de Harewold, parson of Dittenshale, was presented to the church of Musarder, in the diocese of Worcester, in the king's gift, on an exchange of benefices with William Brescy.¹

To a grant of 23 Nov. 1388, by Ralph de Eure, kt., of Ouer-Detynsall, Sir Richard Talbot, parson of the church of Detynsall, was among the witnesses. On 28 May, 1523, lands in the lordship of Dinsdale were granted for twelve years to Margery Surteys of Dyensall, widow, and also the fishing in the Tees, paying therefore 40*s.* a year; and she had to find a man sufficiently horsed and harnessed to do the king's service.

Sir George Reed, the rector, demised to Sir Peter Harkindall, clerk, and Rowland Place of Halnaby, the church and parsonage of Dinsdale, from St. Mark's day (25 April), 1529, for six years, at 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* rent. Reed had to have a chamber over the parlor, and half of the apples of the parsonage.²

AISLABY.

On 23 Oct. 1320, John de Aslakby received protection until Whitsuntide for going beyond the sea.³ On 15 Sep. 1326, a licence was granted to the convent of Selby to retain in mortmain, land acquired by William de Aslagby, sometime abbot of Selby.⁴

EGGESCLIFF.

On 20th May, 1319, Robert de Eggesclive was appointed an assessor and collector, in the North Riding, of the eightieths granted to the king by the parliament of York for the wars in Scotland.⁵ On 2 Dec. 1322, he was again appointed to assess and collect the tenths and sixths lately granted at York.⁶ On 18 Aug. 1324, simple protection for one year was granted to Simon Sapiti de Florencia, parson of Eglesclif. On 15 Nov. following, protection was granted again, also for one year to him, described as rector of the church of Ekesclyf, who was not of the power of the king of France.⁷ On 8 Aug. 1328, the grant by William, son of Thomas de Tyndale, of two tofts and lands in Dyuelston, to William de Eggesclive and Joan his wife, for their lives, at 12*s.* yearly rent, was confirmed.⁸ On 6 Feb. 1350, the estate of William de Basyngham, as parson of Eggesclif by the collation of the bishop of Durham, was ratified.⁹

LONGNEWTON

On 23 Sep. 1318, Manserus Marmyoun was presented to the church of Langneuton in the king's gift owing to the see of Durham being vacant; but on the 26th, a mandate was issued to the bishop to stay delivery of possession until the king had been informed of certain difficulties which had arisen.¹⁰

MISCELLANEA.

JESMOND.

Mr. F. W. Dendy has sent the following extract:—

1415, Jan. 16.—Ratification of the estate of John Coryngham, parson of Campsell, in Elmete, in the diocese of York and warden of the free chapel of St. Mary Jessemuth *alias* Jessemond by Newcastle-upon-Tyne in the diocese of Durham, and the free chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr on the bridge of Bedford, in the diocese of Lincoln.¹¹

¹ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1343-1345, 117

² Burton Agnes Deeds, *per inf.* Mr. W. Brown, F.S.A.

³ *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1312-1321, 418

⁴ *Ibid.*, 1324-1327, 321

⁵ *Ibid.*, 1317-1321, 348

⁶ *Ibid.*, 1321-1324, 225

⁷ *Ibid.*, 1324-1327, 19, 49

⁸ *Ibid.*, 1317-1330

⁹ *Ibid.*, 1348-1350, 471

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 1317-1321, 216, 217

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 1413-1416, 183

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1910.

NO. 28

An afternoon meeting of the Society was held on Thursday, the eighth day of September, 1910, at

AYDON CASTLE AND CORSTOPITUM,

in conjunction with the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.

The day was beautifully fine, and all that could be desired. The members of the Cumberland Society drove from Hexham direct to Aydon castle, while members of the Newcastle Society made their way direct to it from Corbridge railway station. Amongst those present at Aydon were Mr. Nicholas Temperley and Miss Temperley of Gateshead; Mr. Thomas Reed and Miss Reed of South Shields; Mr. and Mrs. R. Blair of Harton; Dr. Laws of Newcastle, Mr. T. Matheson of Morpeth, and his son. At the castle they were joined by Mr. W. H. Knowles Mr. F. R. N. Haswell, and Miss Heslop and a friend. After waiting about half-an-hour, in which a preliminary survey was made, the large contingent of Cumberland visitors arrived, including prof. W. G. Collingwood of Coniston, the editor; Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., the president, and Mr^s and Miss Hodgson, of Newby Grange; Canon Bower of Carlisle; Mr. J. F. Curwen, F.S.A., one of the secretaries, and Mrs. Curwen of Heversham; Major and Mrs. Ferguson of Carlisle; the bishop of Barrow, Mr. H. G. Pearson of Barrow, etc., etc.

They all assembled in the inner bailey, where Mr. Knowles gave a full and complete account of the structure, illustrating his remarks by plans.

Mr. Knowles said that the great interest of the old building centred round two characteristics, the fact that it is an almost perfectly preserved example of a fortified manor-house built in the thirteenth century, and the romantic beauty and seclusion of its situation. The main outline of the plan was necessarily governed by the formation of the ground it occupied. This is an irregular pentagon, which has its apex to the north, and its base to the south. The surface of the ground rises somewhat to the north of the castle, though it is practically level. There are sufficient indications to show that a fosse was formed along the north-western side of the curtain in front of the entrance gateway, the remaining sides being naturally defended by the precipitous banks of the ravine. The earliest owner of Aydon of whom we find any mention was Emma de Aydon, by birth an Umframville, the widow of Walter fitz Gilbert, baron of Bolam. Peter de Vaux became her second husband. It can scarcely be doubted

that this Peter de Vallibus or Vaux belonged to the Cumberland family of the name, of which Robert de Vallibus, the founder of Lanercost priory in 1169, was also a member. In 1307 and 1377 the building, or house, is styled 'Aydon Halle, and in a list of fortalices drawn up in 1415 it is stated to belong to Robert Ramsey and Ralph Grey. At a much later period it is in possession of the Raymes family, and later the Raymes and Carnabys appear as joint owners. In 1638 Henry Raymes is mentioned as owner, and from him the castle passed into the possession of Carnaby of Halton. Our member, Mr. Raymes of Stockton, claims descent from the family. Early in the eighteenth century the castle, along with the adjacent tower of Halton, was sold, and has descended to the present owner, Sir Hugh Blackett, bt., of Matfen.

The party, headed by Mr. Knowles, then, with kind permission of Mr. Rowell, the tenant, made a perambulation from the leads to the basement.

Mr. Knowles and Mr. Rowell having been heartily thanked for their kindness, the carriages were taken past Halton castle to

CORSTOPITUM,

where they were met and welcomed by Mr. R. H. Forster, who has superintended the excavations during the season, professor Haverfield, Mr. Knowles, and others.

Amongst members and friends present, in addition to those who were at Aydon castle, were Messrs. T. Carrick, Sclater, Horsley, R. Oliver Heslop (sec), Jas. Scott, Cross, H. S. Bird, and Wyatt, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Nisbett, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Newbiggin, Mr. J. A. and the Misses Dotchin, Dr. Baumgartner, Miss Harrison, Dr. Hardcastle, of Newcastle; Mr. Cooke and Mr. J. A. Irving of Corbridge; Miss Kiket of Vlaardingen; Rev. T. and Miss Stephens of Horsley, Otterburn; Mr. J. W. Robinson of Gateshead; Mrs. Willans of Gosforth; Mr. J. P. Gibson of Hexham; Miss Ethel Parker and Mrs. Knowles, Gosforth; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McAllum, Riding Mill; Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., Silchester; Mr. Cheesman, Oxford; Mr. and Mrs. Cochran Carr, Shildon; Miss C. Blair of Roade, near Northampton, and others.

Mr. Forster acted as guide and pointed out the most important features of the work, details of which have appeared in the press from time to time during the operations. A few days before the visit a fine Roman altar was unearthed. It is inscribed:—

IOVI AETERNO
DOLICHENO
ET CAELESTI
BRIGANTIAE
ET SALVTI
C. IVLIVS AP
OLINARIS
▷ LEG VI IVSDE

i.e., 'To the eternal Jupiter Dolichenus and to heavenly Brigantia and to the safety (of the emperor), C. Julius Apollinaris, a centurion of the Sixth Legion (erected this).' The last few letters are uncertain. The odd thing is that the altar has been used in a second-hand-fashion, as the name of the original dedicator had been carefully cut out leaving a deep groove on which the name of the new dedicator has been incised in letters somewhat ruder than the original lettering. Inscriptions to Jupiter Dolichenus are not uncommon. Other inscriptions naming Brigantia have been found in this part of Britain, such as Barrens and South Shields, but the epithet 'caelestis' is new. The altar, with two

others not inscribed, had been used to form part of the kerb of a road supposed to have been constructed about A.D. 360.

The temporary museum was next visited. The chief finds have been great quantities of pottery, much of it figured and plain Samian; a considerable number of silver and bronze coins, dating from the last twenty years of the first century up to the end of the fourth century, and including two legionary coins of Mark Antony; a rough inscription, apparently by a soldier, on a wall, which reads *LING ILIO M.* Other sculptures are part of a tablet shewing the *Deae Matres*, a small winged Victory, and the top of a legionary standard. A few days before the visit the remains of a late period hypocaust were found.

At the door of the little museum was a table, presided over by lady friends, on which were exhibited for sale a large quantity of literature dealing with *Corstopitum*, including plaster casts of objects found, the chief being the relief of 'Harry Lauder' for which there was a ready sale at one shilling each. Many copies of the reports were also sold.

The perambulation having been completed.

Professor Haverfield, in a short address, said he thought they might say, without any undue comparisons, without any undue boasting, that this was one of the most productive Roman sites in the North of England. They had found more Roman pottery and Roman coins than had been found along the whole course of the Roman Wall. They had got a site of a very early date, probably as early in date as any Roman site in Cumberland or Northumberland, which was held till the very end of the Roman dominion. It was a very extensive and important place for about 300 years. Its character in that time must have varied very considerably. They had traces in some early pottery of what, perhaps, might be an occupation in the time of Agricola. Close to them were two granaries of the most excellent masonry, and they were beginning an experiment for the preservation of their walls, which, through the generosity of the landlord, Captain Cuthbert, were to be kept open. Beyond the granaries was the fountain, and beyond that a large building round a quadrangle nearly as large as that of Christ Church, Oxford. The building was of the finest masonry he had seen in Roman Britain. It was probably built by military men spending government money. He was certain no commercial man would have put up such an edifice. He was inclined to think that all the range of buildings at present opened belonged to a storehouse and represented a base used by the Roman armies in the second century, when they were making one of their several expeditions against the Scots. After that there came a change. About 219 A.D. the Romans gave up the policy of northern conquest and the place seemed to have passed into a civilian existence, no doubt interpenetrated with military elements. The place was inhabited till late in the fourth century, as was quite plain from the various finds that had been made, more particularly from the gold coins found two years ago, the ownership of which was still a moot point between the duke of Northumberland and the Treasury. Of any later occupation there was no trace, except that they had found two or three Saxon burials, which belonged probably to the very early period of the Saxon occupation. The Saxons took the stones of this place to build the tower of Corbridge church, and also to build Wilfrid's church at Hexham, but they did not occupy the site, nor had it been dwelt upon since the Romans or Romanised Britons left it, and that was one of the reasons which made it suitable for excavation.

On the motion of Mr. R. O. Heslop, seconded by the Rev. Canon Bower, a vote of thanks was accorded to Professor Haverfield, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Knowles for their services.

Some of the members, before returning to the station, took the opportunity of visiting the ancient church at Corbridge

The bridge crossing the river at Corbridge was the only one in the Tyne not washed away in the great flood of 1771.

On the 5 non. March, 1428, a relaxation during ten years was granted by the pope to the faithful, of one year and forty days of enjoined penance to penitents who, on the 'principal feasts of the year, and that of the dedication, the octaves . . . octaves and days,' visit and give alms for the repair and consecration of the chapel of St. Mary on the bridge of Corbrygge, to which resorted a great multitude on account of divers miracles wrought therein by the merits of the virgin, and whose buildings were very ruinous.¹

In 40 Henry III [1255-6], a certain Henry, an unknown malefactor was taken on suspicion of theft and detained in the prison of the Templars at Corbridge, from which he escaped.²

In 1352, baron Roger de Mortuomari petitioned on behalf of John de Corbrigg for a benefice value 40 marks, with cure of souls, or 20 without, in the gift of the bishop, prior, and chapter of Durham, and it was granted at Avignon 2 id. Aug.³

At the invention of Holy Cross A.D. 1374, Agnes de Corwell, daughter and heir of Walter de Corwell, released to Alice de Corwell, her mother, all her right in the lands in Corbryge which she might inherit from her said father, or other of her ancestors, the witnesses being Sir John de Bromfeld, then sheriff of Corbryge, and others (named).⁴

On 8 Jan. 1432, John Kendale of Newcastle, granted to John Horsley half an acre of land in Corbridge, Adhemar Herynge being witness.⁵

MISCELLANEA.

SEATON DELAVAL.

The following documents referring to local matters may be of interest:—

xxx^o Noue'bris, 1615. M^d that I have received the day & yeare aboue written of Sr Raiphe Delavalle of [Seato]n Delevell, in the Countie of Northumberland knight, the some of Thirtie three poundes sixe shillings & eight pence, for the vse of mr. James Bellasses of Owton, esq^r. And by his appointment accordinge to an order made by Judge Nichols at the Last Assizes houlden at Newcastle. In witnes whereof I haue subscribed my hand. Will Belasys. In the p^sence of these, George Selbye, John Delaualle, Tho: Thursbye. [Endorsed James Belasis and Willm. Thursbye—Bonde acquittance Order and Byll of Chardge.]

New Ca. Xber 20th 1679.

Receed of the Right Worshipfull Sr Ra. DeLaualle the
sume of Nine Teen pounds Ten shillings in full for p^sell
of Goods dd to the funerall of y^e Barbery DeLauall } £19 : 10 : 0
I say reed. p. B. Durant.

Lond^o Apr^l 9: 1723 Recieved then of Franc^s Blake the summ of forty seven pounds and allowed three pounds to the land-Tax, being in full for my Annuity due to me last Xmas.

K. Howard of Norfolk.

¹ Cal. of Pap. Reg., VIII, 27

² Northumberland Assize Rolls (88 Surt. Soc. publ.), 76

³ Cal. of Pap. Reg. Pet., I, 233

⁴ Ancient Deeds, II, B. 3719 (p. 433)

⁵ MSS. of Lady Waterford (Hist. MS. Comm. Rep. App. VII), 72

Newcastle y^e 14th of Sep^r 1723

Rec^d then fo [? of] Frances Delavale, Esqr, the sume of } li. s. d.
 five pounds in full for a Lead Coffien for The Honoraball } 5 0 0
 George Delaval, Esqr p. John Dixon.

Newcastle, 19 Nov. 1715.—Sr The good news we receiv'd from Lancashire has made this county begin to think of a new Election. My Freinds have advis'd me to declare my self a Candidate, which I have done with so good success, that I hope in a little time to prevent any opposition ag^t me, especially if I have the Favour of your Interest. I perswade my self your zeal to his present Majesty & Government will encourage me, in an undertaking to prevent the Tories setting up a new Member in this County. If I might likewise beg another Favour, there is no person I am sure could speak to the Duke of Somerset & Lord Tankerville so effectually on my behalf as yourself. I shall omitt no opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the Kindnessees done to Y^r most obliged, humble servant, Oley Douglas. [Fly leaf torn off].

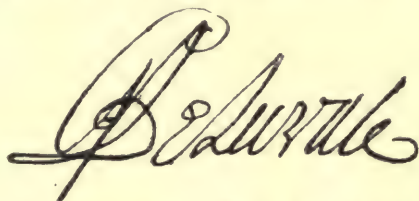
Nov^r y^e 22^d 1715. Dear Kinsman, I writ you in my last intencion, about an Election, I am sorry his Grace of Somerset shows such a resentment without a just cause, but he shall find that I am so much his humble servant, that (tho' I have made a considerable interest against Douglas who declares he stands) I will always submit to his Graces pleasure, & advance any Interest he proposes as I have always done, without any request made to do so; I shall set forward on Thursday, & hope to be wth you on Saturday sevnight, & then shall consult wth you what proper methods to take in order to have one of our Family to oppose so scandalous a pretender as Douglas I am Dear George, yo^r affect Kinsman & serv^t pray send y^e Inclosd, w^{ch} I trouble you with to save postage. [Addressed 'To George Delavall, Esqr., member of Parliam^{nt}, at his house in Gerard street, near St. Anns Church, London.']

John Delavall

Sir, I received yours of y^e 15th in my return home from Preston, as to what you mention in relation to your nephew, I have no objection to it but one which is whether he has a fortune & makes a figure in y^r County suitable to y^e Station you propose to place him in, I should think y^t S^r John Dalaval might be a properer Person to represent y^r County, if this be not thought an objection, I shall be ready to serve your nephew with my interest I think care should be taken upon these occasions always to recommend such Persons as are most agreeable, & acceptable to ye gentlemen of y^e Country I hear Mr. Duglass is making interest for himself, I shall certainly be for your nephew preferable to him. I am S^r, your very obed: humble servant,
 Castle How: Nov: 27th. Carlisle.

London, 8: Dec^r: 1715. Dear Brother, I came to town last night and have spent this day wth S^r Jn^e I find he has still a mind to stand. I wish he had explained himself. I have writ to y^e D. of Somerset to-day to know if heel give him his interest, but I believe he wont, so we must wait the Duke's answer. I though[t] certainly by his letter, & more by his coming to town he had given it over, he writes to you, you must do as he desires. I left several covers wth S^r ffrancis Blake to enclose Letters wch hee'l send to you but I think you must not deliver any of them til you hear from me again, its a sad thing to have to do wth people y^t don't know their own minds, for my part

I had rather he were chose than my Neph:, but under these uncertaintys they may both loose it. I have not time to answer^{al} the particulars of your last two Letters, but I wil. L^d Hertford shewed me Douglasses Letter w^{ch} has such stuff in it as I did not expect from him, but L^d Hertford would not permit me to say I had seen it, more of this another time. He came to me yesterday to tell me from y^e Duke who is at Petworth y^t his Grace will have his interest go for my neph: y^t was the Dukes Orders to him when he went out of town. L^d Hertford does not know Loadsmen, and I am sure would not give any order about y^e election & he desires to declaire this. I have writ so long^g I can scarce see. L^d Carlisle is ready to give his Interest to S^r Jn^o or my neph: as we car agree wth the Duke, Yrs.



[Addressed 'To Ed Delavale, Esq., in Newcastle on 'Tyne,' and franked 'Freg G. Delavale.']

Dec^r y^e 13th 1715. Dear Ned, The Duke of Somerset will not give me his Interest, & all his reason is, because he writ formerly to his agents to that purpose, but seems to be sorry for it: He with my Lord Carlisle & Lord Tankerville gives their Interests to yo^r son George is drawn into y^e scrape, not very much to his liking, but now he must go through wth it, & you know it will cost him sauce before such an Interest can be made, I wish a good success. It will be necessary you acquaint all my Friends & beg from me that they will joyn wth the Lords Interests. It will be advisable you shou^d go to Shields & declare this, & get Jack Ogle along wth you, your son will be down shortly, & then you & he must be diligent, & go about to perfect this affair. By this post y^e Duke writes to Mr. Cook, & Frank Anderson, & some others; I am afraid you will meet with great difficultys to get Interests to Alnwick, I wish you good luck, & believe me, Dear Ned, to be You^r affec^t Kinsman & servt John Delavall.

Let me hear frequently from you what progress you make. I cannot yet write to Green, but shall shortly.

[Addressed 'To Edward Delavall, Esq., at his house n^r Newcastle upon Tyne.']

The following are notes relating to Cornhill (p. 214):—

The Durham bursar's accounts of 1539 show that 2s. was due from Edward Gray for Cornell mill with the fishings, but that nothing had been paid.⁶

There is reference to Cornhill chapel in 'Le Convenit,' by which the dispute between the bishop of Durham and the prior and convent were settled. This had been preceded by litigation in which many witnesses had been examined concerning the chapel, etc. This may be seen in the *Feod. Prior. Dun.*, pp, 216-284.

⁶ *Feod.*, 304.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1910.

NO. 29

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of September, 1910, at seven o'clock in the evening. Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, F.S.A., V.P. (succeeded by Mr. J. P. Gibson, V.P.) being in the chair.

Several accounts, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

NEW BOOKS, ETC.

It was announced that the following had been received since the previous meeting :—

Presents, for which special thanks were voted :—

From Mr. Charles E. Michael of Osborne Road, Newcastle :—(1) An oblong MS. book full bound, containing orders, appointments, etc., to the first battalion of the Loyal Newcastle Associated Volunteer Infantry. The first entry, dated Newcastle, 8 Feb. 1808, is signed by Matthew White Ridley, junr., Lieutenant-Colonel Comm. L.N.A.V.I. 'R.O. The regiment will assemble, properly armed, clothed and accounted (*sic*) in the Field of Exercise on Sunday morning next, Feb. 14th, at 8 o'clock.' (2) A bond of 8 Jan. 1706, made between 'Thoma Fletcher de Hexham sutor' and 'Issabell Fletcher of Ovington, widdow,' and Thomas Coulter of Ovington, to perform covenants, etc., in an indenture of release bearing even date with it; signed by Thomas Fletcher, and attested by 'George [x his mark] Simpson, Robert Spaine, Rich. Ellis.'

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for Oct. 1910, (containing a continuation of Mr. R. C. Clephan's paper 'On the Rise, Progress and Decline of the Ceramic and Plastic Arts of the Ancient Greeks,' and a paper by Mr. Edward Wooler of Darlington, on 'The Palatinate Boroughs of Durham').

Exchanges :—

- From the Canadian Institute of Toronto :—*Transactions*, VIII, iv.
- From the Royal Numismatic Society :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4 ser. 38.
- From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, XXVIII, sec. C, nos. 6-11.

Purchases :—*Mittheilungen* of the Imp. Germ. Arch. Inst., XXIV, iv.; *Notes and Queries*, 4 ser. nos. 36-39; Downman's MSS. plans, completing the ancient earthworks in Norfolk and Suffolk; the

plans (571-596) consist of Narborough, Wormegy Castle, Horsfield Castle Hill, Middleton Mount, Beeston Regis, Colkirk Common End, Caister Castle, Middleton Towers, King's Lynn Red Mount, and Horningtoft in Norfolk, with introduction (2 sheets), order, title, and 3 blank sheets, and 16 plans of camps, etc., in Suffolk, with introduction, title, order, and 3 blank sheets; *Six North Country Diaries* (118 Surt. Soc. publ.); and *The Pedigree Register*, II, 14.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Thanks were voted for the following :—

From Mr. H. K. Bailey of Durham :—A round stone, about one inch in diameter, probably for use in a catapult. It was found, in 1907, by Mr. A. Goodall in his garden at Hardwick-kennels, Sedgely, co. Durham.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. W. F. Orwin :—An illuminated MS. book, in folio, of time of James I., 'The Genealogies of all the Kings of England with all their successors and of spring shewing from whence every house severally hath issued of England, France, Spaine, or otherwise.'

DURHAM SEALS.

Mr. C. H. Blair then exhibited on the screen a number of photographs of local seals in the treasury of the dean and chapter of Durham, and in the possession of the Rev. W. Greenwell of Durham. As each lot was shown on the screen through the lantern he gave a description of them. The lantern was worked by Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A. The photographs from which the slides were made were taken by Mr. C. H. Blair to illustrate a catalogue of the seals, the notes having been collected in the course of many years by Mr. Greenwell; the catalogue will be printed by instalments in *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

Thanks were voted to the writer by acclamation.

ADMISSION TO CASTLE AND BLACK GATE.

The following recommendations of the council were unanimously adopted, on the motion of Mr. C. H. Blair, seconded by Mr. Brewis :—

'Regulations for Admission to the Castle and Black Gate Museum.

	To Castle.	To Black Gate.
Single Admissions	6d.	3d.
Parties of three and more	4d. each.	

Societies who may be holding sessions in Newcastle can arrange, upon written application being made to the Secretaries, to compound for admission to both Castle and Black Gate of their Members or Delegates during any day of their assembly, on production of their Delegate or Membership cards, for the sum of One Guinea, or for individual admissions at 3d. each to the Castle and the usual fee at the Black Gate Museum.

Public Elementary Schools, by arrangement, admitted for One Penny each person to the Castle and One Penny each to the Black Gate. This special rate is granted only on condition that each group (not to exceed 20 in number) admitted is under control and guidance of an adult teacher or conductor, who shall be personally responsible to the Society for the orderly behaviour of his or her charge and for the safety of all objects in the Castle and Museum during the visit.

By Order of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

28th September, 1910.'

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1910.

NO. 30

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of October, 1910, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS, recommended by the Council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. Garforth Drury, Pilgrim street, Newcastle.
2. Prof. Howden, M.A., M.D., Burdon terrace, Newcastle.
3. Percy F. Ward, Mosley street, Newcastle.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., have been received since the previous meeting :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. Laurence Johnston :—*Old Lore Miscellany of Orkney and Shetland*, III, ii. and iii.

From the 'Section Numismatique et Archéologique du Musée National de Transylvanie':—*Le Limes Romain en Allemagne* par Arpád Buday.

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for October, 1910, contains a continuation of Mr. R. C. Clephan's paper on Greek Keramics.

From Mr. John Oxberry :—'The Rev. C. E. Adamson, M.A., rector of Houghton-le-Spring,' reprinted from *Heslop's Local Advertiser*, Felling, 1910.

Exchanges :—

From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire :—*Transactions*, LXXI.

From the Surrey Archaeological Society :—*Collections*, XXIII, 8vo. cl.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, sixth series, x, iv.

From the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, U.S.A. :—*Memoirs*, IV, 3.

Purchases :—*Notes and Queries*, 11 ser, nos. 40-44; *Jahrbuch* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, xxv; *Old English Instruments of Music, their history and character* (Antiquary's Books), by Francis W. Galpin, M.A.; *The Scottish Historical Review*, VIII, i, contains a review of *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., VI, and 'A Sketch of the Life of Sir Cuthbert Sharp, with a Bibleography' by B. R. Hill (Reprint from Sunderland Antiquarian Society's *Proceedings*).

EXHIBITED:—By Mr. W. H. Cullen : A piece of wood from a ship's bottom, bored through and through by teredos. Mr. Cullen was thanked.

TITHE BARN (?) AT GREAT SWINBURNE.

Mr. R. Blair exhibited a photograph of a building at Great Swinburne, sent to him by an anonymous correspondent, said to be the tithe barn, but it appears to be of comparatively modern date.

ROMAN BRIDGE ACROSS TYNE AT NEWCASTLE.

The secretary (Mr. Blair) stated that large quantities of black oak had been sold to many people as oak from the Roman bridge across the Tyne at Newcastle, and in reply to an inquiry of the president, he had written to Mr. Charles Wawn, M.I.C.E., who had charge of the engineering department when the present swing bridge was erected. The following is his reply:—

'I fear I can give you very little precise information *re* the old Roman piles. This was in Mr. Messent's department. I had nothing to do with anything but the ironwork. Of course, I knew generally what was being done, but it is a long time ago, and I do not remember very much about it. I believe the old timber all came from the foundation of one pier. This particular pier had been built where apparently there had been a pier of each of two older bridges, the earliest being probably the Roman bridge. In each case the foundation had been surrounded with piles; and the successive builders had left the old piles undisturbed, and had driven new ones outside, the innermost of course being the Roman piles. There could not have been much of this old timber altogether (and some of it was rotten) nor would there be any very large pieces, for I believe the whole, or greater part, of the old foundation was simply dredged out, timber and all. I do not know what became of what there was, except that I got two or three pieces, intending to make something as a memento. As well as I can remember they were about 3 or 4 ft. long and about 4 ins. square; but, being thoughtlessly left out in the sun, they split and became useless. The old piles were always spoken of as *oak*, but some timber experts, judging by the grain of the wood, considered they were something else, although they did not appear to be quite clear *what*.'

Mr. R. Blair remarked that in the course of dredging above the bridge many large oaks had been discovered in the bed of the river, which had been washed down the stream in prehistoric times, and with them were discovered, skulls with the very large horn cores of the *bos primigenius* and also of the red deer, of which he has fine specimens, another ox skull being in the Hancock museum, given by him to the late Mr. T. W. U. Robinson, who presented it to the museum. Besides these he had several fine bronze weapons, swords, rapiers, etc., which he obtained from the same source. Most of these went into Mr. Greenwell's collection, and are now with that collection in the British museum. These ancient oaks were dragged ashore and taken possession of by different people. The late Mr. Garbutt of Dunston secured a large number, which he had sawn into planks, and properly stacked to dry. Doubtless these oaks are the black oak which has been sold, and I believe is still sold, as oak from the Tyne bridge.

Mr. Blair further stated that he had, some time ago, deposited a log of the real Roman oak obtained at the time from Mr. Wawn, in the society's museum. It is of the dimensions stated in the letter, and is split.

The chairman (Mr. R. Oliver Heslop) said:—They would be familiar with objects alleged to have been made from the Roman piles of the

Tyne bridge. But a reference to Dr. Bruce's paper 'The Three Bridges' (*Arch. Aeliana*, 2 ser. vol. x, p. 1), and to the accompanying coloured plan, would show the comparatively small quantity of Roman timber left in the form of piles, etc., in the pier that was removed. It was quite inadequate to furnish material for the number of articles that purport to have come from this source. Most of these were made from timber found in the bed of the Tyne, but in the upper tidal reaches. After the removal of the Clarence Island and the King's Meadows at Elswick, dredging operations were continued westward. As these extended, the work of the dredgers was impeded by the occurrence of numbers of large trees embedded a few feet below the bottom of the river. They had sunk there water-logged, and become covered by layers of river deposit. Many had possibly come down with the river spates of remote times, others in later and perhaps not far distant years. Chains were attached to these obstructions and the trees were weighed up by barges on the rising tide and thus carried to the shore. At one time the banks of the river at Derwenthaugh, Scotswood and Blaydon were lined in places with the trunks of these recovered derelicts. They were sold to timber merchants, and much of the material was found useable, and sawn up when dry. Walking-sticks were made from it as souvenirs, and were said to be of 'Roman oak.' The horse-shoe table of their meeting room furnishes an example of the use of oak brought up from the bed of the river Tyne. Their member, Mr. J. S. Robson, had also worked up a considerable quantity of similar timber for panelling rooms. An example of this may be seen at Callaly castle.

Mr. Wawn was thanked for his letter.

A WEARDALE DEER-HORN, ETC.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read the following notes by Mr. W. M. Egglestone of Stanhope, on a deer's-horn, etc. :—

This deer-horn is interesting from an antiquarian point of view, as well as being of value to the mineralogist. It once graced the head of a Weardale stag and recalls to mind the many deer parks of the county of Durham, when, in early days, the prince bishops sojourned for the great hunt in Weardale. Red deer has been a common denizen of the British Isles, generally, from a period which goes back to prehistoric times as relics of this beautiful animal have been found in the stone-age caves, and even in the pre-glacial forest beds. This particular antler was found with some bones in the year 1902 at the bottom of a disused mine shaft at Cuthbert's-heights, near Westgate, where lead mines have been worked up to recent times. It must have been many years ago since the animal fell down the shaft, or at least the horn, for the interior core was found to be filled in the porous part with hundreds, if not thousands, of deep indigo-blue coloured crystals of the mineral vivianite. The finding of the mineral was accidental. Whilst the antler was being examined by the writer it accidentally fell off the table, and one of the surroyal or cup tines marked with a + in the illustration was snapped off, and on examination it was found that both of the fractured surfaces had the cellular part charged with numerous blue crystals of some mineral which proved to be vivianite. These crystals were elongated or columnar, with a pearly lustre, and were sitting in the amygdaloidal-like cavities like a hoard of little insects. The explanation is that water holding iron in solution had penetrated the outer shell of the horn and had become combined with the phosphates of the core, and thus formed the mineral, the constituents of which are protoxide of iron 42.44, phosphoric acid 26.30, and water 27.28, Vivianite is found associated with the ores of iron, tin, and copper. and

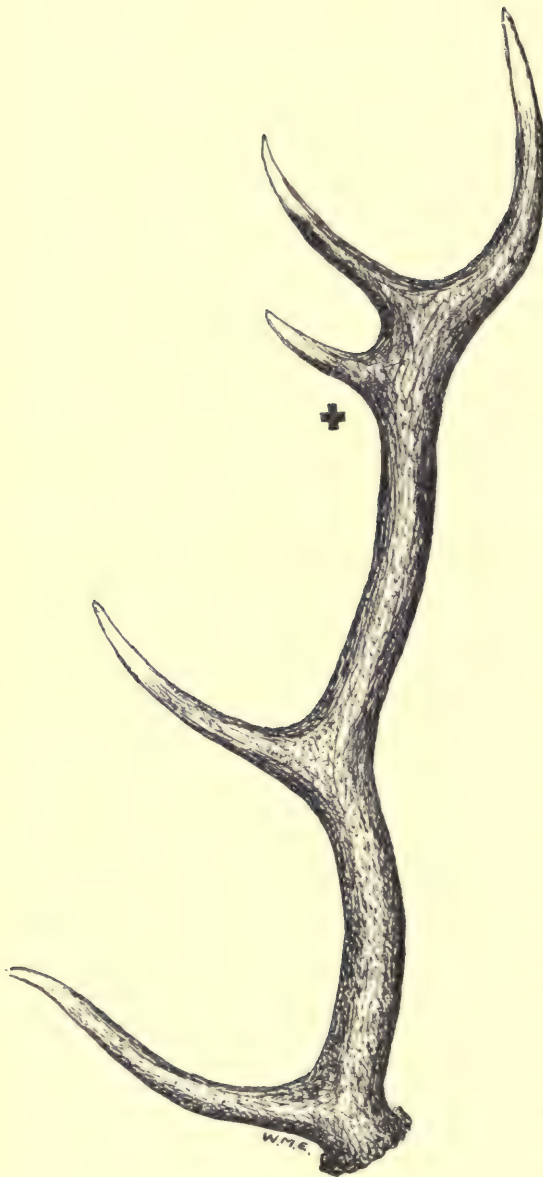


Fig. 1.

it occurs also in beds of clay and in peat, as in the peat swamps of the Shetland Islands, and deposits, of this mineral have been found in fossil teeth, bones and shells, and associated with the horns of the elk and deer, as in the Isle of Man. Very fine crystals have been found at Huel Betsy mines near Tavistock in Devonshire, and are usually associated with pyrites. It occurs at St. Agnes in Cornwall, in Greenland, Syria, Carinthia, in Canada, and in various places in America; and near Falmouth, associated with gold and galena. It has been found in crystals in the gold mines of Verespatak in Transylvania. Baurman tells us that in Silesia crystals of this mineral were found in the bones of a miner who had been drowned by an irruption of water several years previously, a circumstance which shows that the forma-

tion of this mineral in bones is one not covering a long period of time. Tin has been found in deer horns in Cornwall, but the incident above related furnishes no guide as to when the stag, or its antler, got into the Weardale mine, as it might remain charged with its mineral matter for hundreds of years. The red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) appears to have disappeared from Weardale in 1647. In the neighbouring dale of Teesdale they existed to a later date, as it is on record that 400 red deer perished in the snow in Teesdale on Sept. 14, 1673. This animal still exists in the Scottish Highlands, north of the Clyde, and they are found on the moors of Devon and Somerset, and at some places in Ireland. Looking back we find that in Stanhope park there were 200 deer in 1575, and 300 deer in 1458, and Leland in his *Itinerary*, 1538, tells us that 'there resorte many redde dere straglers to the mountains of Weredale.' At one time this animal was very common in the north of England. In 1512 the forests of the earl of Northumberland contained 6000 head of red, roe, and fallow deer, and in the Cheviots Leland tells us that there were plenty of 'redd deer and roo bukkes.' Earlier still when king Edward was in Weardale in 1327 and encamped in Stanhope park, whilst the Scots army occupied the Billing hills on the opposite side of the valley, the English army, when in pursuit of the Scots, came into contact with these animals. Froissart, the historian, tells us that 'Whan they had thus ron forth often tymes in the day, the space of harfe a myle together towards the crye, wenyng it had been the theyr ennemyes, they were deceived, for the crye ever arose by the reysing of hartis, hyndis and other savage beastis.' If we go back to the days of 'Boldon Buke,'¹ 1183, we find that in many of the parks and forests of the county palatine of Durham, deer were preserved to find sport for the prince bishops. At this period sport in the parks and forests of England was apparently the great object of life amongst the bishops and nobility of the north as well as in the south, where villages were destroyed to make room for the coveted animals of the chase, and when the forest-laws enforced the death penalty to the slave who killed a deer. In those days there were deer parks at Stanhope, Wolsingham, Bedburn, Auckland, and several other places within the bounds of St. Cuthbert. The tenure of land in 1183 was servile, and we find the villans or serfs of the county holding lands on forest service, having to find at the great hunt horses, dogs, cords to hem in the deer, and oxen to carry the provisions. For instance, Ulf of Lanchestør attended the lord at the great hunt with one greyhound, so did William the son of Orm, who held Redmarshall, and the lord bishop himself supplied 15 cords from Heighington hall, and the tenants each one cord. Galterus, who held lands near Auckland, provided four oxen to carry the bishops wine, and attended the great hunt. Many other instances might be quoted. Amongst other duties of the tenants of Aucklandshire they supplied at the great hunt, the bishop's hall in the forest with a buttery and hatch, a chamber, chapel, and they fenced around the lodges. Here in the forest during the bishop's hunting expedition were provided a kitchen and larder, seats in the hall, and kennels for the dogs. The Stanhope serfs had to make horse journeys for provisioning the forest camp and lodges at Wolsingham, and had to carry the venison to Durham and Auckland. Three turners of Wolsingham held seventeen acres of land of the bishop, and for this service had to supply 3100 wooden trenchers at the great hunt. Such was the value of deer in those days that a forefoot of forest dogs was removed to prevent them chasing the deer, but, owing to there being wolves in the forest, it was decreed that the dogs' pads in those

¹ Surt. Soc. publ.

parts, and in the cowpastures of Weardale, should not be chopped off, but the shepherds had to lead them because of the deer, and to protect their cattle from wolves. If we look farther back still, in an ancient Saxon poem, inserted in Hicke's Anglo-Sax. Grammar, and referred to by Adeling to the Danish-Saxon period, which this writer fixes between the year 780 and the time of the Conquest, we find the following lines on the topography of Durham :—

The Were flows round it,
A river of rapid waves ;
And there live in it,
Fishes of various kinds,
Mingling with the floods,
And there grow great forests ;
There live in the recesses
Wild animals of many sorts ;
In the deep vallies
Deer innumerable.

Whilst relics of deer have been found at Roman stations, we may look further back still, to the prehistoric period, known as the Bronze Age, and the Heatheryburn cave at Stanhope is an example. In this local cave Dr. Greenwell² informs us that a large number of implements made of bone, boar tusks and antlers of red deer were discovered. Both straight and curved portions of deer-horn and beams and tines were found, some of them perforated by three holes. Evidently deer were denizens of Weardale forest before the Christian era, but can we not look further back into the Neolithic or Newer Stone Age. On page 205 will be found particulars of the finding of flint arrow heads and flint flakes, and other stone age implements in Weardale. The stone age men used deer horn in which is set their battle axes before attaching them to a shaft. In Grimes Graves near Brandon, Norfolk, a considerable number of antlers of this forest animal have been found. Antlers have been found beneath the peat beds on the east coast at Whitburn near Sunderland, at Jarrow Slake, and also at Hartlepool, the borough arms of which town perpetuate the legend that here was the 'pool' where the 'harts' drank. Referring to a



Fig. 2.

list of mammals found in British river deposits we find that of these animals, several, such as the stag, roe-deer, cave-bear, urus, horse, hippopotamus, and *Elephas antiquus*, occur in the forest-bed and are thus proved to have existed before the great Ice Age.³

The above evidence shows that in Britain this most beautiful of

² *Archaeologia*, vol. 54.

³ *A Guide to the Antiquities of the Stone Age*. British Museum publ., 1902. For a paper 'On the Use of the Deer-Horn Pick in the Mining Operations of the Ancients,' see *Arch.*, 62, i, pp. 101-124, and *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, 2 ser., XXIII, i, p. 101.

forest animals has existed before the Ice Age down even to the present time, the antler illustrated, however, must date from sometime later than the introduction of lead mining into Weardale.

Amongst the objects found in Grimes Graves, which were excavated by Mr. Greenwell in 1868, and which are now in the British Museum, were a number of miners' picks made from antlers of red deer, and the chalky clay which still adheres to the surface still retains the impression of the miners' thumb. There is an illustration of it at p. 79 of the British museum guide book above mentioned, and is reproduced on the preceding page, by permission.

When Neolithic man shaped his flint arrow heads and trimmed his cutting flint flakes and polished his stone battle axes, he did not know the use of metals. A socketed axe found in the Heathery-burn Bronze Age cave was found to contain an excessive amount of lead, and Mr. Greenwell remarks: 'Is it possible that this excess of lead may be due to the abundance of the ore of that metal in Weardale?' Two mining implements made of oak have been discovered. The mall or maul was found in the 'Old Man,' as the old workings are called, so recently as August, 1910, whilst some of the workmen belonging to the Weardale Steel, Coal, and Coke Co. were working fluor-spar at Crawley spar mine, near Stanhope. This mine was worked for spar at least 60 years ago. On the 10 Sept. 1853, we find that 50 tons of flint spar was sent from this mine to Charles T. Hammond of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The mall, Fig. 3, is of one piece of dark oak, the round handle is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ across next the head, and tapers to 1 inch diameter at the smaller end. The head is 13 inches long and about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and the face is hollowed, evidently by use in striking at some other implement. It is a two-handed mall or hammer, total length $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The shovel, Fig. 4, is a flat implement, made of one piece of oak, and was found in Wellhope, Weardale, some 35 years since. The total length is 3 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, width of handle $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, thickness $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. The head, which has been slightly hollowed by burning is 8 inches by 9 inches and fairly round, but the point of the shovel head to the right side is well worn, showing that the person using it was right-handed. It is more than probable that the Romans worked the Weardale mines, as they were conversant with lead, and its use for water-pipes, etc. These people had a station at Binchester, near Bishop Auckland, and one at Whitley, near Alston, consequently they would travel through the dale, and the Roman altar at Stanhope rectory shows that these mighty soldiers came into Weardale. In 1870 a number of Roman coins were found at Westgate in Weardale, and the inscriptions and dates on these silver *denarii* covered a period from A.D. 81 to A.D. 161. From the foundation of the See of Durham lead has been indispensable for religious houses. Eadbert, ordained bishop of the Holy Isle in A.D. 688, had the Lindisfarne church covered with plates of lead. In 1135-1154 a charter of king Stephen concerning the mines in Weardale is mentioned in the Surtees Society⁴ publication. In 1152-1195 king Stephen granted the Weardale mines to his relative Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham, and Pudsey gave to the hospital of St. Giles, Durham, a lead mine in the Derwent district on the north of Weardale, to cover St. Mary's and All Saints church and the infirmary of the said hospital, and an iron mine at Rookhope in Weardale for making carts and other needful articles. In 1401 bishop Walter granted to Roger Thornton of Newcastle-upon-Tyne 'one myne of lead called Blakden the Easter and Wester, and another lead myne called Aldwode-clough, and another place

⁴ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres* (9 Surt. Soc. publ.), p. xxxiiij.

called Harderake' for the term of twelve years.⁵ In 1404 the prior and convent of Durham confirmed a lease of the lead mines of Weardale forest to Ralph earl of Westmorland.⁶ In 1595 there were divers and sundry lead mines or grooves in Weardale, and in king Charles the second's time we find charges for ropes, rolls, tubs, corfes, candles,

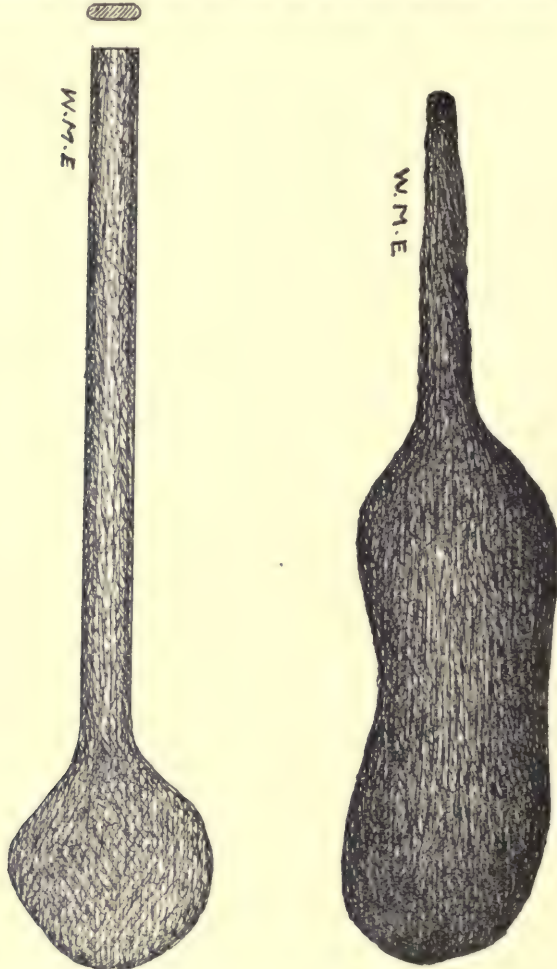


Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

wood for timbering the shafts, for driving levels, sinking pits, etc. If Neolithic man in prehistoric times was able to sink shafts in the chalk, the Weardale miners would doubtless sink shafts at a very early date. Mr. Egglestone was thanked for his paper.

⁵ Bourne, *History of Newcastle*.

⁶ *Hist. Dun. Scrip. Tres*, p. cxcij.

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. IV.

1910.

NO. 31

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of November, 1910, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L., F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several ACCOUNTS recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. Stephen H. Aitchison, Cheswick House, Beal, Northumberland.
2. Charles Wawn, M.I.C.E., Hurworth-on-Tees.

The following NEW BOOKS, etc., have been received since the last meeting :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From the Society of Antiquaries of London :—*Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. VI, plates XI-XLVIII, and index to vol. VI; also vol. VII, parts 1-4.

From Principal Hadow :—*Rudiments of Thorough Bass for Young Harmonists*, by William Shields.

From Mr. W. A. Lindsay, K.C., Windsor Herald, the author :—*Charters, Bills and other Documents relating to the Abbey of Inchaffray*.

From Mr. Thos. Pumphrey :—*Biographical and Chronological Index to the Champions of the Reformation*.

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for November, vol. VI, no. 11, and December, 1910, vol. VI, 12.

From Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, F.S.A. :—Fox's *Synopsis of the Newcastle Museum, late the Allan, formerly the Tunstall or Wycliffe Museum*, 8vo. (This is a specially acceptable present, as not only is there no copy in the society's library, but there is none in the library of the Lit. and Phil. Soc. Many of the antiquarian objects named in the catalogue are now in the society's museum.)

Special thanks were voted to the London Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Heslop, for their donations.

Exchanges :—

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland :—*Journal*, XI, 3.

From the Glasgow Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, new series, VI, i.

From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, XXVIII, sec. C, 12.

From La Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles :—*Annales*, XXIV, 1 & 2.

From L'Académie des Sciences et des Lettres, Christiania :—*Proceedings*, 2.

From the Society of Antiquaries of London :—(i) *Archaeologia*, 62, i: and (ii) *Proceedings*, XXIII, i.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, XLVII; 8vo.

From the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, XXXII, ii.

From the British School at Rome :—*Papers*, v, 4to.

Purchases :—*The Registers of Seaham, co. Durham*, and *The Registers of Dalton-le-Dale, co. Durham* (North. and Durh. Par. Reg. Soc.); *The Visitation of Suffolk, 1664-1668* (61 Harleian Soc. publ.); *Mittheilungen* of the Imperial German Archaeol. Institute, XXV, i-iii; *The Registers of Halesowen, co. Worcester* (68 Parish Register Soc. publ.; *Notes and Queries*, 11 ser, nos. 45-48; Rev. E. A. Downman's original plans of ancient earthworks, 53 in number (597-649); they are as follows :—Introduction, Title, Order, and three blank sheets, to complete Middlesex; Great Easton Mount, Gilstead Mount, Colchester Castle, Rickling Mount, South Weald, Elmdon Bury, Cumber Hill, and Stocks (Berden), Chrishall, Great Garnetts, Rainbow Lodge, Beckingham Mount, Rowley Hill, Lexden Lodge, Lexden Dyke, Moores Ditch, Loughton, and Introduction (two sheets), Title, Order, and three blank sheets, to complete Essex; Rubury, Sherrington Castle, Mere Castle Hill, Win Green, Southleigh Circle, Marlborough Common, Mere Down, Chaddenarck Down, Dounton, Cow Down, Mancombe Down, King's Play Enclosure, Atton Down, Robin Hood Bower, Hill Deverill, in Wiltshire, and Introduction, four sheets, Order, Title and three blank sheets to complete Wiltshire; Castle Gresley, Melandra Castle, Coney Grey Castle, Croxall Castle, Morley Mount, Tafton Castle Hill, Holmesfield Castle, Bakewell Castle, Holmesfield Moat, and Wingfield Manor, in Derbyshire, and Introduction, Order, Title, and three blank sheets to complete Derbyshire; Spindlestone Crag, Great Hether, Dod Law, Fair Hill (Eastington), West Brislee, Broomridge Dean, The Kettles, Ross Castle, St. Gregory Hill, Little Hether, and Kippy Heugh, in Northumberland; *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, IX, iii; and *Official Year Book of Scientific and Learned Societies* for 1910.

DONATION TO THE MUSEUM.

From the trustees of the late J. R. D. Lynn (per Mr. H. T. Rutherford, one of them) :—An Ancient British urn and some human remains discovered at the Sneep, near Bellingham, several years ago, and lent to the society at the time of their discovery for exhibition in the society's museum, where they have since been (see *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., xv, p. 49; also illustration of it on opposite plate).

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. Maberly Phillips, F.S.A. :—(i) A hair powder-puff, or 'powder monkey,' bellows-shape (see illustration of it, half size, on opposite plate); (ii) an early double-barrel flint-lock pistol, and (iii) an apprentice's bible folding lamp.

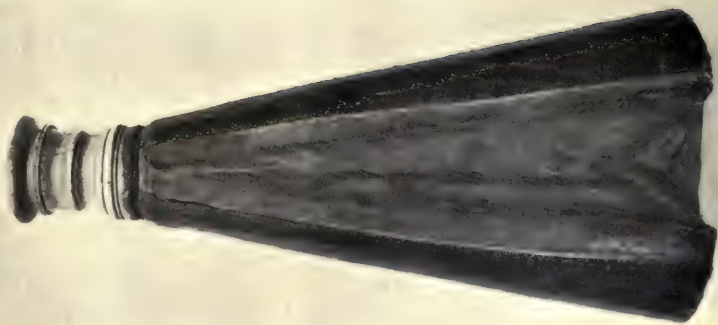
By Mr. Henry Clarke :—A double-barrelled percussion-lock pistol of about 1830. The peculiarity is that the lock moves from one touch hole to the other.

Mr. Phillips read the following notes on the exhibits :—

(1) 'Powder-monkey,' or powder-puff.—On 13 Oct. 1907, I exhibited a 'powder-monkey' or powder-puff, and gave some account of the same (see illustration in *Proceedings*, 3 ser., III, 116). I have recently



ANCIENT BRITISH URN FROM THE SNEEP, BELLINGHAM
(Height 7½ inches).



A "POWDER MONKEY," OR POWDER PUFF
(Scale about one-half).



THE HEBER TOWER, NEWCASTLE November, 1910.

(From a Photograph by Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A.)

been fortunate in obtaining another example, though of different design. This is made in two sections, covered with soft leather or kid. Inside there must be a spring, which expands the two sections when pressed together at the base. The bone nozzle at the top unscrews to admit of loose horse-hair and powder being put into it. The action is much the same as in a pair of bellows, the hair-powder being distributed over the head through very fine wire gauze. It stands eight inches and a quarter in height, and is four inches by two inches at the base.

(2) Double-barrel flint-lock pistol.—It is well known that in modern pistols of more than one discharge, the same barrel is utilised for each shot. In the example here exhibited, the pistol has two barrels, but only one hammer and priming pan. It is loaded from the muzzle, and after the first discharge from the upper touch-hole (which communicates with the upper barrel), by turning a pin at the side of the pistol another touch-hole is brought into use that communicates with the lower barrel, but the powder pan requires to be primed afresh. The maker is 'Richards, London.'

(3) Our member, Mr. Henry Clarke, exhibited a pistol with barrels arranged in the same way for percussion cap, two nipples being placed one in front of the other, the hammer being fixed on a small revolving plate by which it could be made to fall upon either nipple and cause the discharge of either barrel. The pistol was made by 'Kavanagh, Dublin.'

(4) 'Apprentice's Bible.'—A small folding pocket lantern, measuring when closed, 5in. by 3in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in., made in tin japanned. There is a handle to carry it with, and when folded, it might easily pass as a bible or prayer book. When opened it forms a useful little lantern. I am told the idea was that the apprentice could, after church service, safely light his master and mistress to their home.

By Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A. :—A photograph taken by himself of the Heber tower, Newcastle. from a new point of view opened out by the pulling down of some old buildings.

The following letter of Mr. Brewis was read :—

'Taking advantage of the re-building of St. John's Church schools in Bath Lane, Newcastle, the corporation have set back the street frontage, and compensated the schools by pulling down the adjoining corporation sheds for scavenging carts. and adding part of the land they occupied to the school site. This has exposed to view the Heber tower, and allowed it to be seen in a manner not hitherto possible for many years. I enclose a photograph which you may, perhaps, think fit to put in the *Proceedings*.'

By the Rev. T. Stephens of Horsley, Redesdale :—A drawing of a Roman inscription in the wall of a house at Woodburn.

The following explanatory letter from Mr. Stephens was read :—

'I send you a drawing herewith of a stone inscribed which was noticed lately built into the wall of a house at Woodburn. It does not seem to have been before noticed. The drawing, made by a mason, probably does not give the lettering correctly. Doubtless, it is a memorial stone, and I read it as follows :—D M FILIA CO . . . ERANI VIXIT ANNOS XVII S T T L. The pious wish with which it concludes 'sit tibi terra levis,' occurs on another stone from Risingham.'

DECEMBER MEETING.

The recommendation of the council that as usual no meetings of the council or society be held in December was agreed to.

COINS FOUND ON BEACH AT SOUTH SHIELDS.

The secretary (Mr. Blair) reported that the discovery of several additional coins on the beach at South Shields had come to his knowledge. They are a Roman *denarius* of Domitian (obv. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P X, laureated head to right; rev. IMP XXI COS XV CENS P P; Minerva to right, with spear in right hand and shield in left); two pennies of Edward I, Dublin and Canterbury mints; a penny of Edward II, London mint; two groats of David of Scotland, Edinburgh mint; three groats of Robert, Edinburgh mint; a groat of Mary I; a sixpence of Elizabeth, of 1567; and a shilling of James I.

[Since the meeting the following *denarii* have come into the writer's hands from the same place (Herd sand, South Shields):—

HADRIAN (Coh. 1118): obv. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, draped bust to right; rev. P M TR P COS III, Equity standing to left, holding balance and cornucopia.

ANTONINVS PIVS (Coh. 196): obv. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XV, laureated head to right; rev. COS IIII, Vesta standing to left, holding *simpulum* and the palladium.

M. AURELIUS (Coh. 236 & 543): (1) obv. AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F COS, young head bare to left; rev. HONOS, Honour in toga, standing to left, holding branch and cornucopia. (2) obv. M ANTONINVS AVG TR P XXIII, laureated head to right; rev. SALVTI AVG COS III, Health standing to left, holding a sceptre, and feeding a serpent twisted round an altar.]

ANCIENT DEEDS.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read the introductory note by Mr. W. Brown, F.S.A., on some deeds relating to Northumberland and Durham, preserved in the Boynton collection at Burton Agnes.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Brown for the transcripts, which, on the motion of Mr. J. C. Hodgson, it was decided to print in *Arch. Aeliana*.

NEWCASTLE HOUSEHOLDERS IN 1665.

Mr. R. O. Heslop (one of the secretaries), in the absence of the writer, read a paper by Mr. R. Welford, a vice-president, dealing with the hearth tax, with special reference to its incidence in Newcastle.

Mr. R. Oliver Heslop proposed that their most cordial thanks be given to Mr. Welford for his interesting and valuable paper. He called attention to the word 'cudbush.' In Mr. Welford's quotation from the mayor's report on the condition of the population of Sandgate we had the only known instance of the use of this term. In all probability it was a clerical error, and written instead of 'cudbear' or 'cudweed.' Whatever it should have been, some esculent used for flavouring the hard fare of the starving people was intended. There was a sequel to the hearth-tax, which they would remember, that might here be recalled not inappropriately. Montague, as Chancellor of the Exchequer under Dutch William, was confronted in 1695 with the problem of rehabilitating the then debased and clipped coinage. The Bank of England, then recently founded, undertook to advance the large sum necessary for the purpose upon good security. Bad as it could be in its incidence, the old hearth-tax had yet been regarded by financiers as a first-class security. It was, therefore, looked to as a stroke of genius when the chancellor of the period devised an expedient by which a tax on houses could be imposed, as reliable in results as hearth money had been, without the intrusion of an assessor upon the privacy of the home. The functionary charged with the duty could stand outside the house and count its windows. The immediate and eager adoption of the window duty which followed, a tax on the blessed daylight though it was, appeared a small matter compared with the execrable impost which had been endured under the tax on the hearth.

Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, in seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Welford, said they were all impressed with the important character of the paper to which they had just listened. With the concurrence of the proposer, he would add to the resolution that the paper be printed in *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

With the addition the resolution was unanimously carried.

OLD WELL AT BYKER.

The following letter, addressed to the secretaries, dated 23 Nov. 1910, from Mr. A. B. Plummer, F.R.I.B.A., referring to the discovery of an old well was read:—

'I am the architect for the new parochial buildings in connection with St. Mark's parish, adjoining the church and vicarage, the whole of the buildings being the gift of Mr. W. D. Cruddas to the parish. As the architect, I think it well to report to you that about three weeks ago, whilst Messrs. Middlemiss Bros., the contractors' workmen were digging a drain trench, they broke into the side of what appears to be an old well, the depth of the new drain trench was from two to three feet below the present surface. The well had been filled up previous to the men breaking into it. The intended drain has been diverted around the outside of the structure, which I think has been an old well. There is no detail or indication giving any clue as to date. It is about to be covered in and asphalted over. The centre of the well measures 9ft. 0in. from the south wall of the chancel of the church, and 11ft. 6in. from the north-west corner of the larger of the two new parochial buildings. The internal diameter is 4ft. 6in. and the walling around is stone about 9in. thick, built with roughly hammer-dressed squared stones, each about 24in. to 16in. long, and built in regular courses about 9in. high.

Mr. Heslop remarked that the well was near the site of 'Byker Folly.' He did not think any picture of the latter existed. In its time it was a feature in the landscape, and its walls and battlements only disappeared when the church was built, and he remembered it quite well in the 'fifties.'

Thanks were voted to Mr. Plummer.

CORRECTION:

Page 276, line 10, Viscount Boyne presented the small stone ball found at Harlow, Sedgefield, through Mr. Kennet H. Bayley.

MISCELLANEA.

The following are notes of deeds and other documents in Dr. Burman's possession (continued from p. 227):—

ST. HELEN AUCKLAND.

Indenture of 8 July, 1690, whereby John Hutchinson of the City of Durham, esq., assigned to Ralph Williamson of St. Martins in the Fields, esq., after reciting that for 100*l.* Wm. Williamson of St. Hellens Auckland, gentleman, demised to Hutchinson the house, garth, and garden in St. Hellens Auckland, 'called by the name of the Old Hall & the parcells of ground called the Oxe Close, the Well-garth, the High Maine, and the Low Maine with all Petty-tythes' in possession of Wm.

Williamson or Geo. Dickinson the sub-tenant for 99 years at a Pepper-Corn rent if demanded provided that if the sum of 100*l.* should be repaid this indenture to be void. Signed by Jo. Hutchinson, and heraldic seal of a rampant lion, with mantling, etc. Attested by Robert Woodmas, Jon. Pease, Ro. Logan. Endorsed 'Mr. Jo. Hutchinsons Assignemt of Mr. Wm. Williamson's Lease or Demise to Ralph Williamson, esq., for one hundred pounds, with a Receipt endorsed for the same.

BOLAM, ST. HELEN AUCKLAND, AND BISHOPTON.

By will of 12 June, 1663, of Edward Elstobb of Great Lumly in the co. of Dm., gent., 'being sick in body,' &c., gave to his sister Elizabeth Lumley, wife of William Lumley, of Lumly, gent. 100*l.*, by 20*l.* a year, out of the profits, &c., of his lands at Bolam & St. Ellen Auckland, and gave each of his brother-in-law Wm. Lumley's four daughters Margaret, Mary, Barbary, & Anne. 20*l.* out of the same; out of the residue of the rents he gave his niece Mary Wright 10*l.* He gave Charles Elstobb, his brother Charles Elstobb's third son, 10*l.* out of his lands, he gave to Ralph Elstobb, his brother Charles's second son all his houses & lands in Bolam during his life after payment of legacies. He gave to Edward Elstobb his brother Charles's youngest son all his houses & lands in St. Ellen Auckland for his life after discharge of legacies & the residue of the rents of Bolam & St. Ellen Auckland if any remained to his brother Charles's 2 younger sons Ralph & Edward. He gave to Richard Lumley his brother-in-law, Wm. Lumley's son, 20*l.* out of his personal estate and also 16*l.* to Richd. Lumley, owing to him by William Atkinson of Lumly. He gave to his godson George Lumley, son of William Lumley the younger of Chester, 5*l.*, and to his cousin Wm. Lumley's wife of Chester & to her son Wm., 5*l.*, equally between them. He gave his 'cozen' Thomas Wright, who married his brother Charles's daughter his grey Gelding which he bought of Roger Harper, to John Elstobb his nephew his 'brother Charles's eldest son his black mare, to his sister Elizabeth Lumley his silver bowl & six silver spoons, to his brother Charles Elstobb & his wife to each of them a twenty shilling piece of gold as a token of his love to make either of them a ring. The residue of his estate he gave to his brother-in-law Wm. Lumley's children, Wm., Richard, Henry, Margaret, Mary, Barbary & Anne equally except that the four daughters were to have 20*l.* less than the sons. He made his brother-in-law Wm. Lumley, sole executor. Witnessed by Wm. Stevenson & Geo. Thompson.

By will of 15 April, 1666, of Charles Elstobb of ffoxton, co. Durham, gent., 'being sicke in body,' &c., and knowing that 'all flesh must yeild unto death,' &c., 'being penitent and sorry from the bottom of my heart for my sins past, most humbly desiring forgiveness for the same,' gave his soul to Almighty God, &c., his body to be buried where his executor should appoint 'and now for the settling of my temporal estate and such goods, chattels, and debts as it hath pleased God far above my deserts to bestow upon me,' for payment of his debts: he bequeathed unto the poor of the parish of Sedgfield the sum of three pounds to be divided amongst them according to the discretion of his executor. He gave an annuity of 50*l.* to his 'loveing wife Mary' out of his messuages, lands, &c., in Bishoppton and little Stainton for her life, he gave to her one bed & bedding, &c., and 'her trunke of linnen.' He gave to his two younger sons Ralph & Edward all his messuages, lands, &c., in Bolam, and Saint Ellin Auckland, that is to say the lands & tenements which were given to them by their uncle Edward Elstobb severally

to either of them for their lives I give to them the inheritance thereof, on condition that if his eldest son John pay to Ralph 300*l.* & to Edward 200*l.* within two years after his eldest son's marriage, then his said son John shall hold the lands, &c. He gave to his son Charles Elstobb an annuity of 32*l.* out of lands, &c., 'at Bishopton & little Stainton payable quarterly at May day, Lammas, Martinmas, and Candlemas or within 15 days thereafter & until one year after my said son Charles shall be made fellow of the Colledge of Peter house in Cambridge or of some other colledges or untill he obtaine and gett some other preferment of the yearly value of fifty pounds or upwards that then he shall have 10*l.* yearly for his life as a token of my love.' 'Whereas my son-in-law Mr. Thomas Wright, is seised of the office of Clerke or Prothonotary of the Court of Pleas att Durham by Patent for his life, & by agreement between him and mee, I and my executors or assigns are to have the moyety of all profits issuing out of the same office dureing his life.' he directed that after his death the moiety should go to his son John. And whereas he having advanced his daughter Mary the wife of Mr. Thomas Wright & given him a competent portion with her he desired his executor to pay to them 20*s.* a piece as a remembrance after his death 'to buy either of them a gold ring withall.' He gave to his said son Wright one of his stoned horses or a gelding whether he makes a choice of. He gave to his 'loveing ffrriends Thomas Cradock, esq., and Christopher Mickleton, gent., to either of them twenty shillings.' All the rest of his goods, &c., he gave to his son John, whom he made sole executor. Signed in the presence of Thomas Newton, Robert Mason, Edward Dauntesey, Thomas Wright, & Christopher Mickleton. There was some question on account of the money not having been paid by John at the time limited so the opinion of Jo. Middleton was taken on 2 April, 1688. He said that Ralph & Edward had an estate in fee.

Bond of 22 June, 1685, of Edward Elstob of Brafferton co. Durham. gent., to Robert Lyn, of Blackwell, co. Dm. gen., in 30*l.* & warrant of Attorney to confess a judgment for 15*l.* & int.

GREAT HASWELL, CO. DURHAM, ETC.

Indenture of 8 Aprii, 17 Chas. II [1665] whereby William Bellasis of Owton, in the co. of Dm., esq., granted to Charles Bellasis, of Owlston, in the co. of York, gent., after reciting that Sir William Bellasis of Moreton, knight, father of Charles, and grandfather of William, was seised of the manor of ffishley, in the co. of Norfolk, did devise the same by will for the advancement amongst other things of his younger children he gave 40*l.* to Charles out of his said manor, & after the death of Sir Wm. the said manor descended to Sir Richard Bellasis, son & heir of Sir Wm. & afterwards by certain articles of agreement between him & the younger children, it was agreed that the manor should be released from the 40*l.* a year & that the charges should be paid out of the manor of Great Haswell, in the co. of Dm., then in Sir Richard's possession, but to this Charles never set his seal, although named therein being far remote at the time, but has ever since received the 40*l.* it was covenanted by William, son & heir of the said Sir Richard with Charles that he Wm. would pay Charles 40*l.* a year for 7 years & that then Wm. on request made to him by Charles should 'doole, abbutt, & sett out by meetes & boundes' to Charles such part of the land of the said manor of Great Haswell as should be agreed upon between them to be a sufficient estate of inheritancy of 40*l.* a year. Signed by Will. Belasis, seal gone; the witnesses are Ralph Cole, John Jeffrayson, Rich. Neile, and William Philipson.

DURHAM (FRAMWELLGATE).

Indenture of 25 April, 22 Chas. II, [1670], between Mathew Craggs of the City of Durham, Draper, Taylor, &c., Anthony Walker of fframwelgate, Tanner, and Mary Walker of fframwelgate, sminster (*sic*), stating that Mr. Craggs, Anthony Walker and Mary Walker were seised in their demesne of fee in common & undivided of the burgage in fframwelgate & to end this by a division. Mary Walker to have all that portion occupied by Jane Walker, widow, and parcel of the garth on the back side of it set out by 'certaine markes & dowles' & the other two-third parts in severalty by Craggs & Anthy. Walker. Signed by Mary Walker, seal gone, & attested by Thomas Hutchinson, Henery Nelson, Richd. Hutchinson, junr., Thomas Hutchinson, junr., and Michael Lainge. Endorsement of seisin of Mary Walker and attestation of same.

DURHAM (SILVER STREET).

Lease for a year made the 15 August, 5 Wm. and Mary [1693], whereby Richard Snowball of the City of Durham, blacksmith, John Snowball of the same, blacksmith, son and heir apparent, Richard Snowball and Mary Bows of the North Bailey, Durham, spinster, granted to John Wily of Durham, chapman, for 5s., the burgage with the appurtenances 'Seituate lying and being in the City of Durham in a Street there called Silver Street near the east end of a bridge there comonly called Framwelgate bridge, and all that Smiths Shopp & backside' then late in the occupation of Richard Snowball. Signed by the Hutchinsons and Mary Bows; sealed and attested by John Wilkinson, Clemt. Ladler, Robt. Roper, Tho. Bowes, and Anthony Linn.

WITTON-LE-WEAR.

Indenture of 26 Nov. 1 James II, [1685] whereby John Markendaile of Old Parke in the parish of Wolsingham, co. Durham, gent., in consideration of 130*l.*, granted to Abraham Hilton of Hilton co. Dm., gentleman, the 'messuage, tenement, or ffarmehold situate betwixt the Towne of Witton on the Weare and a close called Batehill adjoineing upon Witton fforge' & a parcel of ground 'adjoining upon Witton Moore called the Intacke' situate in Witton formerly occupied by Richard Vasey & late in possession of Thomas Vasey & Jennett Vasey, widow, and a house & a garth at the low end of Witton adjoining on the old churchyard on the East, and all the messuages, &c., formerly in the possession of Richard Vasey, but now or late in the possession of Thomas Vasey & Jennett Vasey, known by the name of Vasey's ffarme and the tithes of hay, lamb, wool, calf, oblations, obventions, & all other tithes (except tithes of corn). Proviso for repayment. Signed by John Markendaile, seal gone. Witnesses, W. Mowbray, John Blackett, Thomas Moses, and Sam. Wall.

REDMARSHAL, ETC.

Bond of 11 May, 1699, of Timothy Wright of Redmarshall, gent., to Anne Simpson of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, widow, to observe Covenants, &c., in a release of even date made between Timothy Wright & Margaret his wife & Anne Simpson. Signed T. Wright, and sealed, Tims. Williamson. Tho. Newby. Reynold Anderson & Anthony Midford being witnesses.

STAINDROP.

By indenture of 17 May, 1647, William Harding of Staindrop in to co. of Dm., yeoman, granted to Robert Watterman of the same, yeoman, the moiety of a close or parcel of ground situate in 'Stain-

thropp, called by ye name of Chattwell, parcel of one tenement or Oxegang of land in Stainthropp in the occupation of William Harding abutting upon a brook called Sudburne on the S. and another brook called Willy beck in the N. as they were conveyed to him and Elizabeth Lawson daughter of John Lawson, decd., by William Burges and Thomas Singleton, of London, gent., to be holden of the king in fee farm as of the manor of East Greenwich by fealty only in free and common soccage' paying to the king or to his bailiff the yearly rent of 2s. 6d. Signed by William Harding and sealed, but seal gone, the witnesses being Peter Smart, Christo: Darnton, John Simpson. Memo. endorsed that possession given.

ELWICK.

By indenture of 30 Nov. 24 Chas. 1 [1648], Thomas Wilkinson of Elwick, co. Durham, yeoman, for 15*l.*, granted to William Flett of Elwick yeoman. all that pareel of ground in Elwick 'caled Elwick moure' in the occupation of Flett at the ancient yearly rent of 2s. containing 6 acres, bounded on the N. upon a parcel of ground called 'Easte mourton moore' & on the W. on another parcel of ground belonging to James Watson of Elwick called the 'more close' & on the S. on another parcel of ground called 'Sheraton Grange moure' to be held in all respects as the king by his 'letters patent sealed with the Greate Seale of England the seale of the Dutchie of Lancaster and the seale of the countye palatine of Lancaster' granted the same on the 20 Sep. to Edward Ditchfield, John Highlord, Humphrey Clarke & 'firancies mosse' and as they granted the same to John Girlington, Simond Lackenby, and Marke Hall & as they granted them to Thomas Wilkinson, to be held of the king of his manor of Greenwich 'by fealty only in 'fre and commond socage, and not *in capite* nor by knight saruis' paying to Thomas Wilkinson the yearly rent of 2s. being part & parcel of the yearly rent of 11*l.* 6s. & 'twopence half a penne farthinge, by the said letters pattens' reserved. Signed by Wilkinson and attested. Seal gone.

EVENWOOD.

Indenture of 1 June, 1651, whereby Lambton Downes of Evenwood, co. Dm., & Brian Downes his son & 'heire apparant,' gent., Granted to William Kay of the same, yeoman. 'a house & garth called by the name of Kirtleyes house & garth in Evenwood & a parcel of ground called Kirtleyes Close & 2 pasture gates in the corn pastures & 2 foggages or Fogg gates in the westerfield at Evenwood all in possession of Wm. Kay & sometime in possession of Henry Vicars, the rent & services due or payable to the chief lord of the fee being 'only excepted & foreprized.' Signed by Lambton Downes and Bryan Downes (seals gone)' and attested by William Kay junior, George Kay, his mark. Note of seisin on back.

Indenture of 17 Jan. 'in the yeare of our Lord God according to ye accompt used in England.' 1652, whereby Bryan Downes of Evenwood, co. Durham, gent., granted to William Kay, the elder, of the same, yeoman, for 34*l.*, his meadow close or parcel of ground known as the West Leazes & containing 8 acres in Evenwood abutting on the 'new ground' on the N., the west field on the S. 'parke meadows' on the W. & the 'well garth' on the E. in the occupation of W. Kay. For further assurance, Downes was not to be compelled to travel farther 'than the citie of Durham.'

BEAMISH.

On 23 April, 1659, Francis Wray of Beamish, in the co. of Dm.,

millar, for divers good considerations quit claimed unto Richard Stote of Lincolns Inn in the County of Middlesex, all manner of actions, &c., 'from the begining of the world vntill the day of the date' thereof. Signed and sealed by Wray, and attested, Edw. Collingwood being among the witnesses. An endorsement of 14 April, 1690, that it was shown to Mr. Edward Collingwood witness in the suit in the Court of Chancery at Westminster, between Thomas Haggerston, bt., & Ralph Jennison, mil.

The following are a few notes relating to the manor and church of Ford (see p. 219), gathered from different sources:—

THE CHURCH.

In 1413 Anthony de St. Quintin, rector of Ford, took action against John Maners and John de Fenwyk of Gunnerton, for 18 marks debt.¹ On 25 May, 1438, Robt. Chestre was presented to the church of Forde, void by the resignation of Robt. Loker, chaplain, rector of the same.² In 1506 action was taken against William Heron by Thomas Dacre de Dacre respecting the right to the presentation to the church of Ford. William Heron being seised of the manor of Ford and of the advowson presented George Heron, *temp.* Henry VII. and afterwards by deed of 13 April, 1504, gave the advowson to Thomas Dacre.³

Sir Cuthbert Ogle, 'parson of the church of Forde,' had the inheritance of the eastern tower of the town of West Lilburn. He 'purchased the township of Downham when it lay waste by occasion of war, and hath builded thereon a new tower,' not fully completed in 1542, at which time he was also engaged in 'reedifying the little tower which was the mansion of the parsonage of Ford.'⁴

On 11 July, 1597, Wm. Selby, M.A., and preacher, was presented to the parsonage of Ford, in the queen's gift, because the lands of the late Wm. Carr held *in capite* were in her hands.⁵

THE MANOR, ETC.

Temp. Edward I [1272-1306], Robert Heron, parson of Ford, gave the manor of Ford to Sir William Heron, kt. In 1340, action was taken by William, son of Roger Heron and his wife Isabella, against William Middleton, parson of the church of Ford, concerning the manor of Ford.⁶ In 1351, William Heron and Isabella his wife, Roger Heron his brother, Roger Heron his son, John Heron, Walter Heron, Thomas Heron, Robert Heron, Andrew Heron, son of William, and others, took action against John Lilleburn respecting tenements in Ford. Crookham, and other places. In 1437, action was taken against Edmund Selby of Ford and John Colenwode of Etall for 16 marks debt. On 23 June, 1533, a grant was made by William Heron, of Forde, knight, to Henry Browne of Berwick-upon-Tweed, for life, of 5 marks annuity, from lands in Forde, in the tenure of Thomas Burrell and Robert White, and in Twissill, in the occupation of John Magyrson and Robert Roull.⁷

'The crafty device and subtil way cenceyved by John Heron of Chypches, otherwise callyd Litle John Heron, to have the inhabitantes of Tyndall and Hexhamshyr to breyke in 1536; . . . howe by his devyse

¹ *De Banco Rolls (Arch. Ael., 3 ser., VI, 70).*

² *Cal. of Patent Rolls, Henry VI, 1436-41, p. 259.*

³ *De Banco Rolls (Arch. Ael., 3 ser., VI, 84).*

⁴ *Border Survey, 33 Henry viii., quoted in 'Horsley's Northumberland.—Inedited Contributions to the History of Northumberland, 51.*

⁵ *Cal. of State Papers, Dom., 1595-1597.*

⁶ *De Banco Rolls (Arch. Ael., 3 ser., VI, 49, 51, 53, 76).*

⁷ *Cat. of Ancient Deeds, v, 434.*

his brother-in-lawe John Lumley, . . . brought a lettre from the commons to Sir Ingram Percy at Alnewyke, by reason wherof all theyme that were sworne in Northumbreland toke there othe; and that he kepyth the castell of Forde by strong hande; and howe he hath dayly accompanied with theyme whiche was cheyf spoylers of the pore inhabitantes of Northumbreland, the hole country can testyfie.⁸

THE DELAVALS.

The following are one or two Delaval letters, etc. (continued from p. 274):—

'London, 14 Decr, 1715: My Lord, I am this moment come from th D. of Somerset wth whom I have used all the arguments I could think of to induce him to give his Interest to S^r Jn^o Delavall, but his Grace is not to be moved it's certain S^r Jn^o (as your Lordship is pleased to observe) might be chose wth more ease than my Neph: or any other Gentleman. I have showed his grace your L^{ps} Letter, w^{ch} is more in S^r Jn's fav^r than any thing I can say, and for w^{ch} S^r Jn^o thinks himself infinitely obliged to your Lp. and desires you will be pleased to accept of his most humble thanks. He thinks himself stil very much obliged that your Lp. is pleased to give your countenance after him, to his nearest relation, and one (in respect to the services he intends him he esteems as his son. S^r Jn^o will desire his friends by this Post, to give their Votes to his Kinsman, Mr. ffranc^s Delavall the son of Mr. Delavall of Dinnington, my Brother, the Duke will write to all his Bayliffs and servants this day, and I beg your L^{ps} will be pleased to give your orders as soon as possible. My L^d Tankerville will also write this day to his people. If it be not too much trouble. I desire your Lps wil to signifie your intentions as to the Election to my Brother, he lives in Newcastle at present. I take leave to promise your Lp. that no expence [&] no pains shall be spared to procure my Neph: the Hon^r you intend him, nor shall there be any defect as to his Qualification, and I hope & believe—y^t when your Lps. have declared your Pleasure, Mr. Douglass won't think fitt to spend his money on so little prospect of success. [Endorsed 'To I.^d Carlisle.' Evidently a copy retained for use as it is not signed.]

The following document, *penes* Rev. G.W. Jackson, vicar of Delaval:—
'To the Right Honourable Lord Delaval.

'The petition of the underwritten Inhabitants of Seaton Sluice humbly sheweth: That your Lordship's petitioners have long wanted a proper person to Instruct their Children in useful Learning. and by long experience find that the Revd Mr. Blythe's⁹ abilities are not properly adapted for that purpose; Classical knowledge being in no way essential to a common line of life. It is reading English with propriety, Writing, and Accompts, etc.. your Lordships petitioners wish their Children to be Instructed in. They therefore humbly request your Lordship will out of compassion to a rising generation permit Joseph J'anson (a person they believe well Qualified to teach) to open School at Seaton Sluice, and that such further encouragement may be given as your Lordship may think proper. Your Lordship Condescending to this petition will be deemed a lasting Obligation, and will cause your petitioners as in duty bound to ever pray, etc., etc. Seaton Sluice, August 8th 1789.' [Then follow the signatures of 30 inhabitants of Seaton Sluice].

⁸ *Priory of Hexham*, I (44 Surt. Soc. publ.), clxv.

⁹ For a note on the Rev. John Blythe, see the *New History of Northumberland*, vol. ix, p. 365 note.



BRASS RAILWAY TICKET,
in Blackgate museum, Newcastle, of Newcastle and North Shields Railway.

(See also page 118.)

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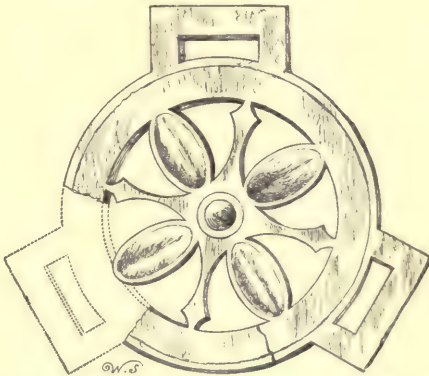
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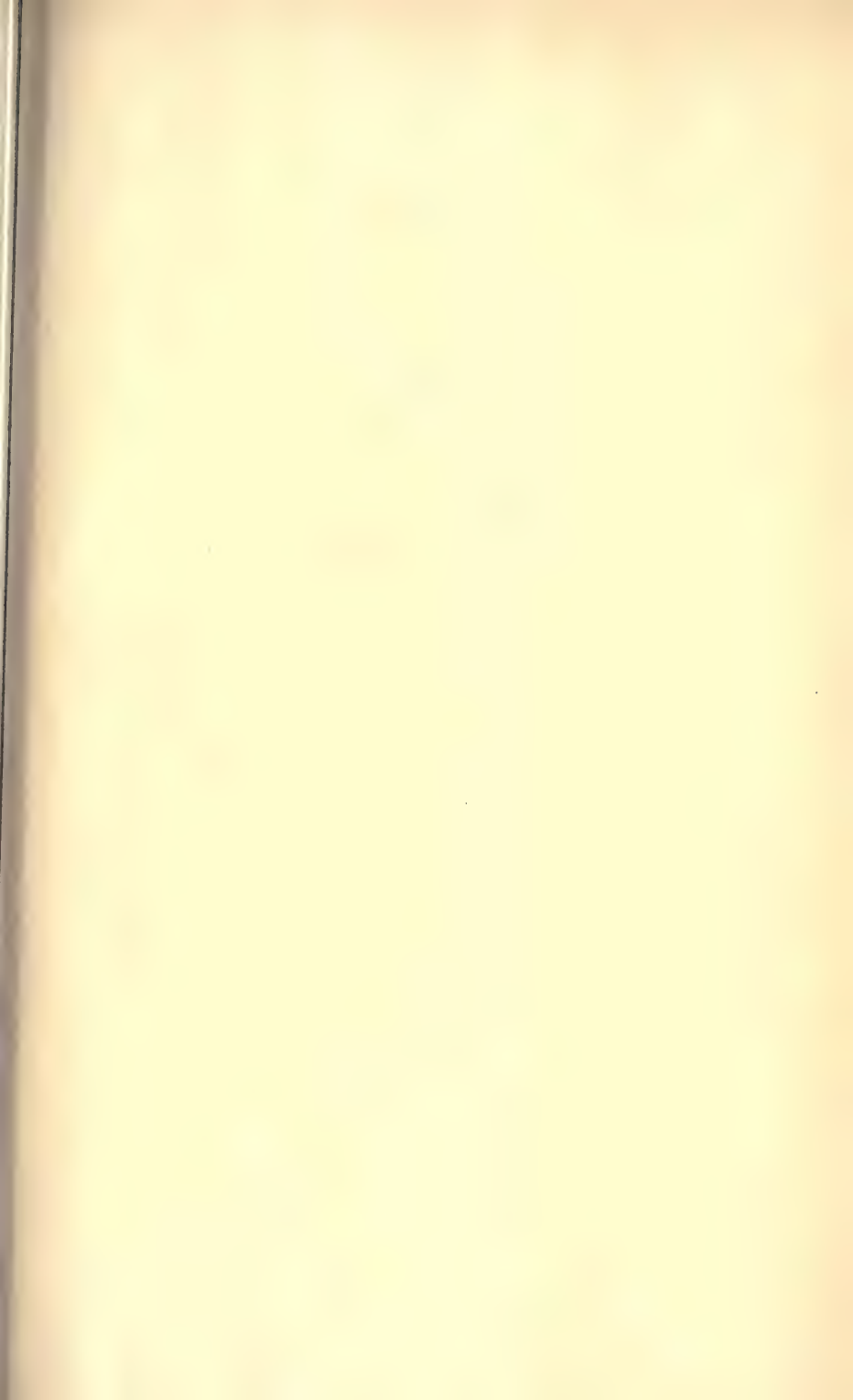
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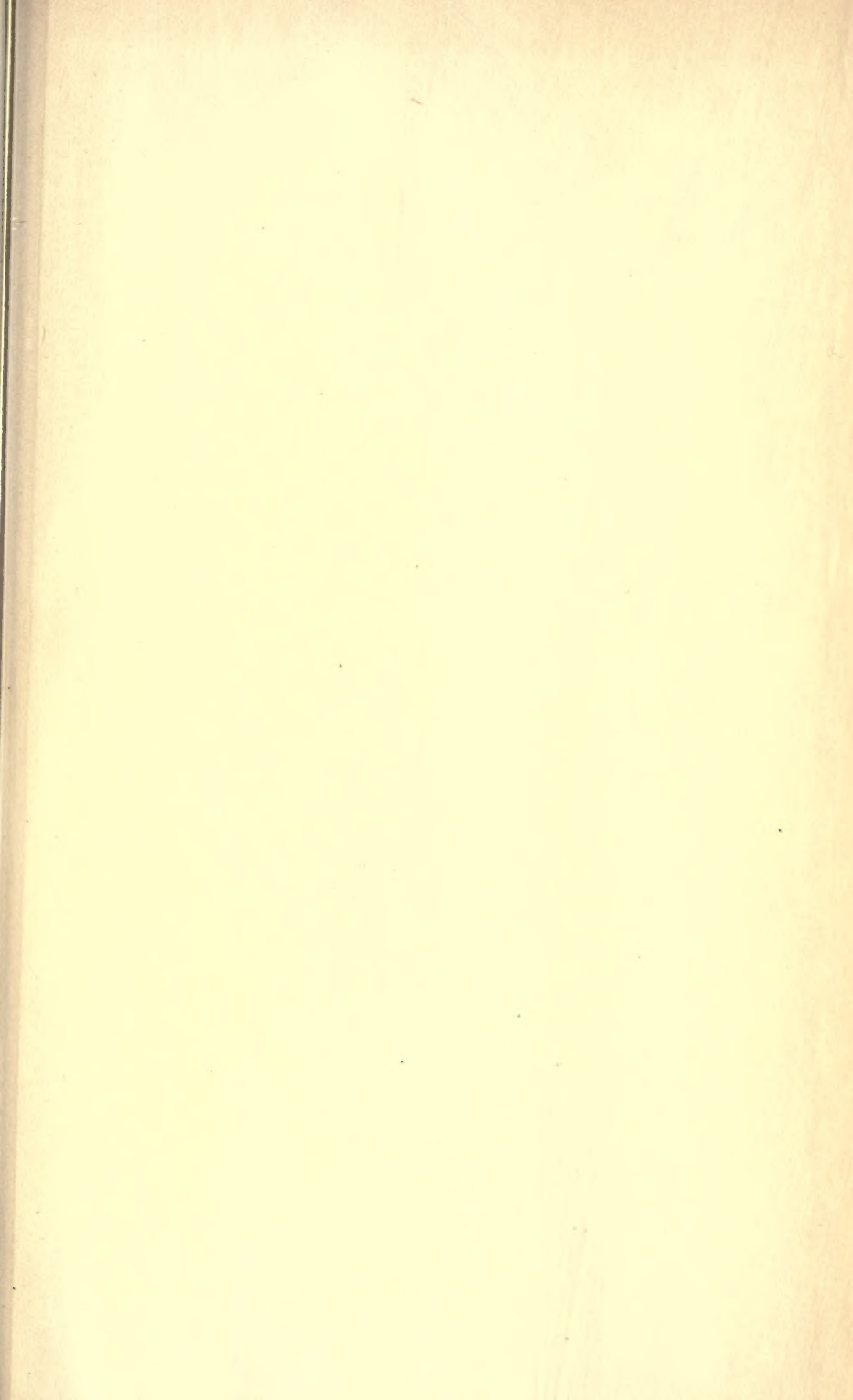
BRONZE OBJECT (4) FROM ROMAN CAMP, SOUTH SHIELDS.



BRONZE SWORD-CHAPE FROM ROMAN STATION,
SOUTH SHIELDS.









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